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THE GUARDIAN

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HIGH & DRY Really Dry Gin

Harsh welcome for Catholic in Ulster Cabinet

From SIMON WINCHESTER in Belfast

A well-known Roman Catholic has been appointed to a Cabinet post at Stormont on the day after the publication of the Green Paper recommending the broadening of the base of the Ulster Government.

This is the first time that a Catholic has been given a job in what has hitherto been the inner sanctum of Protestant loyalism. He is Dr Gerard Newe, aged 64, a specialist in social work, and he has been given a post attached to the Prime Minister's office with the effective rank of Minister of State.

Mr Faulkner said last night that Dr Newe's job would be "to consider how best to establish and maintain contact with the various elements of the Catholic community," and he said that the appointment indicated "that the point of view of the religious minority in Northern Ireland is adequately taken into account by the Government."

Under the terms of the Constitution, Dr Newe can keep his seat for six months. The Prime Minister given a similar job from outside Parliament, such as Mr David Bleakley, who resigned as Minister of Community Relations, five days before his term expired, in protest at Government policies.

Mr Bleakley said last night: "This is the best news that Northern Ireland has had in its history. Gerard Newe is a man of vision, compassion, and integrity, and would be worthy of the highest rank in any country."

"However unprecedented and unconventional is Dr Newe's appointment—and in Ulster terms it is most certainly a precedent—Mr Faulkner's action is fully being greeted with scepticism by the popular opinion for the Catholic community.

John Hume, the Socialist Democratic and Labour MP, for Derry, it is thought, speaks for a large number of Catholics when he, said last night: "We believe that utterly Faulkner's crude attempts to window-dress his Government, which is still totally and fundamentally unacceptable, I have no complaints against the man himself, but I believe his party are totally unconvinced by this move, and we want none of it."

Other Catholic leaders referred to Dr Newe with that damning but popular phrase which is applied to almost every cooperative member of the minority community: "He's no more than a Castle Catholic."

Mr Faulkner will have taken this reaction into account before he made the appointment and will, no doubt, attempt to make a success of the appointment in spite of his knowledge that it is not wanted by 90 per cent of the people in places like Ballymurphy or the Bogside. Dr Newe himself in a statement last night said he recognised that he would not claim to speak for the Catholic community.

"If I have a specific course of policy to announce it is the improvement of the quality of life for all in Northern Ireland. To this objective, as an informed Christian, I am guided by the social teachings of my Church, rather than on the arguments of political or social theorists.

"It goes without saying that this is a rôle which I cannot adequately discharge without substantial support and goodwill from the community, and particularly a measurable degree of sympathy and understanding from my Catholic fellow citizens."

Dr Newe coupled his appeal with firm statements of his position on the two issues—internment and the Constitution—which currently most concern the political Opposition.

Internment, he said, was distasteful, and he would have opposed it had he been in the Cabinet two months ago. Now it was necessary to ensure that it was conducted with "fairness and humanity."

On the constitutional issue, Dr Newe said he accepted without reservation the clause in the 1949 Ireland Act which said that the constitutional status of the country could be changed only with the consent of the majority. "This proposition seems to me to be based on morality and commonsense."

Dr Gerard Newe

Quiet day of IRA bombers blow up two army sentries

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

The campaign of revenge killing last weekend of civilians by troops in Northern Ireland continued throughout yesterday with a series of shootings and bomb-attacks in which two more soldiers died and more than a dozen policemen were injured or made homeless.

The two soldiers who died yesterday, both artillery men, were blown to pieces when a bomb was tossed into their gun emplacement at the summit of the Rosemount TU base near the Creggan Estate in Londonderry.

The attack happened at about 4 p.m. when a device was thrown over the wall from the adjoining bowling green and totally demolished the post, a stout construction of hundreds of carefully-laid sandbags and corrugated iron.

Three men were seen running away from the scene after the explosion, which shattered every window in the adjacent shirt factory near by. The two soldiers, who belonged to 45 Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery, were identified by the army last night as Bombadier David Tilbury and Gunner Angus Stephens. Their deaths bring to 30 the number of soldiers killed in Ulster this year.

The IRA, the soldier, and to a lesser extent, a member of the Ulster Defence Regiment, is regarded as a "hard" target, meaning that he is equipped and trained to retaliate, often with lethal effect, whenever he is attacked.

Policemen and their families are often, however, as "soft" targets and as such have been singled in for a much greater proportion of the attacks in recent days.

Early yesterday morning three houses attacked 10 houses in Belfast, all supposedly the homes of policemen. Three of the houses formerly occupied by police officers now belong to families who woke shocked yesterday to find that they had been targets of attacks. All the families involved were in the Glenstown and Dunmurry areas.

The lack of protection given to policemen and their families has come, and the lack of guards at some country police stations, which has enabled terrorists to plant a bomb outside the RUC barracks at Larne, County Antrim, late on Tuesday night was being discussed at Ministerial level yesterday and will be raised at a meeting of the Police Federation today.

Mr Graham Shillington, Chief Constable of the RUC, said that fresh measures would be taken to protect policemen, but he declined to give details.

Nearly all policemen on foot patrol in the cities now carry side guns. It is assumed that the RUC Reserve force will soon be able to wear weapons while on outside duty. Many believe it will not be long before some police, probably the members of the Special Patrol Group, are issued with *Stirling submachine-guns.*

There were unpleasant scenes yesterday afternoon during the funeral in the Turf Lodge area of Belfast of an IRA section leader, Martin Forsythe, aged 19, whom police shot dead after he had allegedly planted a bomb outside a city centre night club on Sunday.

Paratroopers moved against the cortege after a colour party of the IR "Boys' Brigade," Na Fianna Eireann, fired a long volley of revolver shots as they stood to attention besides the dead youth's coffin.

Screaming women struggled with troops for several minutes as a small section of foot soldiers, supported by three armoured vehicles, moved in to investigate the firing. One woman was led away, her head bleeding, after she had been hit by an army rifle butt, and another woman who appeared to be pregnant, was cut badly on the arm.

For several minutes the situation stood poised close to a general riot, although the junior IRA stood calmly to attention, revolvers bulging ostentatiously beneath their uniform jackets, while the melee raged beside them. Then the paratroopers withdrew — why, politicians will be bound to ask today — and the funeral party continued peacefully — through the estate, to the Falls and Milltown Cemetery.

Later last night the army claimed to have shot four gunmen during a five hour battle in the Turf Lodge area of Belfast. All four, seen to fall after soldiers had shot at them, were dragged away.

BORDER incursions, page 5; Alan Smith, page 13; Cutting the risk to women and children, back page

Market way out offered

By IAN AITKEN

Enormous efforts were being made in the Labour Party last night, on the eve of the Commons vote on the Common Market, to establish concrete terms on which pro-Market Labour MPs could support the principle of EEC entry.

The condition would be that they accepted party discipline for the remainder of the long parliamentary battle over the mass of legislation to harmonise British law with that of the community.

In effect, these terms amount to the so-called "Wilson formula" held out by Mr Harold Wilson earlier this month in his speech to the Labour Party conference. But it was Mr Douglas Houghton, the chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, who revived it yesterday in the form of a somewhat wilted olive branch to the pro-European rebels.

The offer had all the more effect because Mr Houghton is himself one of the substantial minority group which intends to vote in favour of the Common Market tonight. He made it clear at a Press Gallery lunch that he would vote for entry into Europe and that he did not feel his decision required him to resign his office as parliamentary party chairman.

But he went on to address his own pro-European colleagues saying that it was up to the Government to provide its own majority from next week onwards. He told his fellow Marketeers: "There must be no wavering on this. And if even show that the Government can legislate only by leave of Opposition votes, then it must go."

He called on all who voted for the Government motion tonight to subscribe "to this offer, this move, this olive branch." The clear implication of his carefully chosen form of words was that there would be forgiveness and absolution for those who trod his highly complex moral path.

However, there is no doubt that many Labour MPs on both sides of the argument do not accept either the Wilson formula or Mr Houghton's revamped version of it. Left-wing Labour MPs were still beating the war drums last night as they oiled the gibbets, the rack, and the thumbscrews for the Jenkinsite rebels. A small band of Right-wing pro-Europeans—already dubbed "The Kamikaze Squad"—or suicide pilots—were

Turn to back page, col. 1

PARLIAMENT, page 6; Landowners reassured, page 7; Bored into Europe and Keeping the show on the road, page 13; Anthony Harris, page 17; Norman Shrapnel and NEC turns the screw, back page

Angry Nixon attacks UN 'unworthy glee'

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, October 27

President Nixon angrily attacked today "the undisguised glee" of some United Nations delegates following the China vote and indicated that his Administration might be forced to reduce both foreign aid and support for the world organisation.

In a remarkable display of public pique the President expressed his bitterness at the clapping, cheering, whistling, and dancing that followed the defeat of America's bid to prevent the expulsion of Taiwan.

The White House Press Secretary, Mr Ronald Ziegler, making it clear that he was speaking directly for Mr Nixon, said the President was dismayed by "the shocking spectacle of personal animosity" towards the United States. "The feeling is the shocking demonstration and undisguised glee that was shown by some of the delegates to the United Nations could have a detrimental effect on public support in this country," he said, adding that the President wished the United Nations to succeed.

Mr Ziegler added, however, that Mr Nixon felt that the "undignified actions" by some delegations, which were shown widely on television, were unworthy of an international forum and could only have a damaging effect on congressional support for the UN. "What I am referring to is the cheering, the clapping, the undignified actions on the part of some delegations showing personal animosity ..." he said.

Asked whether the Administration would support efforts in Congress to cut UN appropriations and foreign aid, Mr Ziegler refused to reply directly but noted that some of the UN delegates whose actions the Administration resented "belonged to countries that this country has been quite generous to in foreign aid."

Further questioned whether the President's comments would not cause the very inflamation of American public opinion that he professed to fear, Mr Ziegler replied: "We would be less than candid if we did not comment on the action of some delegates. We were shocked by it — we do not feel these actions were worthy of an international forum."

The President's delayed reaction to the UN vote undoubtedly reflects in part the thousands of protest telegrams that are flooding into the White House and the pressure he is under from the right wing of Republican Party. But the extreme tone of his comments, which were repeated over and over again to correspondents, surprised many of those listening to them at the White House.

Although hard evidence is lacking, it appears that Mr Nixon's comments are not a calculated attempt to nip Conservative and right-wing reaction in the bud but rather an expression of one aspect of his personality which is nowadays rarely seen in public.

Congress has not had time to react, but undoubtedly the President's attack will strengthen those who are now seeking to cut both foreign aid and American financial contributions to the UN. As the Senate Foreign Relations Committee began hearings today on the Foreign Aid Bill, Senator Scott, the Republican leader, said that the entire foreign aid programmes now faces a hostile Congress. "There exists no real friendly attitude to the UN in the Senate today," he said, adding that such was the strength of feeling that even relief funds for the starving in countries such as Pakistan were "now in jeopardy."

Further indication of the strong Congressional reaction is that 25 Senators of the Republican policy committee are said to be unanimously agreed that the time has come to review US contributions to the UN. Though some liberal Democratic Senators are cautioning against premature and hasty reactions Senator Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, indicated yesterday that he might support cutting back aid to countries who voted against the US. A list compiled by the Foreign Relatoins Committee's staff shows that 55 countries which either voted for the Albanian resolution or abstained are due to receive more than $2,000 millions in aid in the current fiscal year.

Others in Congress have noted that most of America's NATO allies — among them Britain — also voted against the US resolution. Senator Allott, of Colorado, chairman of the Republican policy committee, warned: "This is going to make it more difficult to get contributions for NATO." Senator George Aitken (Republican, Vermont) was even more blunt: "If I understand what West European countries said yesterday, they want us to get our troops out of Western Europe — and I am just for that."

In New York today the UN Secretary General, U Thant, sent a telegram to Peking urging the Chinese Government to take up its seat on the Security Council as soon as possible. According to diplomats close to the Chinese, the first of its delegates may arrive in New York later this week. Should they do so there is an intriguing possibility that China will immediately become the acting chairman of the Security Council, as this function revolves in alphabetical order and has now reached the "P's," under which it is assumed that the People's Republic of China will wish to be listed.

Russia stops violinist

THE RUSSIANS have stopped the violinist David Oistrakh's tour of Britain next month in retaliation for Britain's expulsion of 105 Russian diplomats. Mr Victor Hochhauser, the impresario, said yesterday that a cable sent to him from Moscow gave as the reason "extremely abnormal measures taken by the British Government towards Soviet representatives in England."

A dossier on alleged IRA activity was handed to the Czechoslovak chargé d'affaires in London by the Foreign Office yesterday, a few hours after the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, Mr Ian Marco, abruptly postponed his *forthcoming visit. Report, page 2.*

Bowled over

"THERE IS not one Fred Trueman but four—the basic Fred Truman, Fred Trueman the fast bowler, Fred Trueman the man, and Fred Trueman public image"—from John Arlott's book on Trueman, *reviewed by Neville Cardus, page 8.*

Crack in plane

THE BULKHEAD in the rear fuselage of the BEA Vanguard which crashed in Belgium was corroded and had a crack in it, the Belgian Transport Ministry said yesterday. The aircraft crashed on October 2, killing all 63 aboard.

Govan gets order for four ships

By our own Reporter

The orders for ships urgently needed to avoid heavy redundancies in the Govan Yard on the Upper Clyde were secured yesterday. The directors of the Irish Shipping Company in Dublin agreed in principle to the terms of guarantees offered by the Government.

Irish Shipping said the company's board had raised no objections after considering the terms proposed by the Department of Trade and Industry and had put in hand completion of the legal formalities.

It is expected that a formal statement on the release of suspended orders for four 26,000-ton bulk carriers will be made next week when agreements are finally signed between the company, the Government, and Mr Robert C. Smith, the UCS liquidator. Mr Smith, who is acting as an interim agent for the new Government backed company of Govan Shipbuilders Ltd, has already started to order steel and other materials for the first of the Irish vessels.

Progress was made, too, on the other side of the UCS crisis with the first round of talks between the management of Govan Shipbuilders and the unions in Glasgow. The new company, if it is to survive and complete the Irish ships which Mr Smith is starting on its behalf, must reach agreement with the men on working practices and wage rates.

Yesterday's discussions were only a preliminary to the detailed bargaining that has to come, but they were considered by both sides to be a considerable advance on the recent deadlock.

Heath invited to conduct LSO

"Frankly I think he's taken 'stand on your own feet' a bit too far . . . !"

MR HEATH must be gratefully contemplating at least one group of people prepared to follow his lead come what *may. The London Symphony* Orchestra has invited him as guest conductor at a fund-raising concert at the Royal Festival Hall on November 25.

Downing Street said yesterday that he had not yet decided whether to accept. The orchestra's general manager, Mr Harold Lawrence, said that he knew Mr Heath as a person who wants to succeed when he sets out to do something.

It all conjured up an irresistible picture of midnight oil at Number 10 as the Prime Minister settles down with his LPs and the dressing room mirror to get himself into shape before making the big decision.

His conducting experience goes some way beyond the Broadstairs carol festival, contrary to what some of his less fervent admirers have suggested. He has rapped the rostrum from time to time to various student and amateur orchestras.

But it must still require some nerve to take on one of the world's leading orchestras at a celebrity concert. If he takes the plunge he will be conducting Elgar's "Cockaigne" overture, which has its undertones as well. Groves "Dictionary of Music" describes it as permeated with "romantic militarism and the love of the proud pageantry of war."

It was published in the same year as the "Pomp and Circumstance Marches" — "Land of Hope and Glory" and all that—and does not seem to fit very well with the new Europeanism.

But the overture was also dedicated to the members of British orchestras, which seems apposite to an event designed to increase the funds available to the LSO Trust, of which Mr Heath was a founder member and former chairman.

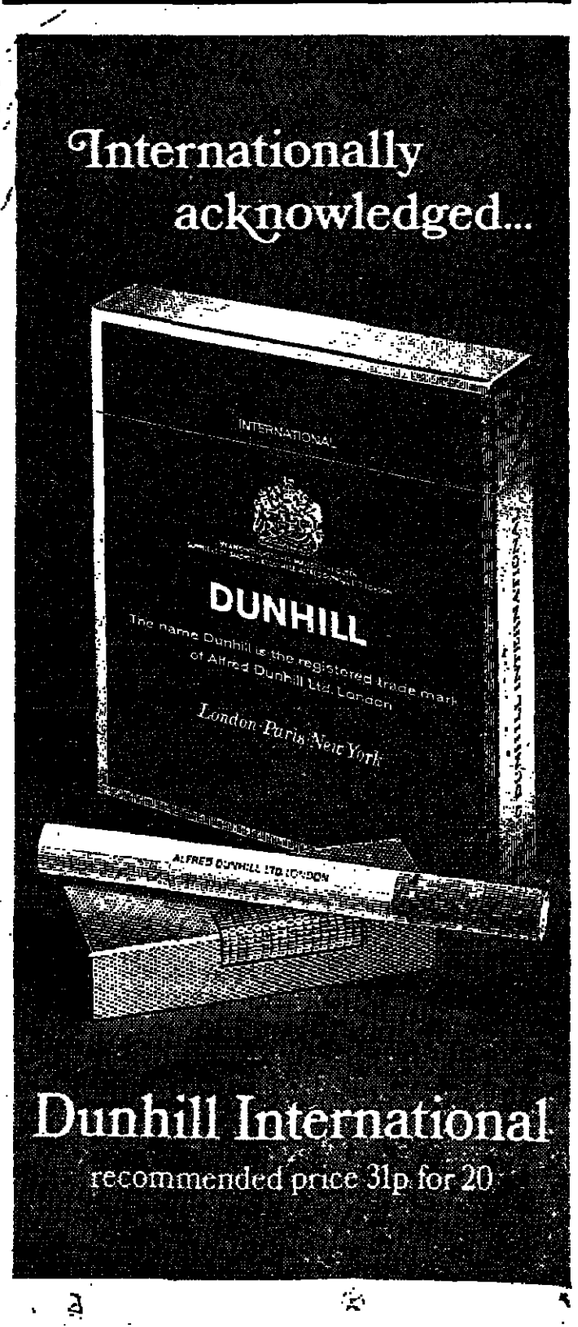
It is written to give each section of the orchestra a chance to air its individual voice, which must have its appeal to any political leader. Even more attractive, of course, is the reasonable certainty that this lot will finish in tune.

Harold Jackson

TV, radio—2

Arts	10	Overseas	2-4
Books	8, 9	Parliament	6
Business	17-19	Sport	22, 23
Ent'ments	6	Women	11
Home	5-8	X-words	21, 23
Horner	21		

Classified—20, 21



OVERSEAS NEWS

Palestinians elated over promotion of Chinese ally

From DAVID HIRST: Beirut, October 27

The Middle East may be the first of the world's crisis areas to feel the effect of China's admission to the United Nations. That at least is what many Arabs, feeling they have acquired a powerful new source of international support, appear to hope.

There has been widespread, though not universal, Arab acclaim for what is seen as an historic victory for China and a major setback for America.

Praising Peking's support for the Arabs against Israel, an Egyptian spokesman has said that the Arabs look forward to seeing China, as a permanent member of the Security Council, supporting the UN rôle of maintaining peace and security. In the opinion of President Bakr of Iraq, China's admission will have "a profound impact on the Arab cause." For a Syrian spokesman, the expulsion of Formosa shows that "artificial entities (like Israel) will not survive." The pro-Egyptian Beirut newspaper "Al-Muharrir" concludes that when they have no choice the imperialists have little compunction about ditching their protégés. The pro-Iraqi "Al-Kifah" says it is a scandal that the Arabs have not yet made a concerted effort to have Israel similarly expelled.

The enthusiasm will no doubt soon be tempered with the realisation that, in spite of the overall Arab gain, there are going to be complications. The Palestinian guerrillas, who joined in the general acclaim, have perhaps most ground for misgiving, for implicit in China's acceptance into the world body is the prospect of its foreign policies taking a more moderate, pragmatic turn, which could be at their expense.

A well-connected Beirut newspaper today reports that China told a Fatah delegation in Peking three weeks ago that it would maintain its complete political and military support for the guerrillas and would never establish relations of any kind with Israel.

Israel was the first country in the Middle East to recognise Communist China but China never repaid the compliment. Earlier this year it had been reported China spurned a proffered Israeli deal. Mr Chou En-lai reportedly showed a Palestinian delegation documents revealing that Israel had offered to use its international influence, particularly in the United States, to get China into the UN in exchange for Chinese recognition of Israel.

Contradictions

But how is China to reconcile its traditional backing for the guerrillas and their aim of total liberation with its growing interest in conventional political and commercial relations with the Arab States in general?

If Egypt brings the Middle East question before the Security Council, as it has been hinting it may, or if China joins the big-Power talks, will it, on the guerrillas' behalf, go further than the peace-seeking regimes themselves want?

One Power which can be relied upon to make the most of these potential contradictions is the Soviet Union. Replying to accusations about a Russian-Israeli rapprochement, pro-Soviet Arab newspapers have lately discerned a similar one between China and Israel: the deal which Chou En-lai claimed to have spurned did in fact take place.

In what way, if any, Russia will modify its Middle East policies to meet the Chinese challenge is not yet clear.

Peking hails end of 'US plot'

China yesterday reacted jubilantly to its election to the United Nations and declared that the vote constituted a major defeat for the United States.

The official New China News Agency said an American plot to manipulate the UN had been smashed after a long struggle. But it called for vigilance, warning that the US and Japan might try to create an "independent Taiwan."

The General Assembly had voted in favour of Peking in spite of the fact that the US and Japanese delegates had run "like ants in a hot pan" to forestall such an outcome, the agency said. It went on: "This is the victory of the world people and a complete bankruptcy of the US plot to manipulate the UN into pushing its power politics and stubbornly preventing the restoration to the People's Republic of China of its legitimate rights in the UN."

It had dealt a heavy blow to the American scheme to create "two Chinas" and to carve off China's sacred territory of Taiwan, the agency added.

Similar sentiments were expressed by the Chinese Acting Foreign Minister, Mr Chi Peng-fei, at a reception at the Iranian Embassy in Peking. He also took the opportunity of thanking the countries who had supported the Chinese campaign.

One report said that the Prime Minister, Mr Chou En-lai, also attended the reception, but evaded questions about the UN vote and about whether Peking would send a delegation to the present session of the General Assembly. There was speculation in some quarters that Mr Chou himself might lead the Chinese delegation.

The general opinion among foreign observers in Peking was that China would move swiftly to establish at least a token presence at the UN.

In **Tokyo**, the Government defeated two Lower House votes of no confidence over the "humiliating way" it had bowed to American pressure on such questions as the Chinese UN representation.

The Prime Minister, Mr Eisaku Sato, personally decided last month to co-sponsor the US "two-China" resolution, overriding the objections of many members of his own Liberal Democratic Party and of all the Opposition parties, as well as Left-wing members of the LDP, who called on him to resign, but he refused.

Japanese newspapers yesterday welcomed China's admission into the UN which, one paper said, might open a new vista of possibilities in world peace. "Asahi Shimbun" commented: "We cannot deny the possibility of new life being brought into the United Nations' peace-keeping activities. It is not easy to predict possible changes in the international community. But voices of Super Powers may decline with the admission of China." "Yomiuri Shimbun" said: "The over-powering reality of history has forced open the door of the United Nations to China and dealt a stunning defeat at the same time to the United States and Japan. We believe that the admission of China has revitalised the UN by making it a more truly universal organisation. It should never be a club for friendly nations only."

In **Taipei**, Mr Hsieh Jen-chao, a member of the parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee, said it did not matter whether Taiwan belonged to the United Nations. "West Germany and South Korea are not members of the UN, yet they are progressive and prosperous economically, and their peoples enjoy lives of freedom," he said.

Mr Tao Hsi-sheng, senior political adviser to President Chiang Kai-shek, said: "The expulsion makes no difference at all. The US is no longer the great organisation it was when first established." And the English-language newspaper "China Post" asked: "What's the use of joining an international organisation which is virtually dead?"

In **Moscow** the Communist Party newspaper "Pravda" saw the vote as a triumph for common sense, and recalled that the Soviet Union had consistently advocated Chinese membership from 1949. If the question of Chinese membership had been drawn out for two decades the basic reason was US policy.

The commentary made only a passing reference to Sino-Soviet tension by saying that Moscow had supported Chinese membership no matter what its relations had been with the Peking leadership.

In **Geneva**, diplomats said the new situation would "definitely change the picture" at the Geneva disarmament conference. Even if the Chinese declined to join the conference most countries would like to see Peking involved in disarmament talks and perhaps a new forum would have to be set up. A spokesman for the Chinese consulate in Geneva said he had no news on whether China would want to take part in the conference. — Reuter and UPI.

East German escape

An East German Customs patrol boat engineer smuggled his wife and child and a colleague's wife and child on to his boat, and sailed it to Denmark, Copenhagen police said yesterday.

The East Germans left the Baltic port of Straslund and headed for Kiel but heavy weather forced them to put into the southern Danish port of Roedby

A Paris show of solidarity

From Nesta Roberts: Paris, October 27

TODAY, Mr Brezhnev returned to source. On the facade of a balconied apartment in the Rue Marie-Rose, a quiet backwater near the Porte d'Orleans, a plaque with a bust in low relief records that Lenin lived there when preparing the revolution. It is now a museum, lovingly cherished by the French Communny Party.

This evening, a great wreath of red carnations and gladiolo had been placed beneath the plaque and the opposite side of the street was aflame with redder flags. Clinging rather precariously to a window ledge, two young men held up a large sign inscribed Rue Lenine over the demure Marie-Rose.

At no point during Mr Brezhnev's visit can there have been less need for the battalions of police: here were the faithful of the French Communist Party in force, a force exemplified by the kind of hefty stewards who make CGT demonstrations such orderly affairs.

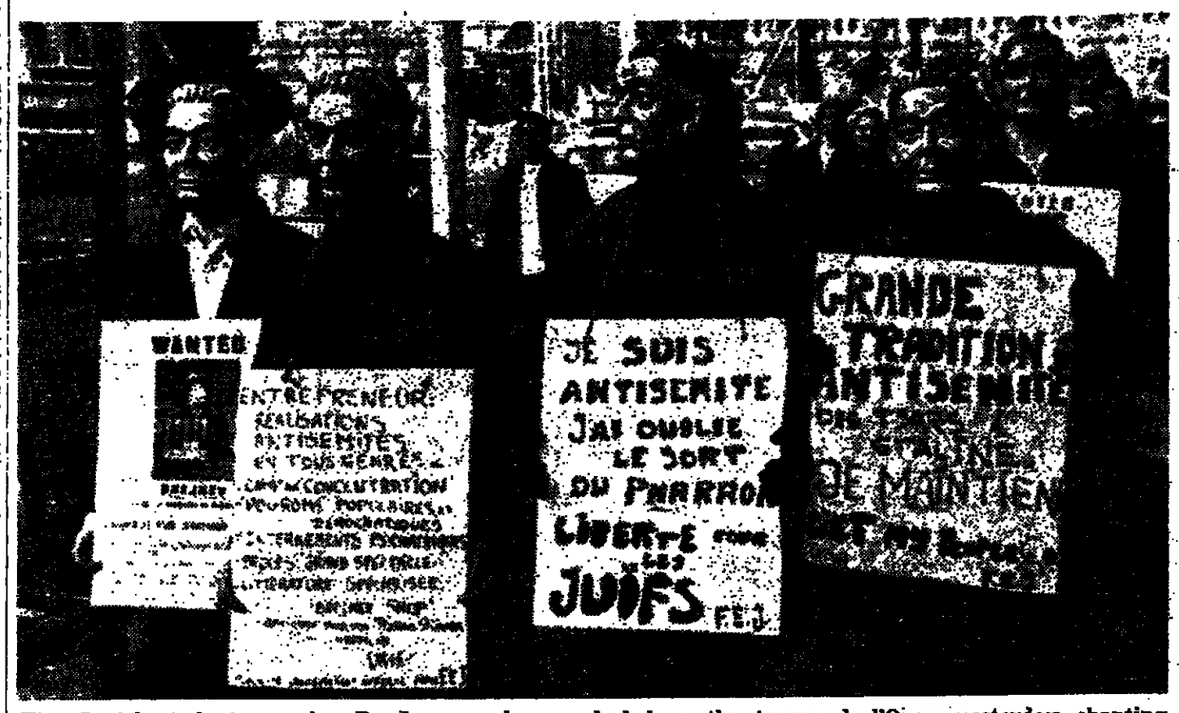
As Mr Brezhnev alighted from his car, the shouts of "Vive l'Union Sovietique" and "Amitie Franco - Sovetique!" rose to a roar and then changed to a full throated Internationale. In contrast to the students of 1968, the members of the party know the words of the verses as well as all the way through the chorus.

In a speech that was more than a little long for the occasion, acting secretary of the French Communist Party, M Georges Marchais, welcomed the Soviet leader to the place where "the greatest revolutionary of all times" had lived, when he was one of a little group of Socialists tracked by police. Socilalism, affirmed M Marchais, was the future of humanity and of France. The members of the French party offered their fraternal and most affectionate greeting to their Soviet brothers.

Mr Brezhnev, his voice deep and rounded, thanked the French party both for their welcome and for the devotion with which they preserved everything connected with Lenin's Day in Paris. Reluctantly, amid cheering strong enough to lift the sleek black cars into the air, the crowd parted to let him leave.

In the clutch of clear sky at the end of the street the stars came out. Six o'clock had come and gone. On the stroke of the hour, while M Marchais was orating, in that other house in Moscow where Lenin now lies in waxen immortality, the mausoleum that crouches beneath the encircling wall of the Kremlin, two soldiers, moving with the precision of a computer, have marched up to relieve their comrades who for the past hour have stood, unmoving, on guard before its doors.

Light begin to show in the windows of the big red-brick building facing the Lenin Museum. One by one women begin to slip quietly into the church dedicated to another and earlier revolutionary, St Francis of Asissi.



Five Jewish students wearing Brezhnev masks marched down the Avenue de l'Opera yesterday, chanting "Freedom for the Jews of Russia." They were later arrested

French aim hig in Sovie pact

From NESTA ROBE

Paris, Octob

Today has seen the sig a 10-year Franco-Soviet ment on economic coop whose aim is to encour two nations' great under to take part in each development.

M Giscard d'Estaing, Minister of Finance an omics, who signed th together with Mr Pat Soviet Minister of Trade, said that it was a development to the agr on scientific and techni operation drawn up General de Gaulle's visit Soviet Union in 1966.

This established a commission" of officia experts from both coun further such an associat

The ten-year term of t arrangement is a reco that cooperation at thi must inevitably be slow M. Giscard d'Estaing sa providing a wider and coherent perspective common effort.

The two countries examine systematicall fields in which they cooperate. As listed Minister, the possibilit wide: the motor industr tors, machine tools, shi ing, precision instrumen and coal industries, m wood and wood produc chemicals are only so them.

For the nearer futu Pierre Dreyfus, preside managing director of R today signed with Mr Ta deputy minister of the motor industry, the first contract for the huge works being built at about 550 miles south-e Moscow. Renault will 1,500 million francs millions) of 4,000 million worth of equipment and ing which foreign countr contribute to the project.

Technoprolmport, the organisation for foreign has negotiated, or is in of negotiating, contract French firms for, among things, the building of t tories for manufacturin cal lenses, for a total million francs and the d of a variety of manuf goods.

This morning's politic cussions saw the 1st between M. Pompidou Brezhnev extended to i on the French side, the Minister, M. Chaban-D the Foreign Minister, M mann, and the French sador in Moscow, M. Rog doux, and on the Soviet Mr Kirilline, Mr Gromyk Mr Patolichev.

The programme includ reduction of forces in Eu topic not touched on Pompidou and Mr Br during their lengthy n yesterday, which, accord an interim comm covered the interior d ment and aspects of the policy of both countries.

The communiqué ma good deal of the attentior to cooperation in the le tentious fields of ecor science, techology and c

Details, page 18

NZ price index up by 11 pc

From our Correspondent

Wellington, October 27

The Monetary and Economic Council — the independent watchdog of New Zealand's economic affairs — told the Government today that the country's rate of inflation was worse in 1971 than in almost all the other advanced countries in the world.

The consumers' price index rose by 11 per cent in the year to September, 1971. There had been some slowdown but the rate of inflation was having a serious effect on the viability of agricultural, industrial, and commercial enterprises, the council reported.

It said that economic policy should be directed towards restoring expectations of greater stability in the minds of management and unions. How to do this by means which would not produce stagnation of economic activity and greater unemployment was the major current challenge facing those responsible for making economic policy, it added.

Jumbo service to Kuwait

The West German national airline Lufthansa will inaugurate a Boeing 747 jumbo flight to Kuwait on November 4. After Air India, Lufthansa is the second airline to operate a jumbo service through Kuwait.

Oistrakh concert banned

By HELLA PICK

The Government's efforts to play down the deterioration of relations with the Soviet Union and avoid accusing the Czechs of selling arms to the IRA is not producing results. Britain is being made to feel the cold shower of Communist displeasure.

In quick succession yesterday, the Foreign Office learned that the Czech Government had decided to cancel the visit to London of their Foreign Minister, Mr Jan Marco, which should have taken place on November 15 and 16, and that the Soviet Union had told the violinist, David Oistrakh that he must not come and play in the Albert Hall next Sunday.

The Czech decision is a protest against what is claimed to be "an anti-Czechoslovakia campaign in certain British circles and mass media," accusing the Czech Government of supplying arms to the IRA." The Soviet decision to prevent British music lovers from hearing David Oistrakh is by way of protest against the mass expulsion of Soviet diplomats from London.

The British Government is plainly disappointed. But it is playing it cool. The Foreign Office has expressed regret that David Oistrakh is not coming, and hopes that cultural contacts with the Soviet Union will be maintained.

Even more profound regret is being expressed that Mr Marco has decided to postpone his visit, and Britain hopes that the visit will be "reinstated before long."

Going beyond expressions of regret, the Foreign Office has also decided to stop short of accusing the Czech Government of complicity in the sale of arms to the IRA. British officials swear it is coincidence — and that it had anyhow been planned — that the Czech chargé d'affaires, Dr Jan Snobl, was called in yesterday.

It is probable that he was given all the information the police had been able to gather about the Czech arms that were seized at Schiphol Airport, Amsterdam, on October 16.

Laird plays to home audience

From RICHARD NORTON-TAYLOR: Brussels, October 27

The United States Defence Secretary, Mr Laird, leaves Brussels tomorrow after repeatedly warning the European allies not to curtail their defence commitments, but refusing to point a finger at any particular culprit. Most of his colleagues, in Brussels for a meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, claim innocence, although by a process of elimination he seemed to be referring especially to Denmark and Belgium.

American officials themselves admitted that both West Germany and Britain were doing well, and the British Defence Minister, Lord Carrington, believes that Mr Laird's remarks about the Europeans pulling their weight was very salutary.

As the two countries who seem to be the guilty allies pay a relatively small share of the total NATO military expenditure, it was felt that Mr Laird's exhortations were designed primarily for his domestic audience. But American officials pointed out that relaxation in defence improvement programmes by some of the Europeans could be catching.

Nevertheless, the European allies are showing signs that they do appreciate the growing pressure both in Congress and in the White House for a new burden-sharing agreement. Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Defence Minister, told Mr Laird that his Government would provide "several hundred million Deutschmarks" extra annually for three years to improve the quarters now housing the US army in Germany. This would be offered in the framework of the offset agreement now being negotiated between the two countries.

The NATO "Eurogroup" will hold an extra meeting on November 12, and there is some talk of formalising it. Meanwhile Lord Carrington will visit Herr Schmidt next week in Bonn, where they will discuss the multi-rôle combat aircraft project.

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TELEVISION

SYLVAN memories of film-going youth and a youthful Audrey Hepburn in "Roman Holiday" (London ITV at 6.55); Edward Woodward in a Rhys Adrian Play for Today "Evelyn" (BBC-1 at 9.20); Wajda's coruscating "Kanal" (BBC-2 at 10.10); plus much reportage on the outcome of the Great Debate (a 24 Hours Special from 10.10 on BBC-1).

BBC-1

9 38 a.m.-12 noon Schools, Colleges: 9 38 Merry-Go-Round; 10 0 Science Extra—Physics; 10 25-10 45 Maths Today—Year 2; 11 0 Watch; 11 18 Discovering Science; 11 40 Twentieth-Century Focus.
12 30 p.m. Dressmaking.
12 55 O'r Crud i'r Bedd.
1 30 Pogles' Wood: Watch with Mother.
1 45 News.
2 5-2 25 Schools, Colleges: Scene.
2 25 Tennis.
4 15 Play School.
4 40 Jackanory.
4 55 Blue Peter.
5 20 Ivanhoe.
5 44 Magic Roundabout.
5 50 News.
6 0 Nationwide: Your Region Tonight.
6 50 Tom and Jerry.
7 0 Owen MD.
7 25 Top of the Pops.
8 0 Bachelor Father.
8 30 Monty Python's Flying Circus.
9 0 News.
9 20 Play for Today: "Evelyn," with Edward Woodward, Angela Scoular.
10 10 24 Hours from Parliament Square: Great Decision—Britain's Entry into the Common Market.
11 10 Conflict at Work.
11 35 Weather.

WALES (As BBC-1 except).—2 30-2 50 p.m. Schools: Dysgu Cymraeg. 6 0 Wales Today: Nationwide. 6 50 Heddiw. 7 15-7 25 Tom and Jerry. 8 0-8 30 Week In Week Out. 11 37 Weather, Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS.—6 0-6 50 p.m. Nationwide: Look North; Midlands Today; Look East; Points West; South Today; Spotlight South-west. 11 37 Regional News.

BBC-2

11 0-11 25 a.m. Play School: Ideas Day.
6 35 p.m. History on the Rack.
7 5 Open University: Mathematics 36.
7 30 News.
8 0 Europa: Switzerland at the Cross Roads.
8 30 Trial: Story 10: "Mr X," by Robert Holmes.
9 20 Show of the Week: Mantovani and his Concert Orchestra.
10 5 News.
10 10 World Cinema: "Kanal," with Wienczylaw Glinski, Tadeusz Janczar, Teresa Izewska.
11 40 Late Night Line-up.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

10 20 a.m.-12 noon Schools: 10 20 Drama; 11 0 Time of Your Life; 11 17 Primary French; 11 30 It's Fun to Read; 11 40 Captured Years.
1 40-2 32 p.m. Schools: 1 40 Picture Box; 2 0 World Around Us; 2 21 My World.
2 32 Racing from Newmarket: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races.
3 40 Origami.
3 55 Yoga for Health.
4 25 Tea Break.
4 55 Flipper.
5 20 Magpie.
5 50 News.
6 0 Today: Eamonn Andrews.
6 30 Crossroads.
6 55 Thursday Film: "Roman Holiday," with Gregory Peck, Audrey Hepburn.
9 0 The Lovers.
9 30 Cinema.
9 50 News,
10 0 Common Market Debate.
10 30 Cinema.
11 0 Looking at Porcelain: John Cushion of the Victoria and Albert Museum.
11 30 Scotland Yard Mysteries: "Case of the Bullet from the Past."
12 midnight Gideons International: Rev. Vic Jackopson.

ANGLIA.—11 0 a.m.-2 32 p.m. Schools. 2 32 Racing from Newmarket: 2 30, 3 0 3 30, 4 0 races. 4 10 Training the Family Dog. 4 35 Anglia News. 4 40 Mel-o-Toons. 4 55 Bush Boy. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 About Anglia. 6 20 Arena. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 New Dick Van Dyke Show. 7 30 Film: "Captain Pirate," with Louis Hayward, Patricia Medina. 9 0 Lovers. 9 30 Cinema. 9 50 News, Common Market. 11 0 Avengers. 11 55 At the End of the Day.

CHANNEL.—10 20 a.m.-2 32 p.m. Schools. 2 32-3 40 Racing from Newmarket: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 4 5 Origami. 4 18 Puffin's Birthday Greetings. 4 22 Nanny and the Professor. 4 50 Joe 90. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 Channel News, Weather: What's On Where. 6 15 Channel Sports Roundup. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Curtain Raiser. 7 5 Film: "Venetian Bird," with Richard Todd, Eva Bartok. 9 0 Lovers. 9 30 Cinema. 9 50 News, Common Market. 11 3 Strange Report. 11 55 News, Weather in French.

MIDLANDS (ATV).—11 0 a.m.-2 32 p.m. Schools. 2 32 Racing from Newmarket: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 3 35 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3 40 Women Today. 4 10 Family Affair. 4 40 Rupert Bear. 4 55 Lift Off. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 ATV Today. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Film: "The Inspector," with Stephen Boyd, Dolores Hart. 9 0 The Lovers. 9 30 Cinema. 9 50 News, Common Market. 11 0 Randall and Hopkirk.

NORTHERN (Granada).—10 20 a.m.-2 30 p.m. Schools. 2 30 Racing from Newmarket: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 3 40 Farmhouse Kitchen. 4 5 News: Peyton Place. 4 35 Lancelot Link. 4 50 Captain Scarlet. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 Newsday: Put It In Writing. 6 25 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace. 7 25 New Dick Van Dyke Show. 8 0 The Persuaders. 9 0 The Lovers. 9 30 Cinema. 9 50 News, Common Market. 11 0 Film: "Freedom to Die."

SOUTHERN.—10 20 a.m. Schools: Country Visit. 11 0-2 30 p.m. Schools. 2 30 Racing from Newmarket: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30. 3 35 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3 40 Women Today. 4 10 Houseparty. 4 23 Heckle and Jeckle. 4 30 Crossroads. 4 55 Joe 90. 5 20 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 Day by Day: Crime Desk. 6 30 Penn Street Gang. 7 0 Max Bygraves Show. 8 0 Family at War. 9 0 Lovers. 9 30 Cinema. 9 50 News, Common Market. 11 0 Southern News. 11 10 Marty Feldman Comedy Machine. 12 10 a.m. Weather: It's All Yours.

WEST AND WALES (HTV).—10 20 a.m.-2 32 Schools. 2 32 Racing from Newmarket: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 3 45 Arthur. 3 55 Training the Family Dog. 4 15 Tinkertinment. 4 30 Crossroads. 4 55 Young Gulliver. 5 20 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 1 Report West. 6 18 Report Wales. 6 35 Sky's the Limit. 7 10 Film: "The Defiant Ones," with Tony Curtis. 9 30 Cinema. 9 50 News in Europe. 11 0 Untouchables.

HTV WEST.—6 15 p.m. Sport West.

HTV Wales: HTV Cymru/Wales: 5 20 p.m. Dibyn Dobyn. 6 1-6 18 Y Dydd.

WESTWARD.—10 20 a.m.-2 32 p.m. Schools. 2 32-3 40 Racing from Newmarket: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 3 55 Gus Honeybun Show. 4 5 Origami. 4 18 Westward News. 4 20 Nanny and the Professor. 4 50 Joe 90. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 Westward Diary. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Curtain Raiser. 7 5 Film: "Venetian Bird," with Richard Todd, John Gregson. 9 0 The Lovers. 9 30 Cinema. 9 50 News, Common Market. 11 0 Westward News. 11 4 Strange Report. 11 55 Faith for Life.

YORKSHIRE.—10 20 a.m.-2 32 Schools. 2 32 Racing from Newmarket: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 races. 3 45 Yoga for Health. 4 5 Calendar News. 4 10 Women Today. 4 40 Origami. 4 55 Bush Boy. 5 20 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 Calendar. 6 30 Troop. 7 0 Cartoon Time. 7 10 Film: "Whistle Down the Wind," with Hayley Mills, Alan Bates. 9 0 The Lovers. 9 30 Cinema. 9 50 News. 10 0 Common Market Special. 11 0 York Report. 11 35 Drive-in. 12 midnight Close.

RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m., VHF

6 25 a.m. News. 6 27 Farming Today. 6 45 Prayer for the Day. 6 50 Regional News. 7 0 Today: News. 7 40 Today's Papers. 7 50 Thought for the Day. 7 50 Regional News. 8 0 News: Today. 8 40 Today's Papers. 8 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 9 0 News. 9 5 Schools: Religious Service. 9 25 Other People's Lives. 9 35 Schools: 9 35 Religion How and Why; 9 55 Movement and Music. 10 15 Service. 10 30 Schools: 10 30 La France Aujourd'hui; 10 45 Horizons de France; 11 0 Time and Tune; 11 20 Man; 11 40 Geography. 12 noon You and Yours: Your Health and Welfare. 12 25 p.m. My Word! 12 55 Weather. 1 0 World at One. 1 30 Archers. 1 45 Listen with Mother. 2 0 Schools: Living Language; 2 20 Break for Music. 2 30 Schools: 2 30 Unos minutos nada mas; 2 40 Learning about Life. 3 0 Afternoon Theatre: "Cul-de-sac." 3.45 Jack De Manio, Precisely. 4 30 Story Time. 5 0 PM. 5 50 Regional News. 6 0 News. 6 15 Just a Minute. 6 45 Archers. 7 0 News Desk. 7 30 Any Answers? 8 0 The Music Makers. 8 45 Scan. 9 20 New Worlds: Paul Vaughan. 9 55 Weather. 10 0 World Tonight. 10 45 Today in Parliament. 11 0 World Tonight (cont.). 11 15 News. 11 30 Book at Bedtime. 11 45 Market Trends. 11 53 Close.

RADIO 3 194, 464 m., VHF

* Stereophonic

7 0 a.m. News. 7 5 Morning Concert: Mendelssohn, Dussek, Faure, Berlioz.* (8 0 News.) 9 0 News. 9 5 Week's Composer: Bach.* 9 45 John Field: Piano recital. 10 20 BBC Midland Light Orchestra: Concert. Bizet, Mozart, David Wooldridge, Rossini arr Stanford Robinson.* 11 0 Schubert and Brahms: piano music, songs. 12 10 p.m. Music and the Film (America): William Schuman, Virgil Thomson, Copland.* (1 0 News.) 1 50 Beethoven: Chamber music.* 2 20 Die Schweigsame Frau: Comic Opera, Act 1.* 3 10 Interval. 3 25 Die Schweigsame Frau: Act 2.* 4 20 Pied Piper. 4 40 Die Schweigsame Frau: Act 3.* 5 15 Moura Lympany.* 5 35 Youth Orchestras of the World: North Riding Schools.* 6 15 Concert Calendar.* 6 25 Programmes: Market Report. 6 30 Study on 3: 6 30 English in Action. (VHF 6 30-7 0 Open University: 6 35 Science 35). 7 0 Regency People. 7 30 BBC Training Orchestra: Concert, part 1: Beethoven, Britten, William Mathias. 8 15 Sibelius. 8 25 Concert: part 2: Mozart, Sibelius. 9 10 Faure: Song recital. 9 40 Thinking about the Ring. 10 30 Haydn and Beethoven.* 11 30 News. 11 35 Close.

RADIO 2 1,500 m., VHF

News 5 30 a.m., 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 7 30, 8 0, then every hour on the hour until 3 0 p.m., 3 30, 4 0, 4 30, 5 0, 5 30, 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 8 0, 10 0, 11 0, 12 midnight. 1 0 a.m., 2 0

5 30 a.m. News. 5 32 Breakfast Special: John Dunn. (8 27 Racing). 8 55 Pause for thought. 9 2 Pete Murray. 11 2 Morning Story "Thirst." 11 15 Waggoners' Walk. 11 30 Tony Brandon. 2 2 p.m. Woman's Hour. 3 2 Terry Wogan. 4 15 Waggoners' Walk. (4 31 Sports Desk: racing). 4 33 Sam Costa. 6 2 Album Time. 6 50 Sports Desk. 7 2 After Seven: Ray Moore. 8 2 Sounds Familiar. 8 30 Time for Old Time Shades: Music from Master. 10 2 (1,500m. only): Night Extra. 12 5 a.m. Ride. 2 0 News. 2 2 Close

RADIO 1

News 5 30 a.m., 6 0, 6 30 every hour on the hal until 2 30 p.m., 3 0, 3 3 4 30, 5 30, 6 0, 6 30, 7 11 0, 12 midnight, 1 0 a.m

5 30 a.m. Radio 2. 7 0 Blackburn. 9 0 Jimmy 11 0 Dave Lee Travis. 1 Johnnie Walker. 3 2 Wogan. 5 0 What's New. VHF Sounds of the 70s. 2 2 a.m. Radio 2.

THE REGIONS (Variation on Radio

Midlands, East Anglia. 6 58 a.m. News. 7 50-7 58 8 25-8 40 Regional Extra. 1 0 p.m. Weather. 5 5 News.

East Anglia (VHF). 6 58 a.m. News. 7 50-7 58 8 10-8 40 This Is East A 12 55-1 0 p.m. News. 5 5 News.

North, North-west.—6 a.m. Northern News. 7 Northern News. 12 55-1 Northern News. 5 Northern News.

Wales.—6 50 a.m. We 7 35-7 0 News of Wales. 7 45 Bore Da! 7 50 We 7 55-8 0 Today's Papers. Good Morning Wales! 8 4 Today's Papers. 11 20 I Ys Cymru. 12 25 p.m. Pe Hon. 12 54 Newyddion. 1 0 News of Wales. 2 Schools in Wales. 5 20 C Heno. 5 40-6 0 Dateline.

South-west, South, W 6 50-7 0 a.m. Regional 7 58-8 0 Regional News. 8 40 Today. 12 55 p. Weather. 5 50-6 0 Re News.

South West (VHF). 12 25 p.m. Midday P (Devon, Cornwall, Ch Islands).

هكذا من الأصل

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Tito puts in a word for the non-aligned

The Yugoslav President arrived in the United States yesterday on an official visit. Before he left Belgrade, he was interviewed by Dan Morgan.

PRESIDENT TITO of Yugoslavia is determined to make clear during his visit to America that the global diplomacy of the super Powers cannot succeed if it ignores the interests of small countries.

He views the initiatives of the Great Powers, especially the quickening steps to end Chinese isolation, as essentially positive changes which will lead to a safer world. In the case of China, he feels that its "opening to the world" will strengthen the cause of sovereignty and independence of smaller countries, and, rather than dividing the world, will bring nations closer together.

But an undercurrent of concern that the interests of smaller countries could be pushed aside in the detente-making process was a dominant theme running through the exclusive, written interview he gave before leaving for the US.

President Tito indicated that while the men in Washington, Peking and Moscow may be attracting most of the headlines, Yugoslavia and the small, non-aligned countries it has often spoken for are still in the mainstream of global politics.

As for the 79-year-old president himself, he seems to relish the challenge of making Yugoslavia's voice heard once again, and that of preparing his country for a future that will have the benefit of his advice.

For the past year, he has been devoting all his energies to major domestic reform, and to setting relations with the African, Western Europe, the Soviet Union and the non-aligned world on a solid footing. All this activity has been undertaken in expectation of retirement.

His trip to the United States is seen in the context of preparing for the future. But unlike Tito's first meeting with President Nixon here last year, the meeting takes place at a moment of pronounced international change, and with an American president who has begun to measure up to Tito's own stature as a daring statesman.

In a world in which the giants are being replaced by grey and cautious subalterns, or collective ruling boards, Tito, at the age of 79, still has the glamour and aura of greatness which Nixon admires.

Somehow, Tito remains contemporary, even though he was a witness, in person, of the Russian Revolution. On the human level he is warm and witty, drinks whisky, is curious about what goes on around him. On the political side, he has access to almost every world leader. That is what assures that his talks with Nixon will range far beyond the limited horizon of Yugoslav-American relations.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr William Rogers, has already underlined Tito's usefulness as an intermediary in the search for Middle East peace, and it is certain that the President will want to hear Tito's views on other world problems in a moment of international flux.

Nevertheless, Yugoslavia's place in the world is undergoing a period of adjustment that will be crucial in determining where it comes to rest between East and West. Since the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, it has moved several notches closer to the West. Economically, the attractions of Western technology to independent-minded Yugoslav factory managers has also been telling. Yugoslavia is a member of a number of Western financial institutions, but its links with Communist economic organisations are informal.

The durability of Tito as a statesman and as a living legend is all the more remarkable because Yugoslavia is not the centre of world attention it once was. China has usurped its position as the West's main wedge in dividing the Communist world. And in a period of direct contacts between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, Yugoslavia no longer seems so necessary as a bridge.

THE INTERVIEW consisted of questions submitted in advance, with written answers personally approved by President Tito. He then received me at his ceremonial chambers in the White Palace here, for further, brief, conversation.

Only slightly more than a year ago, Tito seemed to some to be withdrawing from active public life. Many say that his decision to plunge back in by announcing sweeping reorganisation of the Yugoslav state, has rejuvenated him. I found that impression was borne out when I met him.

In spite of a strenuous week-long journey to Iran, India, and Egypt, he seemed fresh and healthy. After his present trip to Camp David, Washington, Houston and California, he will continue to Canada and Britain.

Tito's wife, Jovanka Broz, sat by his side after he had been strolling in the sumptuous garden of the palace. Outside the written questions and answers, there was time for only one *verbal question — dealing with* Yugoslav security — beyond the introductions and courtesies.

To it, he said that his country had "no need for protection." He then went on to comment on the three-cornered relationship between the Soviet Union, the United States and non-aligned Communist Yugoslavia which fits into the sphere of interest of neither super Power.

"Good relations with the United States," he said, "contribute to good relations with other countries, including the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has nothing against our having good relations with the United States. We've spoken with them about this and they said so explicitly. From this, I conclude that it is the wish of the Soviet Union for us to have good relations with the United States — Brezhnev told me so."

In the conversational part of the interview, he indicated no reservations about intensified Soviet-American contacts, saying that if solutions to problems could be agreed on, "then the process of detente will be greatly enhanced." But in the written answer to a question on the same theme, he added one qualification to an otherwise approving assessment of Moscow-Washington relaxation.

He wrote, "It must always be borne in mind that vital problems of the present time cannot be solved without an active and equal participation of all countries concerned, irrespective of their size or power."

He answered a written question about the impact of China's emergence on the international scene in the same vein: "I welcome the evolution of relations between big states, the evolution that fosters international detente, assuming of course that the interests of small and medium-sized countries are always taken into account irrespective of their social system."

The onset of preparations for block-to-block discussions on European security and troop reductions has left non-aligned Yugoslav policymakers in an ambivalent position. In the first place, as Tito indicated in the written part of the interview, troop reductions are seen as laudable. But some Yugoslavs worry that the reductions could eventually lead to unwarranted euphoria in Europe, that might even increase the vulnerability of non-aligned Yugoslavia to an aggressor taking advantage of a climate of relaxation.

Tito wrote in the interview that the reductions of troops should "not be achieved by disturbing the present balance," thus implying that he is opposed to massive unilateral cutbacks by the United States.

On other major issues, he wrote: "The end of Chinese isolation favourably affects world developments and consequently promotes the strengthening of sovereignty and independence of small countries." Referring to talks he had last week with India's Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, once Yugoslavia's major partner in the non-aligned movement, he said that there seemed to be little danger of the subcontinent becoming divided into spheres of interest of the great Powers.

Non-alignment was still valid "as long as there are dangers that stem from new forms of alignment." Though he did not elaborate on "new forms of alignment," this seemed to mean alliances between the big Powers at the expense of smaller ones. Non-alignment aimed at the "democratisation of international relations," he said.

In general, President Tito's trip to the United States is aimed at engaging America politically and economically in a way that will subtly enhance Yugoslavia's security, without, however, sacrificing any of the independence or non-alignment that it cherishes.

Washington Post

Dr Erim agrees to stay as Premier

Ankara, October 27

The Turkish Prime Minister, Dr Erim, bowed today to President Sunay's refusal to accept his Government's resignation and agreed to continue in office. A statement from the Presidency said Dr Erim's resignation was refused since the Premier has "the full support and confidence of Parliament, the Turkish armed forces, and Turkish public opinion."

The announcement, released as the policy-making National Security Council was meeting to discuss Turkey's latest Government crisis, appeared to be calculated to isolate the leadership of the Justice Party, the largest group in Parliament, which started the crisis.

Dr Erim, a 59-year-old law professor, came to power seven months ago after Mr Demirel's Justice Party Cabinet was forced out of office by an army ultimatum threatening a military takeover unless a strong reformist Government took office.

The latest crisis began this month when the Justice Party, which had an overwhelming victory in the 1969 elections but saw its majority in the National Assembly reduced to one by party defections, decided to withdraw its five Cabinet Ministers from Dr Erim's Government.

The party claimed that the Erim Government had lost its intended nonpartisan character. Erim described the move as one of no confidence but agreed to demands by President Sunay and the country's military leaders to search for a compromise solution.

Faced with a battle to get Parliament to approve the wide-ranging reforms which the military insists on, and unable to reach a compromise with Mr Demirel, Dr Erim submitted his resignation early today.

Later, Dr Erim made a fierce attack on Mr Demirel, reviving accusations of corruption in the Demirel family during the former Premier's Government, and alleging that Mr Demirel precipitated the present crisis.

Political sources believe that Dr Erim's statement has removed any possibility of a personal compromise between himself and Mr Demirel to restore the Government's parliamentary support. Nevertheless, today's presidential statement said Dr Erim would continue in office in order to realise his reform programme. — Reuter.

South Africa will still have to wait a long time for television

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, October 27

Alone among waiting longer than any developed country for television, South Africans may face a further indefinite delay. The country is grappling with serious inflation, and it is argued in some official quarters that the introduction of television will stimulate this inflation by the expenditure of some £85 millions on television sets, plus the general consumer spending that would result from television advertising.

Another important factor is that South Africa does not have the highly skilled technicians needed to establish a television industry and to service the sets.

The Postmaster-General, Mr Louis Rive, is leading the campaign against the introduction of television. He has received powerful support from the Minister of Finance, Dr Nico Diederichs (now in London), who shares the view that at this stage television is a luxury South Africa cannot afford.

Mr Vorster's Government, although it approved the introduction of a State-controlled television service in principle in April, is not particularly enthusiastic over television for political-cultural reasons, and because television advertising will hit Government-supporting newspapers financially.

The Government had not intended to introduce television before 1975 anyway, and the fact that an antitelevison campaign is being launched now suggests that the Treasury has little confidence that the economy will have been corrected by them.

Officially, the Government maintains that there has been no change in its television plans. Its tentative target date, it says, is still 1975.

Pilgrim Juliana

QUEEN JULIANA of the Netherlands yesterday made a pilgrimage to Dillenburg, West Germany, where William of Orange, founder of the Dutch nation, was born in 1533.

Accompanied by Prince Bernhard, and Dr Heinemann, the West German President, and his wife, she visited the remains of the linden tree under which William agreed in 1568 to help low countries in their struggle against Spain.

The party also toured Dillenburg Castle, destroyed by fire in 1760, where William was born.

Grivas leaflets said to be forgeries

Nicosia, October 27

Leaflets issued here in the name of the former EOKA leader General Grivas calling for a resumption of the struggle for Enosis (union with Greece) were forgeries, according to a section of the Greek-Cypriot press today.

One newspaper, "Makhi," alleged that an intelligence service was responsible. The aim of the "forgers," it claimed, was to try to force the Greek Government to make a statement on General Grivas's present whereabouts.

The head of the Cyprus Government's Information (Intelligence) Service, Mr George Tombazos, denied that his organisation was responsible for the leaflets.

General Grivas vanished from his home in Athens on August 30.

The leaflets, bearing the typed signature "General George Grivas Dighenis," said: "I returned to Cyprus to complete the union of the island with mother Greece. I place myself at the head of the struggle so that together with honourable Greeks we may hand over those who buried Enosis to the judgment of Hellenism." — Reuter.

Volcano erupts

Las Palmas, October 27

A volcano has begun erupting on La Palma, one of the smaller islands of the Canaries group, and three villages have had to be evacuated, it was learned here today.

Officials said the 500ft. volcano, known as San Evaristo, was erupting from eight craters and a double stream of lava was flowing into the sea.

The provincial civil governor said there was no danger of major eruption. But Dr Telesford Bravo, professor of geology of the University of Tenerife, said "a certain danger" did exist.

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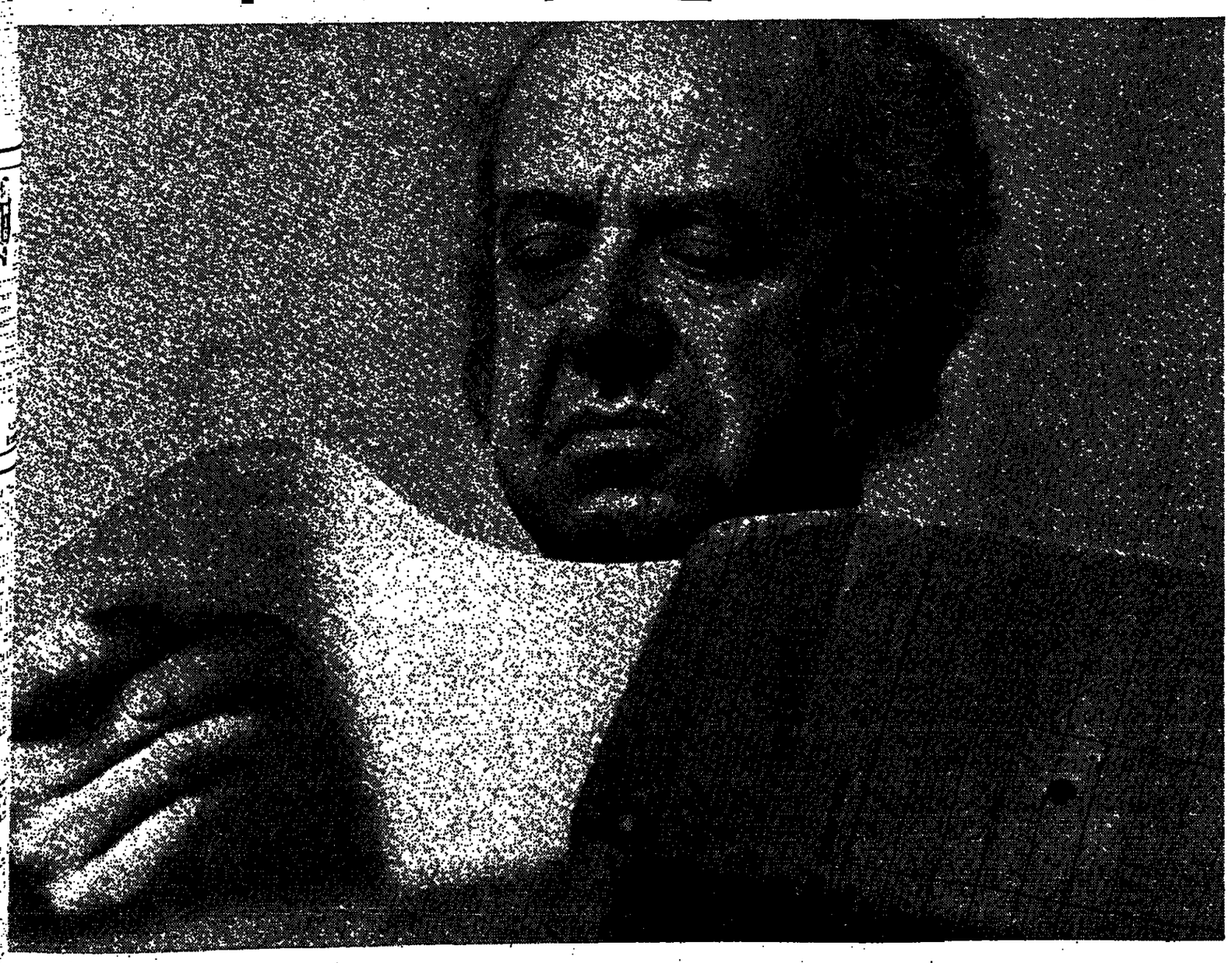

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Editor refuses to tell of leakage

From NORMAN CROSSLAND

Bonn, October 27

The editor of "Die Welt," Dr Herbert Kremp, has refused to give evidence to the public prosecutor's office in Bonn about the publication in his newspaper of a secret telegram sent by the West German Embassy in Washington to the Foreign Ministry. He said the Government, in ordering the prosecution to make inquiries about the leakage, had given the impression of organising a massive intimidation of newspapers which opposed its policies.

So far some 25 journalists — from the Springer papers ("Die Welt" and "Welt am Sonntag") as well as from "Christ und Welt," the magazine "Quick," and the German second television channel — have been questioned by the prosecutor. The legal basis for the prosecutor's action is a paragraph in the penal code dating from 1936 — in the Hitler period.

The paragraph states that it is an offence punishable by imprisonment to pass on to others, or to publish, a secret or confidential document and thereby "endanger important public interests." The prosecutor can act on this only when told to do so by the Government.

The diplomatic telegram in the present case contained a report by the West German Ambassador in Washington of a conversation in April between State Secretary Bahr, of Chancellor Brandt's Office, and President Nixon's principal adviser, Dr Kissinger. Herr Bahr talked about the possibility of allowing the Soviet Government to establish a consulate-general in West Berlin, and suggested that this might be a good bargaining factor in negotiations with the Russians.

The Ambassador, who was present at the conversation, considered that Herr Bahr's suggestion represented a considerable shift of front, and decided to inform the Foreign Minister about it immediately. In Bonn about 30 copies were made of his telegram and circulated to senior officials in the Foreign Ministry and the Chancellor's office.

Since so many people were told about the contents of the telegram, and since Bonn anyway is such a leaky place, it was hardly surprising that the press should get wind of it, and publish it. Just before its publication the Federal Chancellor, Herr Brandt, speaking in the Bundestag, described as nonsense rumours that Herr Bahr had been pushing for a Soviet consulate in West Berlin.

In fact, the establishment of a Soviet consulate there is laid down in the Four Power agreement on Berlin signed on September 3. This is one of the most important concessions made to the Russians by the allied powers.

The head of the Federal Press Office, Herr Ahlers, and his deputy, Herr von Wechmar, have both said they advised against bringing journalists into the prosecutor's inquiries. It looks as if the decision to reject this advice was taken by the Minister in charge of the Chancellor's Office, Professor Ehmke, although Herr Brandt, who was away on holiday, was told about it.

The Government has certainly had more than enough of the affair and would like to call off the prosecutor, but it finds legal obstacles in the way, such as the independence of the judiciary. It seems more than likely that in the none too distant future the offending paragraph about secret documents will be removed from the penal code.

Hardship-hardened Indians cope

From Jim Hoagland: Calcutta, October 27

RECENT descriptions by Western relief officials of the plight of East Pakistani refugees in India as "desperate" have surprised local Indian administrators, who feel that their system of supplying aid continues to be able to cope with the massive influx.

Their assessment is supported by impartial Western sources familiar with the conditions surrounding the seven million East Pakistanis who have fled to West Bengal State, and the 2.3 million other refugees scattered around nearby states.

One source said: "In Western eyes, the conditions are horrible, yes, but things are always desperate out here. Local officials have been through disaster after disaster in recent years, and they view this in a different perspective."

West Bengal is an area of deep poverty, chronic food shortages, and extreme political instability in the best of times. Food staples are rationed, and children receive high-protein relief feed as a matter of routine in many areas.

Paradoxically, this has helped to save West Bengal from collapsing under the weight of incoming refugees, say officials here. It was able to expand the existing relief infrastructure, rather than having to start from scratch when the refugees began fleeing East Pakistan in March as a political crisis provoked civil war.

Mr Asok Gupta, a ranking administrator in Nadia district, said: "Seventy per cent of this district's population was already on a modified rationing plan, and we had a programme of child feeding. A supply line was already in existence, and we have augmented it."

The West Bengalis' familiarity with hardship is also at the root of what seems to have become a gap in the local officials' view of the urgency of the refugee situation and that taken by outside relief agencies.

For the Indians, the major concern is the long-term damage that can be done to the Indian economy by the diversion of funds from the normal budgetand development projects to pay for the care of the refugees. The Indians stress the need for foreign Governments and international bodies to help pay the costs of local supplies, which the Indians are confident they can provide and distribute.

Relief agencies, on the other hand, appear to feel the need to mobilise more general public supplies abroad through dramatic appeals. But Government officials decline to confirm such appeals.

"While we have problems, the situation here is not desperate in the sense of the threat of starvation or major health threats," said Mr V. K. Sinha, a senior official in the Government's Ministry of Rehabilitation. "Our food stocks are adequate. What we need is help with our monetary burden."

Some Indian economists calculate that a refugee will receive free over a year the equivalent of food costing about $70 — a sum that is only $10 below what the average Indian earns as income during a year, and equal to the amount of money spent on food in a year by more than half of India's own population.

West Bengal is one of India's States that cannot produce enough food for its own population in normal times. The Government purchases rice and wheat in areas that produce surplus crops, transports it to warehouses for stockpiling in West Bengal and other border areas, and then distributes it.

In Nadia district a local worker is permitted up to but no more than 2,100 grammes of rice and wheat a week at a Government-supported price. Depending on which camp they are in, the East Pakistani refugees will receive between half and four fifths of that total — free.

One administrator said: "Outsiders must remember the grim everyday conditions of our local population before they start making judgments about those of the refugees. They are not all that different."

The refugee work has been grafted to the normal channels of food distribution. Since July, the Indian Red Cross, helped by 34 charitable agencies, has operated 900 feeding centres that distribute high-protein foods to a million refugee children below the age of 5.

A second refugee feeding programme is due to begin shortly, when sufficient local personnel can be recruited to send out supplies.

While malnutrition is evident and widespread among children in the refugee camps local officials report that there is surprisingly little kwashiokor and marasmus, the killing protein deficiency diseases that took perhaps a million lives in the former Biafra during the Nigerian civil war.

This could change in the event of a protracted war between India and Pakistan, however. India's route to her Far Eastern region curves around East Pakistan, and at one point the road and rail network passes through a neck of Indian territory only 12 miles across.

If this were severed the refugees on the other side would be cut off from the food supplies that now go in by train. Transport has been a great problem in the past few months because of the worst floods this area has seen for 34 years. Bridges and ferries were washed away, and at the moment about 1,000 railway trucks carrying food are piling up at the key crossing point north of Calcutta.

Enough get across to prevent widespread shortages in the Far Eastern areas, but the need for military transport if the threatened Indo-Pakistan war breaks out would probably bring the distribution of relief supplies in those areas to an almost complete halt. — Washington Post.

Australi increase help for refugees

From TOM SHARRAT

Canberra, October

Australia is to give millions more aid for Pakistan refugees. increase, announced in Federal Parliament tonight by the Minister Foreign Affairs, Mr Bowen, brings Australia's contribution since May to $ millions.

Demonstrators demandin increase in Australian ai $A10 millions had been fa outside the Parliament t ing for three weeks. Some in the public gallery as Bowen spoke of extra ai which $A500,000 will b direct cash grant to the High Commissioner refugees.

"The remaining $A2 mil will be allocated in a fle way for the provision urgently needed items," Bowen said. It was importa ensure that the funds being used effectively, added. The Australian Commissioner in India been making an on-the investigation and would r to Australia soon to report.

In New Delhi, India anc Soviet Union announced they had, for the first time, consultations invoking o article in their friendship cooperation treaty in the of the latest Indo-Paki tensions.

Article nine of the a ment signed two months calls for immediate con tions "in the event of e party being subjected t attack or threat thereof" immediate measures "to e peace and the security of countries."

A joint statement after between Mr Firyubin, S Deputy Foreign Minister officials of the Indian Fo Office, did not say what had been proposed to re the tensions nor did it sp cally mention Pakistan.

Rhodesia team returns

From our Correspondent

Salisbury, October 27

The three-man British team to the Anglo-Rhodesian settlement talks left for London tonight after a six-day stay. The team's leader, Sir Philip Adams, said the atmosphere during the discussions had been "very friendly."

He denied that the Rhodesian announcement that 3,500 African tenants would be evicted from Salisbury's Epworth mission had been a setback. Sir Philip said, "This has not made any difference to the work we have been doing. It was mentioned, but it has not in fact delayed our operations, or the timing of our return, or anything else."

There has been speculation both here and in London that the Epworth affair had upset plans for a summit between Mr Ian Smith and the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

The mission, owned by the British Methodist Church, was designated as "white" land in terms of the Land Tenure Act, promulgated last year, and Mr Smith's Administration wants to resettle the African tenants in designated "black" zones. This would run counter to the fourth British principle for a settlement, which says there must be progress towards ending racial discrimination.

However, according to political sources here, the African tenants have not been given a deadline to move — and if a settlement is reached with the British, then the matter will probably be dropped.

TIMOTHY DAVEY (left), the 14-year-old English boy arrested in Turkey in August and charged with conspiring to sell hashish, seen arriving at a court in Istanbul yesterday. The hearing lasted half an hour and was held in camera.

Three other defendants were also in court with him — Patrice Biasotto, aged 19, a student, and Jean-Jacques Morizot, aged 20, a machine tool operator, both of whom are French, and an Austrian student, Friedrich Stoll, aged 18. All four were handcuffed to policemen on entering the court, but their handcuffs were removed in the court.

Four witnesses for the narcotics squad failed to appear for the hearing. The court was told that they had been transferred to other parts of the country.

Court sources quoted Davey as saying in a preliminary statement that he had been approached by an Englishman known to him only as "Footsie" and asked to arrange for the collection of the drugs by two purchasers. He was told he would be paid a proportion of the sale value. But the purchasers turned out to be narcotics agents.

The Turkish lawyer defending all four accused, Mr Husrev Bilgen, told reporters after the hearing that he had every hope that the conspiracy charge would be dropped and the two Frenchmen and the Austrian dismissed from the case when the hearing was resumed on November 10.

Trafficking in drugs carries a maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment and under Turkish law conspiracy adds half again to the punishment. If Davey were found guilty his sentence would be automatically halved since he is under 15 years of age.

At present he is being held in a special wing of Sagmacilar Prison known as the "tourist section," where foreigners serving sentences or on remand are able to move freely between their own rooms, the canteen and the exercise yard. — Reuter.

Spanish call for city strike

Madrid, October 27

The outlawed Spanish trade union organisation, The Workers' Commission, has called for a general strike in Barcelona on Friday.

This is a defiant challenge by a Marxist-orientated body to the Government, which reluctantly permits strike action for "social benefits," such as demands for increased wages and shorter hours, but firmly prohibits any strike based on political motives. The present outbreak of strikes in Spain, centred on the large Seat car manufacturin g company in Barcelona and the coalmining region in the Asturias in Northern Spain, is clearly political.

The striking workers have refused to negotiate through the State-controlled trade union organisation, the Sindicatos. This vertical structure was an original and vital part of the Falange, still the only political party in Spain. Although the party appears now to be moribund, the Sindicatos remains an essential part of the Franco regime. Sullen Spanish workers do not accept the organisation and demand the right to form their own free and independent trade union.

This relatively moderate democratic right has now become a major plank in the left-wing platform of the Socialist opposition to the Franco Government. For the first time since the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact of 1939, Moscow-line communists have advocated a popular front policy in Spain aimed at uniting such diverse elements as Christian Democrats, Basque and Catalan nationalists, Liberals and Socialists with hard line Communist workers.

It is a challenge which may well frighten the relatively liberal Opus Dei "technocrats" who now dominate General Franco's Cabinet.

Spanish Ministers are still covertly fighting their secret battles between hawks and doves. No doubt the hawks, as represented by the Spanish Vice-President, Admiral Carrero Blanco, would welcome a tougher policy and ruthless suppression of all underground opposition leaders.

The doves, such as the Foreign Minister, Señor Gregorio Lopez Bravo, would probably prefer to improve Spain's image in the eyes of the Western democracies and even make concessions to the less defiant elements within the opposition.

Dedicated activists in the illegal Spanish Left may actually dislike the semi-liberal more than the grim reactionary. Their actions certainly embarrass the moderates

Germans sel The Bremer

The Bremen (32,360 the largest and fastest senger liner in the Ge fleet, was sold by Hapag-L Shipping Lines in Br yesterday to Mr Di Chandris, a Greek shipown company spokesman said the rising cost of mainte and repairs had forced the pany to sell. The incr value of the German ma the past six months had been a factor.

Cripples fight Rome police

Thousands of demonstrating disabled workmen, who had come by bus from all over Italy, fought with police in one of Rome's busiest streets yesterday. When motorists protested at the resultant traffic jam, some of the crippled workmen fought motorists. Seven demonstrators and four policemen were slightly hurt in the clash, which occurred in the Via del Corso when the cripples tried to reach Parliament. Eventually, 400 of them were allowed through police lines to present to a parliamentary delegation their demands for better pensions.

Fischer's opponent 'resigns'

By LEONARD BARDEN

A fourth successive win against a demoralised opponent ensured Bobby Fischer of the United States the right to challenge Boris Spassky (Soviet Union) for the world chess championship in the spring.

Tigran Petrosian, also of the Soviet Union, the 1963-9 champion, resigned the ninth game and the match series to Fischer in 46 moves when faced with a fast running queen's rook's pawn which Petrosian's knight could not stop. The final score was Fischer 6½, Petrosian 2½.

Petrosian has done little better than Fischer's earlier opponents in the world title eliminators. Fischer beat both Mark Taimanov (Russia) and Bent Larsen (Denmark) by 6-0. The quality of his games and their freedom from error, combined with the single-mindedness and drive which Fischer has shown since he first came to international prominence in 1957 at the age of 14, makes Fischer a clear favourite to win the championship from Spassky.

White: Fischer.		Black: Petrosian.		
French Defence.				
1.	P-K4	P-K3	24. P-B3	N-R4
2.	P-Q4	P-Q4	25. K-B2	N-B5
3.	N-QB3	N-QB3	26. R-Q2	KR-K1
4.	N-B3	N-B3	27. RxP	R-K8 ch
5.	PxP	PxP	28. K-B2	R-KR8
6.	B-QN5	B-KN5	29. K-K3	N-N4 ch
7.	P-KR3	B-QN	30. K-K4	P-N3
8.	QxB	B-K2	31. RxP	R-N1
9.	B-N5	P-QR3	32. RxP	R(1)-K8
10.	BxN ch	PxB	33. K-B5	N-B5
11.	O-O	O-O	34. K-N4	N-K3
12.	KR-K1	P-R3	35. R-K5	P-B4 ch
13.	B-R4	Q-Q3	36. K-N3	P-B5 ch
14.	B-K3	P-QR4	37. K-R4	K-B2
15.	QR-K1	B-Q1	38. N-K4	P-N4 ch
16.	P-QN3	R-N1	39. K-N4	N-N2
17.	N-R4	N-K5	40. NxP ch	PxN
18.	BxB	QR4B	41. RxR	RxR
19.	O-B4	Q-Q3	42. KxP	N-K3 ch
20.	QxQ	PxQ	43. K-B5	R-K7
21.	P-QB4	N-B3	44. RxR	NxP ch
22.	R-QB1	P-N1	45. K-K5	NxR
23.	PxP	PxP	46. P-QR4	Resigns

Prince Pawn page 13

Israel firm: no planes, no talks

From WALTER SCHWARZ: Jerusalem, October 27

Unless the supply of American Phantom fighter-bombers is resumed, or at least promised, Israel will refuse to participate in further discussions on an agreement for reopening the Suez Canal. After Mrs Meir's unprecedented attack on American "pressure" yesterday, it became known today that her harsh words are to be followed by action.

Officials were declining directly to confirm that an ultimatum had been given to the State Department. But they made it clear, that Israeli leaders are convinced that "the American search for a partial peace agreement has become an argument against giving us planes — and this we cannot go along with," as one official put it. He would confirm only that urgent contacts with Washington were in progress "both about the talks and about the Phantoms."

Significantly officials were comparing the situation with that prevailing in the spring of last year, when Mr Rogers launched the peace initiative that was to lead to the August ceasefire. Then, too, the initiative was launched at a time of hiatus in supplies of Phantoms to Israel. Then, too, the Israelis insisted on getting the Phantoms, arguing that they must not be expected to start negotiation from a position of weakness. On that occasion they got the planes.

The Israeli stance is now curiously ambivalent. On the one hand, it is based on the complaint that the balance of arms has been upset by the six-month delay in the delivery of Phantoms. On the other hand, military leaders lose no opportunity of dropping hints that if Egypt resumes the shooting, Israel will put into effect a devastating and well-prepared battle plan.

Another anomaly is that even if the Phantom supply is resumed or promised, Israel has no interest whatever in the kind of "interim" settlement envisaged by Egypt and, latterly, by Mr Rogers as well.

When Israel outlined its proposals for a Suez Canal settlement, there was hope that an arrangement favoured in principle by both sides as well as their respective backers stood a reasonable chance of successful negotiation. But, as Mrs Meir stressed yesterday, the Egyptian terms — unacceptable in the first place — have hardened rather than softened.

The Israelis feel that a canal agreement is, in any case, far from vital for them. "Why should we abandon an excellent strategic and psychological line in exchange for a limited ceasefire — when we already have a ceasefire without a deadline?" said one official. In this context, the renewed talks, if they take place, are regarded somewhat cynically as a "game" the State Department plays in order to be seen to be doing something.

US nuclear test soon

The United States Atomic Energy Commission said in Washington yesterday that it would go ahead with an underground test of a five-magaton nuclear weapon within a week in spite of protests against it. The device will be detonated 6,000ft. below the surface of Amchitka island, in the Aleutians.

The test, which is opposed by environmentalist groups in the US and Canada, is being challenged in the courts. Mr James R. Schlesinger, chairman of AEC, said that the filling-in of the hole above the weapon would make its recovery impossible, but it could be destroyed by an explosive charge if the test was not able to proceed.

EEC look at British problem areas

From RICHARD NORTON-TAYLOR

Brussels, October 27

M Albert Borshette, European Commissioner responsible for regional policy, is to visit Britain from Tuesday to Friday at the invitation of Mr Walker, Minister for the Environment.

He will see some of Britain's problem regions, including South Wales, the North-east, and Glasgow, and talk with Ministers in the Welsh and Scottish Offices, Northern Irish officials and Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry.

His visit is particularly timely because the EEC has just accepted the Commission's proposals to restrict aids to the Community's central areas, leaving the way open for exceptions.

Aids to the central regions, which include the whole of Benelux, most of West Germany and half of France, are to be restricted in principle to 20 per cent of total new investments.

The British Government asumes that none of the areas on M Borshette's itinerary will be considered "central" in the framework of an enlarged Community. The existing EEC development areas, unlike those in Britain, are predominantly agricultural, and no doubt this difference will be impressed on the visitor.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

£0.80 per line

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be telephoned (subscribers only) or sent to The Guardian at 21 John Street, London WC1N 2BS (tel. 01-837 7021), or 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR (tel. 061-832 9191). ENGAGEMENT AND MARRIAGE announcements must be accompanied by the signature of both parties and are not acceptable by telephone. Your copy should reach us by 5 30 p.m. the day before insertion date.

BIRTHS

COCHRANE.—On October 25, in Reading, to JOY (née Hatton) and DAVID, of Bracknell, a girl (Kirsty Helen).

HORNE.—On October 27, 1971, in the Edith Watson Home, Burnley, to SHEILA and HARRY a son, Jonathan David, a brother for Christopher and Anthony.

MALFROY.—On October 21, 1971, at Cambridge, to MOIRA and JULES, a daughter (Kate Emily Rose).

ENGAGEMENTS

FENWICK — ARMSTRONG.—The engagement is announced between JOHN, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. FENWICK, of Field House, Powburn, Alnwick, Northumberland, and PHILIPPA JANE, daughter of Mrs ARMSTRONG and the late T. L. ARMSTRONG, of 14 Beechcroft, Kenton Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

GUNBY—BURKE.—The engagement is announced between JOHN ROYCE, elder son of Mr and Mrs Royce GUNBY of Macclesfield, and HELEN PATRICIA, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Bernard BURKE, of Gatley.

DEATHS

EVANS.—On October 25, 1971, after a short illness at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, Derby, OLIVE MARY EVANS, aged 81 years, of Upton Grange, Prestbury Road, Macclesfield. Funeral Friday. Service and Cremation, Macclesfield Crematorium at 3 0 p.m. Any inquiries to the Derby and Burton Co-operative Society, Derby. Tel. 44070.

HAUGHTON.—On October 26, 1971, suddenly at his home 259 Church Road, Astley, Maurice Batteraby HAUGHTON, aged 60 years, dear brother of Mildred. Service and committal is at Overdale Crematorium, Bolton, on Tuesday, November 2, at 3.30 p.m. Inquiries: John Monks and Son Ltd., 94 Railway Road, Leigh 72244.

MAITLAND.—On October 23, 1971, in a nursing home, ETHEL ALICE MAITLAND of 5 Seaview Terrace, Waterloo, Liverpool 22, the beloved sister of Isobel. Service and Cremation took place at Thornton Crematorium, Liverpool 23, on Tuesday, October 26.

MORRIS.—On October 25, MARGARET, of 21 Church Street, Bradford on Avon, dear sister of Betty. Service at Trinity Church at 11.50 a.m. October 29, followed by cremation at Bath. No flowers please. If desired donations may be sent to Secretary, Friends of Winsley Hospital, Bradford on Avon.

DEATHS (cont.)

MOULT.—On October 26, 1971, suddenly, in hospital, and of 143 Crow Hill South, Accrington, Middleton, ERIC SMITHIES, aged 66 years, beloved husband of Jean MOULT. Service Middleton Parish Church this day, Thursday, 2 p.m., followed by committal Middleton Crematorium. Inquiries to S. Wellens and Son. 061-643 2677.

PROUDLOVE.—On October 25, 1971, at 35 Edtom Road, Higher Crumpsall, ELLEN, aged 85 years, the dearly loved wife of the late Frank PROUDLOVE and devoted mother of Audrey. Service and committal, Blackley Crematorium on Friday, October 29, at 11.45 a.m. No flowers please. Donations if desired to St Anne Hospice Ltd., 90 Deansgate, Manchester 3. Inquiries to Mr R. Lees MBIE, Blackley. Co-op Retail Services, Tel.: 740 8255.

SLACK.—On October 27, 1971, at High Trees, Roades Lane, Mossley, Congleton, JAMES, aged 66 years, the beloved husband of Eileen SLACK. Service at Mossley Parish Church, on Saturday, at 10 a.m. Cremation at Macclesfield Crematorium. Inquiries: Booth's Funeral Services, Tel: Congleton 4097.

WOOD-DE SCHOUWER.—On October 22, 1971, as the result of a road accident FREDERICK JAMES, aged 51 years (RIP), the dearly beloved and treasured husband of Marcelle WOOD-DE SCHOUWER of 50 The Oval, Heald Green, Cheadle; Cheshire Requiem Mass, Christ Church, Heald Green, Cheadle on Friday, October 29, at 6.30 p.m., followed by interment at Kapelle Op Den Bos, Brabant, Belgium. No flowers by request please, donations in lieu if desired, to St Anne Hospice, Heald Green. Inquiries to Jonathan Alcock and Sons Ltd. Tel: 061-428 2097.

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NOTICES

CITY OF MANCHESTER

The Education Acts, 1944 to 1971, and the Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) Act, 1946

City of Manchester (St Jude's Church of England Primary School, Ancoats) Education Compulsory Purchase Order, 1971

Notice is hereby given that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Manchester acting by the Council of the said City in exercise of the powers conferred on them by the above-mentioned Acts on the sixth day of October, 1971, made a compulsory purchase order entitled "the City of Manchester (St Jude's Church of England Primary School, Ancoats) Education Compulsory Purchase Order, 1971" which is about to be submitted to the Secretary of State for Education and Science for confirmation authorising them to purchase compulsorily for the purpose of providing a site for St Jude's Church of England Primary School, Ancoats, in the said City, to be maintained by the Council or otherwise for the purposes of their functions under the Education Acts 1944 to 1971, the land described in the Schedule hereto.

A copy of the Order and the map referred to therein have been deposited at the Committee Administration Office (Room 110), Town Clerk's Department, Town Hall, Manchester, and may be seen there at all reasonable hours.

Any objection to the order must be made in writing and addressed to the Joint Permanent Under Secretary of State, Department of Education and Science, Curzon Street, London, W. 1, before the fifteenth day of November, 1971, and should state the grounds of objection.

Schedule

Land in Ancoats in the City of Manchester

No. and Colour on Map (1)	Quantity, Description and situation of the land (2)	Owners or reputed owners (3)	Lessees or reputed lessees (4)	Occupiers (other than tenants for a month or less period than a month) (5)
1 (red)	Works, warehouse and offices, Imperial Mill, 55, Little Newton Street and Workmen (Sundry) and office, Allen Street, Manchester 4. (Area: 2.686 sq. yds. or thereabouts)	Walkers (Shewcards) Limited	—	Walkers (Shewcards) Limited, John E. Dale
2 (Mauve)	Saw-mill, warehouse, loading bays, offices and workshops, Wharf Street and Pott Street, Manchester 4. (Area: 3.756 sq. yds. or thereabouts)	Parkers (Ancoats) Limited	—	Parkers (Ancoats) Limited
3 (Brown)	Canal arm (part) adjacent to 55, Little Newton Street, Manchester 4. (Area: 150 sq. yds. or thereabouts)	Walkers (Shewcards) Limited	—	—
4 (Yellow)	Storage sheds and yard, Little Newton Street, Manchester 4. (Area: 726 sq. yds. or thereabouts)	The Executors of William Theodore Percival Atkinson, c/o: National Westminster Bank Limited	The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Manchester	The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Manchester

The Areas given include the highways, streets and passages or parts thereof adjoining the lands and premises referred to above.

Dated the 21st day of October, 1971.

Town Hall, Manchester. G. C. OGDEN, Town Clerk.

NOTICES

SOUTH-EAST LANCASHIR (LOCAL AUTHORITIES) SUPERANNUATION JOINT COMMITTEE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN th District Auditor has appointed tha of Accounts of the above mer Joint Committee for the year ende March, 1971 to commence a TOWN HALL, SWINTON, L SHIRE on MONDAY the 6th DECEMBER, 1971, at ten-fifteen forenoon, when and where any Government elector in the area Joint Committee may be present make objection to the said ac Messrs the District Auditor

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY that the accounts of the Joint C tee duly made up and balanced, to with all books, accounts and docu relating thereto will be deposited TOWN HALL, SWINTON, L SHIRE and be open during office to all persons interested for seven days immediately before the Aud DATED this 25th day of O 1971.

F. VINEY, F.I.M.T.A., F.R.V Clerk to the Joint Com

TRAVEL

ECONOMICAL flights to Aus Canada, U.S.A., etc. 01-624

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هكذا من الأصل

HOME NEWS

Two unions on carpet for not deregistering

By KEITH HARPER

The first two unions to be "carpeted" by the TUC for refusing to deregister under the Industrial Relations Act will be the National Union of Seamen and the National Graphical Association. They are to appear before a special meeting of the TUC's finance and general purposes committee on Monday.

The seamen claim that they need registration to protect "an approved closed shop" under the Act. They say that if they did not do so they may not remain in business.

The NGA's case is somewhat different. It has said all along that while it is totally opposed to the Act, it must register because of its financial and legal implications. Deregistration would require the consent of all its members.

The permission for the TUC to summon the two unions and to bring them into the position of 16 unions was given yesterday by the TUC general council. Mr Bill Keys, the seamen's leader, told the council that as far as he was concerned nothing in the Act or the rules forbade the seamen from staying on the register.

Mr Robert Carr, Secretary for Employment, took up the theme of registration at a conference in London yesterday on industrial relations. It was causing the TUC a lot of bother, he said, although it was never his intention that the unions should get themselves into an unhappy state about what was a simple concept.

He said the Act would not collapse like a pack of cards if every union ensured that it was not a registered organisation. "It might not work as effectively—least of all to the best advantage of 10 million trade union members—but it will still work," he added.

He repeated what the Government has said many times before: that unions do not have to be registered in order to operate. The Act, for instance, does not prevent an unregistered organisation from negotiating on behalf of its members. More important, registration does not mean that a union would have to give up its independence.

Staff takes over catering

By our own Reporter

A dozen catering staff at the Roundhouse Theatre, Chalk Farm, London, intend to start a work-in today to maintain services after the official closure of the restaurant.

The catering contractors for the past eight months, Kalamaras Ltd, of Queensway, London, told the staff of their impending withdrawal a week ago and completed their last day's catering yesterday.

Mrs Kathy Burke, a member of the committee formed by the catering staff who have lost their jobs, said the Roundhouse administration had told them it was closing the restaurant because of the legal position between it and the caterers.

The committee is organising supplies of food and intends to maintain a bar and snack bar. Mrs Burke said it was important to maintain facilities for the public, the staff, and the casts.

"We will pay people and buy supplies out of the takings as we go along, and will donate the rest to the Roundhouse. We are not trying to make a profit for ourselves," Mrs Burke said. "I am also writing to all the trustees of the Roundhouse because I don't think they are aware of what has happened, and I don't believe they would really approve."

The administration of the Roundhouse was not prepared to comment.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Police see books

The police are investigating alleged irregularities in the county court office at Tamworth in Staffordshire. Auditors have also been called in by the Midland Circuit of the Lord Chancellor's Office.

Royal visitors

The Queen yesterday took King Baudouin of the Belgians and Queen Fabiola to see the exhibition of Flemish art at the Royal Academy. Princess Margaret was with them.

£1M fund opens

A fund to raise £1 million towards the cost of YMCA buildings in London was launched at the Mansion House yesterday. The Duchess of Kent was present.

Skippers fined

The skippers of two Belgian trawlers were each fined £180 at Dover yesterday for failing to properly stow gear on their vessels in British fishing limits.

10,000gns pistol

The Tower of London bought an important English snaphaunce pistol at Christie's yesterday for 10,000 guineas. The pistol, made in the early seventeenth century, is one of only three inlaid English snaphaunce firearms thought to be left in this country.

Fans in court

Twenty-eight football fans are to appear in court at Blackpool on charges arising from incidents after Tuesday night's League Cup match between Blackpool and Aston Villa.

Market banned

The holding of unlicensed Sunday markets in the car park of Perry Barr Greyhound Stadium, Birmingham, was banned by a High Court judge yesterday.

Pop group sues

The five members of the Marmalade pop group and their manager, Mr Peter Walsh, have issued a High Court writ against their former drummer, Alan Whitehead, claiming damages for alleged conspiracy. They are also suing the "News of the World."

Director drops slander case

German businessman against a friend and business associ... was dropped in the High ... yesterday after promises ... alleged slander would ... repeated.

Frederick George Peak, ... and managing director ... Cambridge furniture firm, ... claimed that Mr Laurence ... slandered him at an ... general meeting, at a ... club, and on a train by ... him a crook and a rogue. ... of the settlement were ... Mr Justice Thesiger by ... counsel, Mr Leon ... He said that the men ... school friends and mem... of two well-established ... families. Mr Peak ... Willow Wholesale Ltd ... Goodrum invested in it. ... than 20 years they got ... together until 1964 when ... drum kept making allega... that Mr Peak had taken ... away from him.

"This allegation was made again and again. Sometimes the figure of £12,000 was mentioned." At the annual meeting of Willow Wholesale in 1965, Mr Goodrum said: "You have mismanaged the company's affairs. I've been caught once, you don't catch me again."

Mr Brittan said that Mr Goodrum, of Coleridge Road, Cambridge, had now agreed to withdraw unreservedly all allegations. He would also pay Mr Peak's costs and on those terms Mr Peak was content not to proceed with the action.

The judge formally adjourned the hearing until today to enable counsel to draft the wording of an agreed statement disposing of the action.

Earlier Mr Goodrum had denied slander. Alternatively, he pleaded that the words complained of were true. He also claimed qualified privilege and denied malice.

Parents warned of carry-cot danger

...s should not be left ... for any length of time in ...-cot, Croydon coroner's ...aid yesterday. A spokes... ...id that cases regularly ... of babies asphyxiating ... the cots had no venti... ...holes.

... warning followed an ... on Tuesday on a boy ... three months who was ...lated while sleeping over... ...n a carry-cot. The coro... Mary McHugh recorded ...ict of misadventure. She ... The public must realise ...rry-cots are for carrying babies. They should not be used as a night-time bed."

Dr David Haler, a pathologist, told the inquest he would like to see ventilation holes in the sides of carry-cots, and near the child's head.

One of the largest distributors of carry-cots agreed yesterday that many cots had no ventilation. "In many of the cases we study it is clear that the mother is often at fault. We take great care over which designs we use from the safety angle, but the cots must be properly used. All too often mothers put too many blankets in."

...eamen gaoled on migrant charge

... Dutch seamen and an ... were sent to prison at ... Assizes yesterday for con... to smuggle immigrants ...ritain.

...t Alma (32), first mate ...coaster Noorderhaven, of ...ar, North Holland, was ...ed to four years; the ... engineer, Johan Boek... (22), of Enshede, North ...d, to 15 months; and ...er Kumar Marwaha (25), ...sworth Road, Hounslow, ...sex, to three years. ...hree admitted conspiring ...thers to enable Common... wealth citizens to enter the United Kingdom illegally.

Mr Alan Garfitt, prosecuting, said the men were part of an organisation which operated in England and Holland. Two other men had fled to Holland.

It was alleged that Boekhoudt and Alma smuggled Asians on board the Noorderhaven without the knowledge of the captain, while the coaster was on regular trips from Rotterdam to Greenwich. Marwaha picked up the men at Greenwich. Boekhoudt and Alma were paid £75 for each immigrant.

...aby case petition

...etition against the three-...ison sentence on Pauline ...et Jones for taking baby ... Weller is to be handed ... Home Secretary by Mr ...m Whitlock, MP for Not...m North.

... organiser, Mrs Victoria ..., aged 25, of Bedale Road, ...ood, Nottingham, says that ...Jones, 23, should receive ... help and medical assist...

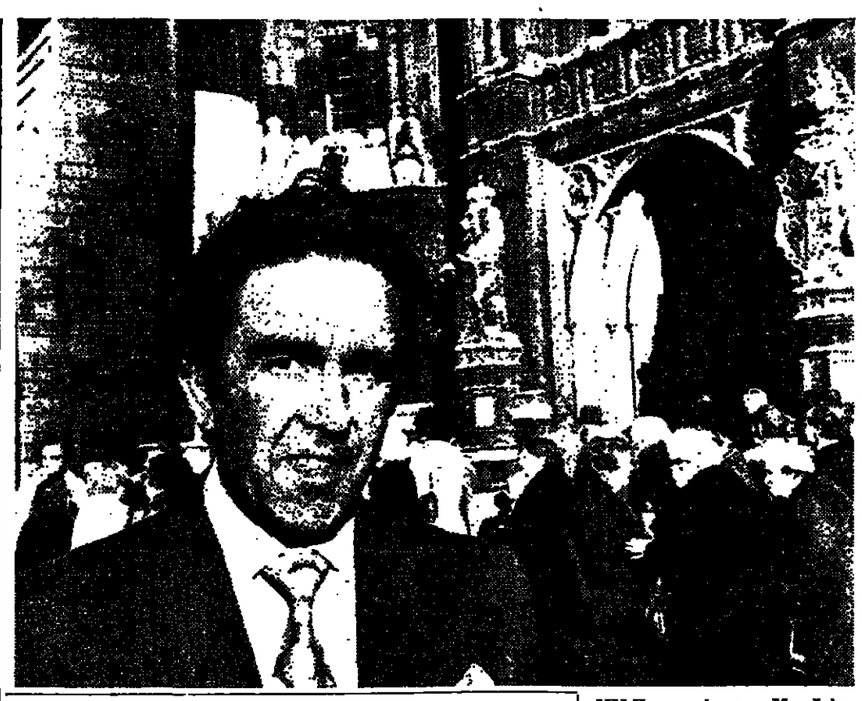
Mrs Wilson said yester... "I have already received ... from all over the country ...ting my campaign."

Race driver suffocated

Jo Siffert, the Swiss racing driver, lost consciousness almost immediately his BRM crashed at 160mph and burst into flames at Brands Hatch on Sunday, an inquest was told yesterday.

The oxygen in the car would have been burned up very quickly, said Dr Keith Randall, a pathologist. Siffert died from asphyxia due to fire. His only severe physical injury was a compound leg fracture. There were also burns, but they were not bad, Dr Randall said.

The inquest was adjourned until November 24.



TriStars to fly from Luton

By DAVID FAIRHALL

Court Line, the Luton-based charter airline, is about to sign a £12 millions contract for two Lockheed TriStar airbuses, powered by Rolls-Royce RB211 engines. It will probably take out an option on a further three aircraft.

If the deal goes through, it will be an important milestone for a project that has become vital to the future of both Lockheed and Rolls-Royce. These aircraft will be the first to be ordered since the financial collapse of the former Rolls-Royce Company, the first bought by a British airline, and the first of the 400-seat version to be ordered for inclusive holiday tour charter work.

Court Line has close links with Clarksons Tours, whose passengers it lifts out of Luton Airport in a fleet of BAC One-Eleven aircraft. People living near the airport are worried at the prospect of a much bigger aircraft using Luton. But the noise from the TriStar's big fan engines, which incorporate features to reduce noise, should be relatively gentle.

The introduction of the TriStar at this small airport near London will be an extremely important test case. It will help to determine whether the new generation of "advanced technology" engines can make any real impact on the problem of noise near airports. In particular it will decide whether the complaints which persuaded the Department of Trade and Industry to promise that Luton, Gatwick, and Stansted airports would not be allowed to expand beyond certain limits were based on traffic levels or on the intensity of noise from individual aircraft.

A recent survey of public reaction to noise near Heathrow Airport-London (based on 1967 data) suggested that traffic levels are much less important than had previously been assumed These factors have a direct bearing on the need for a third London airport at Foulness.

College sleep-in planned

By MICHAEL PARKIN

Men students are to hold a sleep-in tomorrow night at womens' halls of residence at the City of Leeds and Carnegie College of Education.

Both men and women students are protesting against a rule that visitors must leave study bedrooms by midnight at weekends.

The president of the students' union, Mr Laurence Barnes, said the demand was not prompted by the need for sexual satisfaction, but by a desire to achieve emancipation in an adult community. (Most of the students are aged 18 to 21.)

The paternal attitude of the college authorities had been petty and irksome, Mr Barnes said. By yesterday he had attended meetings at four of the five halls for women. All the meetings accepted the proposed sleep-in without dissent.

Mr Barnes said the demand for all-night visiting was restricted to the weekends, because the students did not wish to create a situation like that at Margaret Macmillan College of Education at Bradford, where a man slept in a woman student's bedroom for three months. They wanted no accusation that they were defrauding the local authority.

The principal, Dr L. Connell, said yesterday that on this issue he was not standing in the place of a parent. His interest in the halls was rather like that of an hotel manager, who would certainly not allow strangers to stay in his bedrooms.

Hain is fined £5

Mr Peter Hain (21), was fined £5 at Bow Street, London, yesterday after a demonstration against South Africa's pass laws. Police constable Stephen Taylor said that in June a dozen people sat on a pedestrian crossing in Charing Cross Road, London. An ambulance got through by weaving its way on to the pavement.

Hain denied obstructing the highway and remaining on a crossing longer than necessary

Man struck by chimney dies

One of three men struck by a falling chimney at the Courtaulds factory in Trafford Park, Manchester, on Tuesday, died yesterday He was Mr William Underwood, aged 45, of Woodhouse Lane, Sale, Cheshire. Mr John Bland, aged 30, of Palatine Road, Didsbury, Manchester, was also killed. Mr James Sewell, aged 50, of Heswall Avenue, Withington, Manchester, was seriously injured.

Students start boycott

By our Correspondent

Students at Surrey University yesterday withdrew all their representatives from official committees after a dispute over catering facilities and prices, and requests for extra representation on committees.

The 2,000-strong Students' union at Guildford has been for two years seeking better representation on committees and university bodies instead of being "just sitting observers whose views are never heard."

The latest dispute is over a 22 per cent all-round price increase for meals in refectories. Union officials say that their opinion over prices was not taken into account by the authorities.

A union meeting last week decided by an overwhelming majority to withdraw the existing 25 representatives if their demands were not met within seven days.

The representatives were withdrawn yesterday as no reply had been received from the university authorities. A union official said: "The refectory prices are now well above what a student can afford for a main meal. But we have not been able to discuss the matter with the authorities.

"We have not received the voting power and extra representation we have asked for on committees, and the only thing we could do was to take the step of withdrawing all our present representatives."

More sit for Oxford

The number of students who are to sit the scholarship examination for entrance to Oxford University has risen by 150 this year to 5,776. Of the total 47 per cent are from State schools, 32 per cent from independent schools, and 16½ per cent are from direct grant schools. Two thirds are boys.

English, History, and Medicine are more popular and Classics, Modern Languages, Physics, and Chemistry less popular.

MILK roundsman, Mr John Bates, aged 41, from Duns, Berwickshire, who is spending his holidays listening to the Commons EEC debate.

Mr Bates said yesterday: "The information about the issue has been confusing but I have always been pro-Market and I think we have no choice except to go in.

"I regard myself as a student of politics and I am fulfilling a lifelong ambition in listening to a Commons debate. This debate on the Common Market seemed to be a great opportunity."

Mr Bates is a member of the Berwick and East Lothian Conservative Association. He said yesterday that he had enjoyed the debate so far and predicted a majority of between 85 and 100 for entry.

Equality of law strained

Equality of women under the law "collapses in the face of the facts of life," Mr Justice Scarman, the chairman of the Law Commission, said in London yesterday. The commission's working paper on the law of family property was published on Tuesday.

"Men—bad men—have the opportunity to acquire property during their married lives. If a man deserts his wife he may have to transfer to her some of his property—but never all of it," he said.

"Women — good women — often have no opportunity to acquire property during their married lives. If a woman is deserted she has a difficult and often unpleasant fight to secure any property at all." Sir Leslie was giving a lecture at Bedford College on "women and equality before the law."

The law had adjusted itself to the inequality of opportunity, he said, not by eliminating the inequality but by giving the courts a discretion as to what was just when the marriage broke down or a spouse died. Inequality could be changed in two ways—by altering social habits so that married women had the same opportunity to acquire property as their husbands, or by redesigning the law.

"These are not true alternatives. A little of each would do us good." The Law Commission had attempted to meet the challenge in its working paper. "But I think it inevitable that we will respond in our usual madly irritating piecemeal way."

Rebel, 71, ready for gaol

A WOMAN, aged 71, said yesterday that she would rather go to prison than pay a fine of £20 for not filling in a census form.

Mrs Elsi Gibbs, of Zeal Monachorum, near Crediton, Devon, has until today to pay the fine. But yesterday she was adamant: "I feel very strongly about this loss of privacy. We are being computerised, data-banked, and goodness knows what else," she said.

Mrs Gibbs refused to fill in the census form because she felt there was insufficient secrecy.

An official of Crediton and Wonford magistrates' court said that if she did not pay she might be sent a reminder. "What happens after that would depend on the magistrates. A number of courses can be adopted, including sending her to prison."

Channel tanker route changed

By our Shipping Correspondent

Trinity House will station a new light vessel at the southern end of the Falls sandbank to mark a special channel for deep laden tankers using the Dover Strait. At the same time, the French Service des Phares et Balises will move its Sandettie light vessel south-westward to mark the other end of the new channel.

Both these moves were agreed in London this week at a meeting between the British, French, Dutch, and Belgian navigation authorities. Their respective Governments will now be asked to recommend the new light vessel stations, together with a number of new buoys, to the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation, which is responsible for international ship routeing.

Ironically, Trinity House is fundamentally opposed to the routeing scheme of which the new deep water channel forms a part. It would like to see the basic one-way routes in the Dover Strait reversed, so that ships heading north-east — including the big tankers bringing crude oil from the Middle East — would use the English side the Channel, and ships heading west the French side.

Under the present scheme, which has the support of the Department of Trade and Industry, it has proved impracticable to leave the Sandettie Bank as the dividing line between the two one-way routes, because the best water is on the "wrong" side.

The three to four mile gap between the Sandettie and the Falls will therefore be divided down the middle by a line of buoys, leaving a narrow, two mile wide channel for deep draught ships alongside the Sandettie. The fact that a one-way gap will now have to carry traffic in both directions is one of the objections Trinity House has raised to the existing IMCO routeings.

The establishment of a new light vessel station goes right against the recent trend, which is to replace light vessels wherever possible by unmanned buoys or light towers. But Trinity House, having recently withdrawn four vessels in accordance with this policy, has one available for the new tanker channel. It will be called the Falls light vessel.

ADVERTISEMENT

Electrostatic copies on ordinary paper cost more!

Many users of copying equipment face changes in their Rental Contracts early next year.

In a letter dated 13th October '71, an announcement from one of the top names in the Copying Industry to their Users indicates possible changes in their Contracts as well as increased charges. This for many is the second change in 12 months.

Under a 90-day notice clause, adjustments to their Rental and Service Agreements are being announced together with new tailored price packages.

The company claims that recent unprecedented increases in costs and the standards of service and product innovation which the company is committed to, on behalf of it's many customers, has resulted in the need for these adjustments.

In response to the C.B.I. initiative, metered copy charge increases have been limited up to 5%. However, Rental Charges have in many cases increased by as much as 20%. The full impact of these price changes will vary from User to User.

Existing hirers have under their 30-day termination clause till the 31st of December to review their individual circumstances.

For some time now alternative Electrostatic Copying processes have been making steady inroads into "ordinary paper" copying sales. The introduction of "Bond-Like" copy papers by Apeco, using the direct image electrostatic transfer method, has meant for many, higher copy quality and reduced costs.

Apeco have been pioneering for the Copying Industry since 1939 and are now one of the foremost companies of this fast expanding industry. Worldwide sales of Apeco over the last 3 years have increased by an average of 35% each year and during 1971 are ahead by 52% in the U.K. Apeco (U.K.) Ltd is in fact the fastest growing subsidiary of Apeco International.

Apeco U.K. markets a range of seven electrostatic models with "Bond-Like" copies through branches in major cities as well as a network of Exclusive Local Distributors. Apeco claims to be able to reduce copy costs in all cases for "ordinary paper" copier users, often by as much as 15-20%, and provide additional benefits.

Recently a senior company spokesman attributed the cost savings to the more economical direct image electrostatic process and the constant quality control in the company's manufacturing units in the U.S.A., Europe and Australia.

Apeco offers a unique guarantee in the industry known as the "Million Copy Guarantee" to those Users purchasing Apeco copymakers, backing up proven reliability and high standards of Preventative Maintenance.

Something to smile about from

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Apeco prices have not risen since 1967.

The introduction of Roll-O-Matic Apeco electrostatic copymakers has meant a reduction of 20% for many Apeco Users.

Apeco Micro-Copy copying, first introduced at Lloyd's in 1970, can reduce copy costs by as much as 40%.

Apeco will continue to be committed to a policy of cutting copying costs further, by technical innovation and by increased efficiency.

When you install an Apeco Copymaker you have the choice of: Rental, Outright Purchase, Lease, or an Equity Copy Plan tailored to your needs. And 7 MODELS TO CHOOSE FROM.

Apeco reduce current copy costs for new Apeco users by as much as 20%.

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Get copies up to 11¾×17 (A3)

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Trim waste up to 42%.

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ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE ★ ☆ ★

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SHOW BOAT
with the immortal songs of KERN & HAMMERSTEIN.

ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY
ALDWYCH 836 6040
Joyce's
EXILES
(Tonight, tomorrow, Tues., Wed. 7.30. Sat. 2.30 & 7.30): A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. (Mon. 7.30—all seats sold): Etherege's THE MAN OF MODE (Nov. 4, 5): Pinter's OLD TIMES (Nov. 6 m&e): Gorky's ENEMIES (Nov. 8, 9—last perfs).

THE PLACE, Duke's Road, Euston. 387 0031. Tonight 7.30.
Robert Montgomery's
SUBJECT TO FITS
All tickets 90p (plus 10p non-members RSC & Place Clubs).

AMBASSADORS (836 1171). Evs. 8. Sats. 5 and 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
NINETEENTH BREATHTAKING YEAR.

APOLLO (437 2663). Evenings 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. "IF WE SEE A BETTER PLAY THIS YEAR WE'LL BE LUCKY."—Observer.
FORGET-ME-NOT LANE
By PETER NICHOLS.

CAMBRIDGE (836 6056). Evenings 8, Sats. 6 & 8.40. Mat. Thurs. 3. RALPH RICHARDSON, JILL BENNETT
WEST OF SUEZ
By JOHN OSBORNE

COMEDY (930 2578). Evgs. 8.15. Sat. 6.0, 8.40 (Wed. 2.30). (Red. prices 25p to £1). Charles Tingwell, Gay Singleton, Richard Coleman in 6th GREAT YEAR Terence Frisby's
There's a Girl in My Soup
LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY HIT OF ALL TIME

CRITERION. (930 3216). Mon. to Fri. at 8. Sat. 5.15 & 8.30
ALAN BATES in BUTLEY
by Simon Gray. Dir. Harold Pinter. BRILLIANT PLAY.—"ONE OF THE DELIGHTS OF THE YEAR." E. Stan.

DRURY LANE (836 8108) Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.30. "A SUMPTUOUS MUSICAL." D Tel.
THE GREAT WALTZ
A MUSICAL ROMANCE on the life of JOHANN STRAUSS. "HUGELY ENJOYABLE."—S. Times

DUCHESS (836 8243). Evenings 8.30. Friday and Saturday 6.15, 8.30. "It's true it is."—Sun. THE
DIRTIEST SHOW IN TOWN
"MAKES 'OH! CALCUTTA!' SEEM LIKE 'LITTLE WOMEN' AND IT'S FUNNIER THAN BOTH."—N.Y.T.

DUKE OF YORK'S. 836 5122. Evgs. 8. Sat. 5 & 8.30. LAST 4 PERFS.
MICHEAL MAC LIAMMOIR
in TALKING ABOUT YEATS
"A bravura performance . . . rush to the Duke of York's."—The Times.

DUKE OF YORK'S. 836 5122. Red. price prevs. Nov. 2nd and 3rd 8.15. 1st Night Nov. 4, 7.0 subs. Evs 8.15
ANDREW CRUICKSHANK in
THE DOUGLAS CAUSE
by William Douglas Home.

FORTUNE (836 2238). Evgs at 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 Mat. Thur. 2.45. GERALD HARPER in FRANCIS DURBRIDGE'S Thriller Triumph
SUDDENLY AT HOME
"FIRST RATE PLAY WITH INGENIOUS MURDER PLOT." D. Tel.

GARRICK (836 4601). Evs 8. Sat. 5.45 8.30. Mat. (red prices). Wed. 2.45
BRIAN RIX ALFRED MARKS
"In pursuit of bedworthy birds." SM.
"DON'T JUST LIE THERE, SAY SOMETHING!"
"Side-splitting SMASH HIT."—BBC

GLOBE (437 1592). Evenings 7.30.
ALAN BADEL as KEAN
A Comedy by Jean-Paul Sartre. Hilarious Comedy, acting sensation. Sk.

THEATRES

HAYMARKET (930 9832). Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 2.30. Sats. 5.0 & 8.15. ALEC GUINNESS. JEREMY BRETT
A Voyage Round My Father
by JOHN MORTIMER

HER MAJESTY'S. (930 6606). Evenings 7.30, Wed. & Sat. 2.30.
Howard KEEL is superb—Sun. Danielle DARRIEUX is Enchanting—D.T.
AMBASSADOR
A Musical Love Story 'Dazzling'—Sun. 'Extravagant'—E. St.

LYRIC (437 3686). 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Mats. Wed. 3.0 (red. prices).
ROBERT MORLEY
Mary MILLER and Jan HOLDEN
HOW THE OTHER HALF LOVES
New Comedy by Alan Ayckbourn, author of "Relatively Speaking." "VERY, VERY FUNNY."—Standard. NOW IN ITS SECOND YEAR!

MAY FAIR (629 3036). Evgs. 8.15. Satuddays 6.15 and 8.45.
GEORGE COLE in the BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR.—E. Standard Award.
THE PHILANTHROPIST
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR.—Plays & player Award.

MERMAID. 248 7656. Rest. 248 2835. Must and Sat. 8.0. Mat. Th. Sat. 3.0.
OTHELLO
GENEVA by Bernard Shaw 7 p.m. Nov. 4 Subs 8.15. Th & Sat. 3.0. Previews Tu. & Wed. at 8.0.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE
NEW THEATRE. 836 3878. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Thur. & Sat. 3 until Tues.
DANTON'S DEATH
"A triumph for Christopher Plummer." Nov. 3 to 8: AMPHITRYON 38. "Christopher Plummer—an actor of massive presence." "Geraldine McEwan—the zenith of her career."
OLD VIC. 928 7616. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2.15 until Tues.
CAPTAIN OF KOPENICK
"Paul Scofield—a tremendous comic performance." Nov. 3 to 8: THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. "Laurence Olivier—a performance of stunning magnitude." "Joan Plowright—a beautiful perform. Seats available, book now. Reduced price Mat. Thurs.

OPEN SPACE. 580 4970 (Members) Lunch time 1.15 Tu. to Fri. GEORGE & MOIRA.

OPEN SPACE 580 4970
PORTABLE THEATRE TRAVERSE THEATRE Present LAY BY by 7 authors. Tues.-Sun. 8.0 p.m. Special Late Shows Fri. & Sat. 10.0 p.m.

PALACE (437 6834). 2nd YEAR. Evs. 8 0. Fri., Sat. 5.30 and 8.30
DANNY LA RUE
AT THE PALACE with ROY HUDD
Company are on holiday. Nov. 22 until Dec. 4. Re-opening Dec. 6.

PALLADIUM. 437 7373. Nightly at 6.15 and 8.45. Mat. Sat. 2.40
THE CLIFF RICHARD SHOW
with Hank MARVIN
Bruce WELCH and John FARRAR
Special Guest Star DORA BRYAN
Nov. 1 for 2 weeks: VAL DOONICAN. Nov. 16 for 4 weeks Des O'CONNOR. Dec. 21: CINDERELLA. Book Now.

PHOENIX (836 8611). Mon., Thur. 8. Fr., Sat. 5 15 (25p to £1.40) & 8.30
4th YEAR OF LONDON'S LONGEST RUNNING MUSICAL
CANTERBURY TALES
'RACIEST, BAWDIEST, MOST GOOD-HEARTED and GOOD-HUMOURED SHOW IN LONDON.'—Sun. Times.
1,500th Perf. Oct. 29.

PICCADILLY (437 4506). Last week. Evs. at 7.45. Mat. Sat. at 2.30.
JUDY PARFITT, MARGARET TYZACK
VIVAT! VIVAT REGINA!
by Robert Bolt with MARK DIGNAM. Prevw Tue Nov. 2. opns Wed. Nov 3 ISABEL JEANS, JOYCE REDMAN. JOHN CLEMENTS in DEAR ANTOINE.

PRINCE OF WALES 930 8681. 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 6.10. 8.45. Return of
ERIC SYKES JIMMY EDWARDS
BIG BAD MOUSE
NEVER STOPPED LAUGHING.—E.N.

QUEEN'S (734 1166). Evenings 8.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30. Mat. Thurs. 3.0.
KENNETH MORE
in GETTING ON
by ALAN BENNETT
"A great play."—D. Mirror. "Plenty of laughs."—Times.

ROUNDHOUSE. 267 2564 .Evs. at 8. Until Oct. 30 Le Théâtre du Soleil
1789
"A revolutionary event."—Guardian.

ROYAL COURT (730 1745). Last wk. Evenings 7.30. Sat. 8.0
HARRY ANDREWS in EDWARD BOND'S
LEAR

ROYALTY, 405 8004. Mon., Tu., Th., F. 8.0, W. St 6.15, 9.0. Adults only SECOND FANTASTIC YEAR
OH! CALCUTTA!
"AMAZING & AMUSING."—D. Exp. "THE NUDITY IS STUNNING."—D.T. "BREATHTAKINGLY BEAUTIFUL." ST

ST MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5, 8.30 (Wed. 2.45 red. prices). MARIUS GORING, JOHN FRASER
SLEUTH
Now in its Second Thrilling Year. "Best for years."—Evg News.

SAVOY (836 8888). 8.0. Sat. 5 & 8. Wed. 2.30. 4th Yr. Jeremy HAWK. Muriel PAVLOW in W. D. HOME'S Greatest ever Comedy Success.
THE SECRETARY BIRD

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE (836 6596). Evs. 8. Fri., Sat. 5.30, 8.40.
4th BEAUTIFUL YEAR
"HAIR"
Few good seats available tonight.

SHAW (388 1394). Avis Bunnage, Joseph O'Conor in Peter Terson's SLIP ROAD WEDDING. Evenings 7.30. Sat. 8.0. Mat. Wed. 2.30.

SOHO THEATRE, at the King's Head. AS IS PROPER by TOM MALLIN. Tues.-Sun. 1.15 p.m. Tel. 226 1916.

STRAND (836 2660). 8.0 (Thurs. 3.0 Reduced prices). Sat. 5.45 & 8.30. Michael CRAWFORD, Linda THORSON, and Evelyn LAYE in
NO SEX PLEASE—WE'RE BRITISH
"HYSTERICALLY FUNNY."—S. Tms.

VAUDEVILLE (836 9988). Evgs. 8. Mat. Tues. 2.45. Sat. 5 and 8. MOIRA LISTER, TONY BRITTON, LANA MORRIS, TERENCE ALEXANDER and CICELY COURTNEIDGE in MOVE OVER MRS MARKHAM "LAUGHTER HIT of the Year. I never stopped laughing."—People.

VICTORIA PALACE (834 1317) Nightly 6.15 and 8.45
£100,000 Spectacular Production of
THE BLACK AND WHITE MINSTREL SHOW
MAGIC OF THE MINSTRELS

WESTMINSTER (834 0283) Book Now. 8 Season Give a Dog a Bone. Open Dec. 9 Enchanting family Pantomime

WHITEHALL (930 6692/7765). London Theatre of Adult Entertainment: Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri. 8.30, Wed. 6.15 and 8.45. Sat. 7.30 and 10.0. London's Controversial Sex Comedy
PYJAMA TOPS
THIRD FANTASTIC YEAR

WYNDHAM'S (836 3028). Evgs. 7.45 Sat. 5.0 and 8.15. Thurs. 2.45.
CORIN REDGRAVE CIARAN MADDEN
ABELARD AND HELOISE
"Ronald Millar's very fine play."—Sun. Times. "A vivid mind-stretching experience." Dly Tel.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic). 928 7616. Tonight & tomor. 8.0. Beckett's ENDGAME. Sat. 2.30 & 8.0. WAITING FOR GODOT. Wed. next until Nov. 27. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Sat. 2.30 Vanessa Redgrave in CATO STREET, by Robert Shaw. 40p.

TALK OF THE TOWN (734 5051). Fully air-conditioned. From 8.15 dining and dancing at 9.30 revue. TONIGHT'S THE NIGHT & at 11 BEVERLEY SISTERS Opens Mon.
DOROTHY SQUIRES

CINEMAS

ABC 1 and ABC 2. Shaftesbury Avenue. (836 8861). THE GO-BETWEEN (AA). Bookable. ABC 1: 2.0. 5.0. 8.0. Late show Fri. and Sat. 11.0. ABC 2: 2.30, 5.30. 8.30.
ACADEMY ONE. (437 2981). Luis Bunuel's TRISTANA (A). Progs. 2.0, 4.10, 6.25, 8.45.
ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Bo Widerberg's The Ballad of JOE HILL (AA). Progs. 1.5, 3.30, 6.0, 8.35.
ACADEMY THREE (437 8819). Kurosawa's SEVEN SAMURAI. Toshiro Mifune. Showing 5.30, 8.25.
ASTORIA, Charing Cross Road (580 9562). Steve McQueen in LE MANS (U) 70mm Full Stereo Sound. Sep. prgs. 2.30, 8.0, Sun. 4.0. 8.0 Bkble.
CAMEO POLY, Oxford Cir. 580 1744. The Ultimate Trip 2001 A SPACE ODYSSEY (U) Progs. 2.10. 4.50. 7.40
CAMEO ROYAL, Ch X Rd (930 6915). KAMA SUTRA (X) PERMISSIVE (X) Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11 p.m.
CARLTON 930 3711. From James Hadley Chase's most famous book. THE GRISSOM GANG (X). Progs. 12.40, 3.55, 5.30, 8.10 (Film starts at 12.45, 3.20, 6.0, 8.40). Late Show Sat. 11.15 p.m.
CURZON, Curzon Street. 499 3737. Bernardo Bertolucci's THE CONFORMIST (X). 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45.
DOMINION, Tott. Ct Rd. (580 9562). OLIVER! (U). Sep progs 2.30, 8.0. Bkble. NOW BOOKING: FIDDLER ON THE ROOF (U). OPENS Dec. 10
EMPIRE, Leic. Sq. (437 1234). David Lean's RYAN'S DAUGHTER (AA). At 2.25, 7.25. Late Sat. 11.30 Bkble.
LEICESTER Square Theatre (930 5252). Mike Nichols, Jack Nicholson, Candice Bergen, Arthur Garfunkel, Ann-Margret and Jules Feiffer CARNAL KNOWLEDGE (X). Colour. Cont. progs. 11.45 a.m., 1.55 p.m., 3.55 p.m., 6.10 p.m., 8.30 p.m. Suns. 3.55 p.m., 6.10 p.m., 8.30 p.m. Late show Fri., Sats. 11.15. Royal Circle seats may be booked in advance.
ODEON, Haymarket (930 2738/2771). THE MUSIC LOVERS (X). Richard Chamberlain, Glenda Jackson. Sep. progs. Bkble. 3.0, 5.15, 8.25. Sun. 4.30, 8 0. Late show Sat. 11.45.
ODEON, Leicester Sq. (930 6111). Kirk Douglas, Marlene Jobert, Trevor Howard, Tom Courtenay CATCH ME A SPY (A). Progs. Daily 2.10, 3.50, 6.5. Late show Sat. 11.0 Sun. progs. 3.50, 6.5, 8.20
ODEON, Marble Arch (723 2011). Walt Disney Production's Presents BEDKNOBS AND BROOMSTICKS (U). A New Magical Musical starring Angela Lansbury, Ward Tomlinson. Sep. progs. Mon. to Fri. 2.30, 8.0. Sat. 1.0, 4.30, 8.0 Sun. 4.0, 8.0. Bookable.
ODEON, St Martin's Lane (830 0691). Milos Forman's Brilliant Comedy TAKING OFF (X). Screenings each day at 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.50. Plus Sat. 11.15. Weekday prgs. 2.0, 3.40, 5.55, 8.15. Sun. prgs. 3.40, 5.55, 8.15.
PARAMOUNT, Regent Street. 839 6494. LOVE STORY (AA). Progs. 2.10, 4.30, 6.30, 8.40. Last weeks.
PARIS-PULLMAN, Sth Ken. 373 5898. Satyajit Ray's DAYS AND NIGHTS IN THE FOREST (A) 3.30, 6.0, 8.30.
PLAZA, Regent Street (930 8944). THE DESERTER (AA). Progs. 2.45, 4.40, 6.45, 8.50.
PRINCE CHARLES Leic. Sq. 437 8181 THE HELLSTROM CHRONICLE (A). Science Fiction? No. Science Fact! Sep perfs 2.30, 6.15, 9.0. Sundays 3.30, 6.15, 9.0. Lte Sh. Fri. & Sat. 11.45 p.m. Bookable.
RITZ, Leic. Sq. (437 1234). Pretty Maids All in A Row (X). 2.0, 4.10, 6.35, 8.40. Late Fri./Sat. 11.15.
STUDIO ONE, Oxford Circus. 437 3300 Susan George, Honor Blackman, Ian Bannen FRIGHT (X). Progs 1.30, 3.40, 6.0, 8.20.
VENUS 485 9658. Off Kentish Town Rd. N.W.1. Felix Greene's CUBA VA! (A). plus THE VALLEY (X). Pgs 4.10, 5.35, 8.20. No perf. Sunday.
WARNER RENDEZVOUS, Leicester Sq. (439 0791). THE DEVILS (X). SEPARATE PERFORMANCES. Wkdys 1.30, 3.50, 6.10, 8.40. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11 p.m. Sun. 3.30, 5.50, 8.30. NO ONE WILL BE ADMITTED AFTER THE FILM STARTS. Normal prices. £1.10 seats bookable.
WARNER WEST END, Leic. Sq. (439 0791). Jane Fonda, Donald Sutherland in KLUTE (X). Progs 1.25, 3.40, 6.5, 8.25. Late Fri., Sat. 11 pm

Use prefix 01 only when telephoning from outside London

ART EXHIBITIONS

ARROBUS - watercolours. Morocco, Portugal and Corsica. Until 30 Oct. LAST WEEK. Daily 10-5.30. Sat. 10-1. Cooling Gallery, NOW at 38 Albemarle St., Piccadilly. 01-629 5224.

BASIL JACOBS GALLERY
11 Bruton St., W1. (499 7906).
CRAIGIE AITCHISON
recent paintings

COLNAGHI'S
14 Old Bond Street, W.1.
LOAN EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS BY OLD MASTERS FROM A COLLECTION OF MR GEOFFREY GATHORNE-HARDY
Monday to Friday 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. The Exhibition will remain open until Friday, November 5, 1971.

DRIAN GALLERIES, 5/7 Porchester Place, W.2. DE WOLFE—Paintings. Daily 10-6. Saturdays 10-1.
GIMPEL FILS, 50 South Molton Street, W 1. 01-493 2488. MAILLOL—sculpture.
HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council). Two exhibitions. 11 LOS ANGELES ARTISTS and TANTRA until Nov. 7. Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat. 10-6: Tues. Thurs. 10-8 Sun. 12-6. Adm. 40p. Tues., Thurs. 5-6. 20p (admits to both exhibitions).
LEONARD KOETSER GALLERY, 13 Duke Street, St James's. 01-930 9348 Autumn Exhibition of Fine Old Master Paintings. October 8 to November 5. Daily 10-6 p.m. Saturdays 10-1 p.m
MARJORIE PARR GALLERY, 285 Kings Road, Chelsea, SW3. DENIS MITCHELL—Recent Sculpture October 8-30. Open all day Saturday.
MARLBOROUGH FINE ARTS 6 Albemarle Street, W.1. BEN NICHOLSON—"New Reliefs." Daily 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30. Until October 30.
MARLBOROUGH GRAPHICS LTD. 17/18 Old Bond Street, W.1. OSKAR KOKOSCHKA Original graphics 1963-1971. Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.
OMELL GALLERIES. New selections of 19th and 20th Century Paintings. at realistic prices. 22 Bury Street, St James's SW 1.
PHOTOGRAPHERS' GALLERY, 8 Gt. Newport St., W.C.2 240 1969. THE EYE OF AN INDUSTRY: The Photographer and Olivetti. Until Oct. 31, Tues.-Sat. 11-7. Sun. 12-6.
REDFERN GALLERY, 20 Cork St., W.1. ROBERT YOUNG first London exhibition also Contemporary Graphics. Nov. 2-Nov. 25. Hours 10-6. Sat. 10-1.
ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS. ENSOR TO PERMEKE — Nine Flemish Painters, 1880-1950. Admission 50p. Mondays 25p. Season tickets £1.25. Students and pensioners half price. Weekdays 10-6, Sundays 2-6.
ROYAL SOCIETY OF MARINE ARTISTS, Guildhall, EC 2. 10-5. Mon.-Sat. free, until November 10.
WADDINGTON GALLERIES, 2 and 34 Cork Street, W.1. (439 1866). PICASSO, LEGER EXHIBITION Daily 10-1. Sats. 10-1. Until October 30.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM, Sadler's Wells OPERA. Tonight & Wed. next at 7.
THE FORCE OF DESTINY
Tomorrow at 7.30
IOLANTHE
Sat. & Tues. at 7.30
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI
Box Office Tel: 836 3161.

COVENT GARDEN ROYAL BALLET Sat. at 3.15 Swan Lake. Sat. at 7.30:
LA FILLE MAL GARDEE
Mon. 7.30 Dances at a Gathering. Rite of Spring. Tues. at 7.30 Giselle. Seats available Sat. evening & Tues. (240 1066).

COVENT GARDEN. ROYAL OPERA Tonight at 7 Aida. Fri & Wed. next at 7.30:
FALSTAFF
Robson, Vaughan, Resnik, R. Davies, Glossop, Bryn-Jones. Cond.: Ceccato. A few seats available Fri. & Wed. to personal applicants (240 1066).

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE. Rosebery Avenue (837 1672). This Week Evgs. 7.30, Mat. Sat. 2.30
EL SALI
AND HIS FLAMENCO COMPANY
Nov. 3 to 6: Poly Festival Three Polytechnic of Central London in Smetana's THE TWO WIDOWS.

EXHIBITIONS

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM, Cambridge Heath Road, E.2. Kokoschka: Prints and Drawings from the Collection of Count Bethusy-Huc. Until January 16. Weekdays 10-6, Sundays 2.30-6.

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL
SON ET LUMIERE Revival. Eves at 8.30 p.m. Last Week. Box Office, 90 New Bond St., W.1. Tel.: 01-499 9957.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington. Fashion: an anthology by Cecil Beaton until January 16. Weekdays 10-6 (Thurs. 10-9). Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. 20p.

REGIONAL FILM THEATRES

TYNESIDE. Pilgrim Street, Newcastle 21506/7
CINEMA ONE, Until Sat. FANTASIA (U) 2.30, 5.0, 7.30. From Mon. WAR AND PEACE (U) 7.30. CINEMA TWO (Mems) Until Sat. TAR BABIES 6.0, 8.15. From Mon. NIGHT OF THE LIVING DEAD 7.30.
BRIGHTON Tel. 29563 Until Sat. DEEP END (X) 2.30, 6.0, 8.30. From Mon. FESTIVAL (AA) and DON'T LOOK BACK (X) 2.30, 7.30.
HULL Tel. 26017 Ton't & Fri. ADALEN '31 (X). 7.30.
NEWPORT Tel. 51338 Until Sat. DEEP END (X) 7.30.
LEEDS Tel. 42111 Sat. SEVEN SAMURAI (X) 11.30. Sun. MEDIUM COOL (X) 7.30.
BOLTON Tel. 2632 Fri., Sat., Sun. ZABRISKIE POINT (X) 7.30.
NOTTINGHAM Tel. 46094 Fri., Sat., Sun. (Mems only) MY HUSTLER 7.30. Sat. 5.0, 8.0.
LANCASTER Tel. 67461 Gala Opening November 18 PRIVATE ROAD (X).

CINEMAS (Outside London)

Manchester

ABC ARDWICK 273 1141 NAUGHTY 3.10, 5.5, 8.55
ABC DEANSGATE 832 5252 KEN RUSSELL'S THE DEVILS (X) Sp. perfs. 2.15 (Sn. 2.30). 5.15 & 8.15
GAUMONT, Oxford Street 236 8264 NUN OF MONZA 1.25, 5.0, 8.45.
HALE (Licensed Bar) 928 2218 THREE WORLDS OF GULLIVER (U) 6.30 FLIGHT OF THE DUCKS Once only, 8.25.
MANCHESTER FILM THEATRE, Oxford Street (237 0497). (Public) at 3.0, 5.30 and 8.0. Walt Disney's FANTASIA (U). Sep. perfs.
NEW OXFORD 236 8264 BATTLE OF ALGIERS (X) 1.30, 4.55, 8.25.
ODEON, Oxford Street. 236 8264. THE HUNTING PARTY (X) Weekdays 1.20, 5.0, 8.40.
REX. WILMSLOW 22266. Evg. at 8 pm (8.40) Barbara Streisand THE OWL & THE PUSSYCAT (X) (18) Mat., Thur. & Sat. 2.30. Virginia McKenna and Bill Travers AN ELEPHANT CALLED SLOWLY (U)
STUDIO 1, Oxford Road. Tel. 236 2437. RETAINED FOR SECOND GREAT WEEK! Writhing in Creation's Untamed Sensuality . . . DIARY OF A HALF VIRGIN (X) (Col.) 3.15, 6.5, 8.55. A Bite on her Flesh, then Blood and Body was his! SEX AND THE VAMPIRE (X) (Col.) 1.50, 4.40, 7.30.
STUDIO 2, Oxford Road. Tel. 236 2437. Pornography and Erotica Past and Present NAUGHTY! (X) (Col.) 3.15, 6.0, 8.45. Nigel Anthony BREAD (X) (Col.) 2.0, 4.45, 7.30.
TATTON LUXURY CINEMAS, GATLEY MAJOR TWO MULES FOR SISTER SARA (A) One perf. 8 p.m. Feature 8.35. Matinee Wed. and Sat. 2.15. Pullman and Circle Seats bookable MINOR WHEN EIGHT BELLS TOLL (A) 8 p.m. Sat. 6 & 8.30. All seats bookable.
THEATRE ROYAL CINERAMA Telephone 834 9366. Separate Performances: 2.30 & 7.30. Late Shows Friday & Saturday, 11 pm 2001: A SPACE ODYSSEY (U) Extra! Extra! Please Note the Late Shows Friday & Saturday, 11 pm.

Stockport

DAVENPORT. Telephone 483 3801. STAGE Stockport AOS. KISS ME KATE. Oct. 31, 7.30 pm. Syd Lawrence. Pullman and Circle Seats bookable.

EXHIBITIONS (Outside London)

Manchester

WHITWORTH ART GALLERY UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER Whitworth Park. Manchester M15 6ER ENGRAVINGS AND WOODCUTS BY ALBRECHT DURER (supported by the Goethe Institute, Manchester). Closes Wednesday, 22nd December. Open daily 10 am to 5 pm except Sundays. Evening extension TODAY until 9 p.m Admission Free.

Knutsford

PIT CAIRN GALLERIES. 88 King Street, Knutsford, Cheshire present a WILLIAM TURNER EXHIBITION of Original Oils and Drawings SATURDAY, Oct. 30, Nov. 6, 13, 20: 9 am to 5 30 pm. SUNDAY, Oct. 31, Nov. 7, 14, 21: 2 pm to 5.30 pm.

THEATRES (Outside London)

Manchester

OPERA HOUSE 834 1787 Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30. NEW SHAKESPEARE COMPANY From the Open Air Theatre, Regent's Park, London. Mon. to Wed.: Romeo and Juliet. Thurs. to Sat.: A Midsummer Night's Dream.
November 1st Week. Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30. JENNIFER HILARY, GEORGE BAKER BRIAN OULTON, DUDLEY JONES JEAN ANDERSON KEITH BUCKLEY JEREMY LONGHURST MICHAEL HOWARTH, JENNY QUALE DERMOT KELLY and BRIAN SMITH in CHRISTOPHER FRY'S THE LADY'S NOT FOR BURNING Prices for the above two productions £1. 75p, 50p, 30p.
November 8th Week LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET Mon. to Wed.: The Nutcracker. Thurs. to Sat.: Dances from Napoli, Petrouchka, Graduation Ball. £1.50, £1.30, 80p, 60p, 40p.
November 15th Week. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Sat. 2.30. OXFORD PLAYHOUSE CO. present FENELLA FIELDING in COLETTE £1, 75p, 50p, 30p.
November 22nd Week. Evenings only at 7.30. WELSH NATIONAL OPERA Mon. to Fri., The Magic Flute. Tues., The Barber of Seville. Wed. and Sat., Aida. Thurs., Lulu. £2, £1.75, £1.50, 50p.
November 29th Week Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30. ROYAL BALLET Mon. and Thurs., Les Rendezvous, The Rake's Progress, The Grand Tour. Tues., Facade, Las Hermanas, Pineapple Poll. Wed. (Mat.), Facade, The Rake's Progress, Solitaire. Wed. (Evg.), Facade, Las Hermanas, Solitaire. Friday, Les Patineurs, Lilac Garden, Caprichos, Pineapple Poll. Saturday (Mat.), Les Patineurs, Lilac Garden, Monotones No. 2, The Grand Tour. Sat. (Evg.), Les Patineurs, Monotones No. 2, Caprichos, The Grand Tour. £1 50, £1.30, 80p, 60p, 40p.
For Christmas and New Year Season. Opening Thurs., Dec. 16, at 7.30 A SPECTACULAR CHRISTMAS REVUE starring JIMMY TARBUCK EARTHA KITT PETER GORDENO and Dancers. KENNY LYNCH, etc. Prices: £1.30, £1, 65p, 40p.

REX THEATRE, WILMSLOW "This week see Cinemas" NOV. 1-6 8 p.m. (SAT. 6 & 8.40 pm) MICHAEL DENISON DULCIE GREY **VILLAGE WOOING** A COMEDY BY BERNARD SHAW Shaw's witty dialogue—perfection in their hands, and **Unexpectedly Vacant** A NEW PLAY BY HUGH WHITEMORE 80p, 70p, 60p, 50p. ADVANCE BOOKING WILMSLOW 22266/24850.
LIBRARY THEATRE COMPANY FORUM THEATRE 437 9963. Tue.-Fri. 7.30. Sat. 8.0. Kenneth Farrington, Paul Moriarty in WAITING FOR GODOT by Samuel Beckett. Until Oct. 30.
LIBRARY THEATRE 236 7406 Mon.-Fri. 7.30. Sat. 8.0. Wed. Mat. 2.30 Patricia Heneghan and Mike Pratt in LORNA AND TED by John Hale. Until Oct. 30.
PALACE. 061-236 0184. This week 7.30 and mat. Wednesday 2.30 Duggie Chapman's OLD TYME MUSIC HALL Revue starring Ken Platt, Bruce Trent and a host of favourites. Stalls 60p, 50p, 40p. Circles 60p, 45p, 20p. OAPs (on doors) with pension book to best seats 30p except Saturday. Nov. 1 John Hanson in A WALTZ DREAM. Nov. 8 Peter Adamson, David Jason in PARTNERS. New Comedy Dec. 18 ALADDIN.
UNIVERSITY THEATRE Box Office Tel.: 273 5696 (10.15-6 pm) Final week: 69 Theatre Co. JOURNEY'S END "Deeply felt."—Evening News. Next week: Camus' THE JUST

Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM REPERTORY THEATRE Broad Street. "FIRST IMPRESSIONS" Musical of "Pride and Prejudice." Monday-Friday 7.30 Saturdays 5 and 8.30. Wednesdays 2.30. Box Office: 021-236 4455 (open 10-8).

Bolton

OCTAGON THEATRE. Bolton 20661. Evenings at 7.30 p.m. (not Mons.). Tuesday, October 12 for three weeks THE MILK TRAIN DOESN'T STOP HERE ANY MORE by Tennessee Williams. Tickets 30p, 45p, 60p from Frames, Oxford Street, Manchester.

Chester

GATEWAY THEATRE, CHESTER Telephone 40393. Wed. Nov. 3 to Sat., Nov. 13. "THE BIRTHDAY PARTY" by Harold Pinter.

Leeds

LEEDS PLAYHOUSE (0532) 42111 Evenings 7.30. Sats. 3.0 and 7.30 Shakespeare's TWELFTH NIGHT This week and Nov. 2 to 6: 15, 16, 17, 29, 30.
Monday, November 1, 2.30 and 7.30 Theatre de Bourgogne: Molière's LES FOURBERIES DE SCAPIN Performed in French.

Liverpool

EVERYMAN, Hope St. 051-709 4776 Oct. 27-Nov. 13. Weds.-Sats. at 7.30 THE ENTERTAINER—Osborne
LIVERPOOL PLAYHOUSE Telephone 051-709 8363. DIAMOND JUBILEE SEASON Until November 6 SAINT JOAN by George Bernard Shaw. Commences November 10 TWELFTH NIGHT Monday-Friday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday 4.45 p.m. and 8 p.m. Box Office opens 10 a.m.-8 p.m.

Nottingham

NOTTINGHAM PLAYHOUSE, Tel 45671 Evenings 7.30, Saturday 5.0 & 8.0 Tonight, Sat. (mat. & eve.) ROSENCRANTZ & GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD by Tom Stoppard Friday LEONARD ROSSITER as RICHARD III "Vividly macabre."—Financial Times.

Oldham

OLDHAM COLISEUM (624 2829) Tues. to Fri. 7.30. Sat. 4 and 7.30 A TASTE OF HONEY Nov. 2 Oldham AOS Sweet Charity

Stoke-on-Trent

VICTORIA THEATRE (0782) 65962 Bennett's great novel adapted THE OLD WIVES TALE This week: PART 2 at 7.30 nightly

PARLIAMENT

Eyes on rebel council

The Government's policy and powers in respect of the sale of council houses is being kept under review "in the light of the refusal of certain local authorities to meet the rightful desires of some of their tenants," Mr Julian Amery, Minister for Housing and Construction, said in a written reply.

"I am still reluctant to legislate. I will certainly use all the influence at my command. I still hope it is possible for persuasion to lead to the right results."

Mr John Boyd-Carpenter (C Kingston-upon-Thames) had said that the case of one borough in London which had refused to go on with sales of council houses had been repeated in a lot of local authorities where control had changed at the elections in May.

Replying to another question, the Under-Secretary, Environment, Mr Paul Channon, said it was absolutely essential that there should be substantial council house building in areas of stress. This was just what the Government White Paper on housing would set out to do.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Lab, Bolsover) had said the latest official figures on houses built in the public sector this year, when extended over the whole of 1971, would prove the worst since the early 1960s.

Mr Channon said Mr Skinner misunderstood the White Paper's purpose which was to bring help to pe most in need.

A total of 78,544 houses started by local autho in the period January to ust 1971, and 87,867 pleted. This compared 88,075 starts and 103,807 pletions in the same pe last year.

The Environment Secret Mr Peter Walker, said as a result of incentive areas of high unemployn local authorities in the N ern region alone intende modernise 50,000 co houses in the next two ye

"A record number nearly 157,000 grants approved in England Wales in 1970. Approval far this year are runnin about 22 per cent above year."

"THIS IS A genuine parting of the ways; it is the time that marks the end of one era and the beginning of another"—
Mr Barber in the FIFTH DAY of the debate.

Above the party line

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Anthony Barber, said the cost and benefits could not be translated into a *common measure involving political values*, economic values, and social values. "In the last analysis — and it is the last analysis which we are trying to make in this debate—when all the argument, statistics, historical analogies, and economic forecasts are exhausted it must, at the end of the day, be a matter of judgment."

Mr Barber said it was not the view of the Commonwealth that Britain would be deserting them. He recognised that the process of disengagement from an imperial Power was a difficult transition for older people in particular to accept and it had left them with a sense of loss. "It has deprived the younger generation of, at any rate, that sense of immediate purpose which has drawn out the best of our talents in the past."

But Britain could now look forward to cooperation and have the opportunity of a new purpose in working towards a new goal more worthwhile than a programme based on purely national lines.

The Chancellor said partnership was an equal enterprise bringing the chance to learn and to lead. There was nothing chauvinist about Britain's rôle in Europe.

"We are not joining merely in order to seek refuge from a bleak and hostile world. We are not acceding to the treaty in a spirit of safety first. We shall join the Six as a proud and powerful country able and ready to make its full contribution."

Britain would bring to Europe an infusion of strength of ideas and experience and would help to provide that leadership which the enlarged Community could give to the world.

Mr Barber told the "out-and-out opponents" of entry on the Opposition front bench: "This country's destiny is not to be weighed in the scales of party advantage. It is an issue of international dimensions, not parochial dimensions."

He went on: "Our membership will result in a lowering of tariff barriers against American goods in our market. We in the UK know it is essential in the interests, certainly of ourselves, to safeguard and enlarge the freedom of trade and with our fellow members that will be a prime aim of our policy."

Mr Barber continued: "One after another the Ministers of the Six have asked me: 'Why is it that Mr Wilson has changed his mind?' They cannot understand how a man who has held the office of Prime Minister can fall so tragically below the level of statesman*ship on an issue as great as* this." This brought cheers from Conservatives.

Labour MPs had tried to pretend the Labour Government would have renegotiated the common agricultural policy. But there had been no hint of any reservation on this in the Labour Government statement of July 4, 1967. "They knew and accepted that such an approach would have been doomed from the start."

Mr Wilson was unequivocal on this, Mr Barber said. At this point Mr Harold Wilson, Leader *of the Opposition*, intervened to say that the report of what was said at the time included Labour's refusal to accept the arrangements made under the common agricultural policy.

Mr Barber drew cheers from Conservative MPs when he *went on to quote*: "It is useless to think we can wish away the CAP and I should be misleading the House if I suggested this policy is negotiable."

Mr Eric Heffer (Lab. Walton) intervened to quote from a speech by Mr George Brown, as he was then, at the Labour Party conference in 1969 — he had stated that in making Britain's application to join he specifically reserved Britain's position on the CAP and other issues.

Mr Barber said Lord George-Brown was talking about the transition arrangements.

Mr Barber said the Labour Government itself had recognised that it was impossible at this stage to make useful forecasts of the size of the Community budget and of the scale of our levies and duties in 10 years' time.

The Labour Party had more recently published, with the authority of its national executive, a document purporting to quote the TUC as saying the increased outflow of investment capital should be far greater than what they called "the official estimate of £100 millions."

"But what is the official estimate? It is a figment of their own imagination for there is no such official estimate," Mr Barber said. It also failed to make any allowance for our improving growth rate.

He doubted if anyone in the House disagreed that we must be prepared to accept the freedom of capital movement provided for under the Rome Treaty, and under subsequent directives. Mr Wilson had said the same thing.

Mr Wilson intervened to say Labour's view had been that they would not agree to this freedom of movement until they could be sure there would be no further movements "across the Atlantic." Mr Barber disputed that any such qualification had been mentioned.

Mr Barber said Labour forecasts that we would be forced into policies of deflation or devaluation by our membership costs totally discounted the benefits to our competitive position which British industry was confident would result from entry.

Britain's contributions to the Community budget would be built up gradually over the transitional period. And by the end of this period our visible trade — exports and imports — at 1970 prices was likely to be "something around £24,000 millions."

Mr Barber *said* that Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, who was to open for the Opposition, would at least agree that not to join the Common Market would have an adverse effect on our technology.

"And he of all people must surely realise that there is no future in the argument that technological cooperation on the scale we require can be achieved on a bilateral basis across a divided market."

Mr Barber said his judgment was that membership would strengthen the British economy in two important ways.

First, it would promote industrial change in a way which would lead to a better and fuller use of our national resources and manpower. "Second it will give us a more effective voice in deciding ques*tions of economic development* in the world at large."

Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Opposition spokesman trade and industry, said he had joined in Cabinet discussions of the last Labour Government and supported Britain's application. He had done so with doubts as to whether Britain could do so well inside the Market as outside.

Much play had been made of the attitude of members of the Labour Government in 1967. It was known now, and had been known then, that they had had great reservations about the application.

"I can say what they cannot say. Their decisions were wholly reserved then, and the Cabinet and everybody knew, that when the application was made, one reserved one's judgment until the negotiations had been completed."

He went on: "I must claim to reserve the same freedom to comment on the terms negotiated by another Government as I would have had on the terms negotiated by a Labour Government.

"No Government since the war had succeeded in achieving growth, a surplus, stable prices, higher productivity, and full employment at the same time. "Therefore, I agree we should not base a case on economic forecasts. But if we don't base our case on a forecast at least the House should have had a chance to know what the best forecasts were."

Mr Benn said many matters, including the $250 millions *Lockheed loan, had received a* more detailed consideration than what the Chancellor of the Exchequer called "the decision that ends an era."

"The fact is, this is not principally an economic issue at all. The Government says it is a *political argument, and history* will confirm it to have been a political decision."

Mr Benn suggested that a military shift from the United States to France was "the golden key" to success this time for the Tories.

The Conservative Government's motive for entering Europe was "political"— tightly linked with defence. This lies at the heart of the Prime Minister's foreign and defence policy. This Govern*ment has set out on a course* which can only be interpreted as leading to a major federal structure in Europe.

"By saying this is only a little economic arrangement, they can tell the public it is too complicated for them to understand. By playing on the politics they can be sure the public don't really understand what it is all about. By withholding any reference to the nuclear element they can complete the act of condealment.

"To seek to bring such a major change about without the explicit consent of the public is to undermine the basis of British Parliamentary democracy. It is to make this House of Commons subord to a non-accountable co sion in Brussels.

He went on: "Are we to be told by the Govern that a simple majority single chamber on a singl is really to put an end to long process of developme self-government? I belie would totally misunder the temper and nature history of this country if a sion of this magnitude taken in this way."

Mr Benn said: "All attention this week has be European institutions but debate is about a British tution and how we s decide an issue ourselves. in relation to the public th have to take our decision."

The issue tomorrow wa keeping the flag of peanism flying. The Hous the power to reserve this sion for the people. If eve House were to create a tion in which the p thought it no longer ref their power ultimately decide this I believe tha parliamentary democracy hangs by a gossamer t could easily fall to the gro

Mr Benn said Europe di really need Britain's mon her common agricultural p It did not even need her te logy. What it really neede the thing Britain must pre if she were to go in. Our e ence of Government by co

"The Prime Minister leave this House and sig Treaty of Rome and no or stop him but he cannot this country into Europ signing the Treaty of Ror

"A British signature o Treaty of Accession, legis forced through this place not be the end of the ma It will not commit the O tion which entirely reserv rights; it will not comm British people."

Mr Benn argued that it result in a major crisis unleash the biggest co tional and political strugg have seen in this countr many years. I have said t in anger and I say it agai quite coldly: the Minister has forgotten people and in the end people will have their wa

Mr Norman Atkinson Tottenham) said the B people had been subjecte barrage of propaganda bu "mind-benders" had defeated. That meant a f Labour Government could sue Socialist policies "i teeth of total opposition the British press."

Mr Hugh Fraser (C, St and Stone) said that with a majority; uncertainty abo commitment; and with a try on the whole oppos going in; entry far from a help to Europe would hindrance. "I propose to against this motion."

If it had to be choi Europe or the Atlantic we remain an Atlantic Power.

Mr James Molyneaux South Antrim) speaking sovereignty issue, said: " an Ulster Member has witn the frustration experience a Parliament which is less sovereign. He alone knows it is to be a helpless spe while experts far-off i solutions which he knows well will prove disastrous. very cold comfort to him vindicated two years an dead later."

Chalfont defines leader's dut

Lord Eccles, opening the resumed Lords debate on the Market, said three new factors bore directly on the decision to be taken—the devaluation of the dollar; the rise in the number of unemployed; and the growing recognition of the need to embark on policies for improving the environment on a *scale which would be severely* limited if we acted on our own.

Britain was neither big enough nor small enough to go it alone. We had to join with those countries with whom cooperation would give us the best possible prospect of growth and stability.

Lord Chalfont (Labour), a former Common Market negotiator, said: "Those who believe they could get substantially better terms than the present Government have negotiated are in my opinion deluding themselves." But *entry would probably, but not* certainly, have an adverse short-term effect on the British economy.

It would probably, but not certainly, have an advantageous effect in the long-term. "I would go further and suggest that in any case this is to put the whole argument at the wrong level. It seems to me foolish and irresponsible to become so obsessed with the cost of living today that we lose sight of the quality of life tomorrow." There was an overwhelming political case.

"In the long run the prosperity of the people of this country will depend on the security of this country, not only in the narrow defence sense of the word, but security in the wider sense of the capacity of this country to exist in a stable political environment, safe, as far as possible, from the convulsions of war and subversion.

"The prevailing mood was *not enthusiasm or hostility. It* was apathy. Public opinion is a complex amalgam of emotion and instinct, played upon by mass communications, often manipulated for private gain or sectional interests.

"The task of the political leader, therefore, is to deploy the powers of intellect and judgment which brought him to leadership, choosing the right course and if he is convinced he is right to stand by his convictions."

He would vote with the Government.

Lord Balogh claimed that during the term of the Labour Government there was no official in the first rank, except in the Foreign Office, who regarded the consequences of entry under the circumstances then obtaining, on conditions not adapted to our needs, as anything but unfavourable.

There had been a lack of investment and the shock of joining a more dynamic economy would be intensified for Britain by the fact that she would lose her preference in the Commonwealth and EFTA. "My opposition to this proposal rests on my suspicion that the terms of entry have never been explained at a general election. What we have is a most brazen attempt to sell a pig in a poke."

Lord Shinwell said: "I want to be on good terms with the people in the countries of the Six but I will admit this—I do not trust the French very much. I have had to negotiate with them over the years.

"I am a little suspicious about the Germans but I hope for the best. The Dutch are all right. All that can be said of them is what has been said in the past—that they give very little and ask too much.

"As for the Belgians they have differences between the Walloons and the Flemings thing I am not in favour leaving our political and de destinies in the hands of p who, in my judgment, ar to be trusted."

Lord Woolley, a former dent of the National Far Union, said nothing approa a satisfactory system for B agriculture could be atten let alone achieved, on the of a large group of coun The EEC could be put serious strain because o impracticability of the Co Agricultural Policy.

"I see a distinct possi of capital outflow from country towards the cent *the grouping of this great* captive home market we so much about. I can se rundown of Britain if we and it also means the pot break-up of the British monwealth."

The debate continued.

£10M battalio

The enlargement of panies bearing regim names to battalion str would require about 2,600 officers and men and would about £10 millions a year, said in a written reply.

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Joseph 'ready' to modify pension plans

By MALCOLM DEAN

The Government is prepared to moderate some of the statutory provisions proposed in its White Paper on pensions. Sir Keith Joseph, who described his proposals as a White Paper with green edges," said yesterday that he would also ask his advisers to review alternative proposals.

The Secretary for Social Services was replying to a critical analysis delivered earlier at a British Institute of Management conference in London by Mr Stewart Lyon, manager of one of the country's largest assurance companies which gets a major part of its business from insured pensions schemes.

Mr Lyon did not limit his criticism to technical defects of the new scheme, such as the manner in which the Government had covered up the increase in cost to employers. He dwelt at much greater length on its social inadequacies—its failure to do anything for present pensioners; the inadequate improvement for people who will be retiring in the next few years; its failure to include the disabled.

Mr Lyon, comparing the Government's proposals with those in Richard Crossman's plan, found the Crossman plan superior in several respects:

"That strapping wench, the pensions industry, did not want to become Mr Crossman's bride," he said. "She did not like his manners and she distrusted him as a prospective partner in marriage. In fact she took such fright that she is positively leaping into the arms of the first gallant knight to offer her his protection."

The basic State pension was lower in Britain than in any country of the Common Market. For a single man it was only one fifth of the average national earnings and for a married couple one third.

"Is not this White Paper open to criticism for doing nothing more for existing pensioners, while requiring us to set aside a total of at least £500 millions a year in new savings in order to improve our own pension when our turn comes to retire? Cannot we be accused of selfishness in not spending some of this money on present pensioners — redistributing it instead of saving it?"

He went on to criticise the proposed State reserve scheme which is intended to provide a second earnings-related pension for workers who are not in private occupation schemes. The reserve pension would depend on the number of years a worker has contributed to the reserve scheme. Mr Lyon thought this would mean that for many years to come people retiring would receive "virtually nothing" which would make the whole pension structure "politically unstable."

He suggested that the reserve scheme should be independent of age and that only 4 per cent of earnings above a minimum figure go into the reserve scheme. The balance could be used to improve basic benefits.

Turning to disability, Mr Lyon said he was astonished that the Government had ignored the whole problem.

Britain had 300,000 permanently disabled workers and another 100,000 temporarily disabled. Between them they had an estimated 150,000 children. "What logic is there in a philosophy which says that every employee should save for an earnings-related retirement pension at 65 and a widow's pension when he dies, but fails to insist on such a pension being paid to him if he has to give up work before 65?"

He forecast that the Government would be forced to help them "particularly as there is no such failure in the countries of the EEC."

Sir Keith, who did not hear Mr Lyon, defended his decision not to include a disability pension. The Government was not heartless, but it had had to balance humane requirements with the problem of not imposing too many improvements and requirements on the private occupational schemes.

He did not pretend that his plan would produce a satisfactory pensions scheme for the 1970s, but thought that all sides if they worked together could lay the foundation for a satisfactory system for the 1980s or 1990s.

Two pretty models and the offer of a poppy held no attraction for this passer-by yesterday. The models are helping the Royal British Legion appeal as sellers this week

Popping a hand out for help

By Dennis Barker

THE Royal British Legion, at a time when Northern Ireland is posing new demands, faces a continuing drop in the number of collectors on Poppy Day. And its investments were last year drained of £200,000 to meet expenses. It is not the most happy way for the Legion to be spending its 50th anniversary year, but it is fighting back.

This year's appeal is being organised more on the individual responsibility of the local groups, right down to village level. It is felt that too much centralisation has become a bogey rather than a help, both to the efficiency and the public image of Poppy Day, and that younger people in particular are more likely to come forward if they have a chance of paddling their own canoe.

The Legion is losing Poppy Day collectors fast — 50,000 over the past ten years, largely through the death or illness of faithful veterans. This trend now coincides with increasing demands.

The Legion's target this year is £1¼ millions. The total last year was £1,349,071, an increase of nearly £120,000 over the year before and an all-time record—but a sum which still fell short of the Legion's benevolent outgoings. In 1969 a drop in receipts was blamed partly on the disappearance of the half-crown, meaning that people probably donated smaller coins. But it is also possible that, at a time of high competition among charities, the damaging image persists of a Poppy Day concerned only with veterans of the First World War.

General Sir Charles Jones, the Legion's national president, said yesterday that the public sometimes overlooked that Poppy Day was for all ex-Servicemen and their families. "The well-being of an ex-Serviceman from Northern Ireland is no less important to us than the provision of a pension for a casualty from Passchendale. We must demonstrate the vast welfare programme that the Legion carries out in order to fill the gap between what the State can provide and what the needy ex-Serviceman must have."

This year's contributions toward filling the gap will be spent on an increasing rather than decreasing number of beneficiaries. Even by the year 1995, 110,000 men who fought in the Second World War are expected to be alive. Between 20,000 and 30,000 men and women leave the Services every year and are potential beneficiaries.

Boy, aged 12, accused of murder plot

A jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday that Mario Carroll (12) plotted to rob a crippled man aged 82 after hearing rumours that he had a hidden hoard of money. He told a young unemployed man that the old man had £10 notes hidden under his mattress and bags loaded with 10p pieces in drawers at his home, it was alleged.

Mr Henry Pownell, prosecuting, said that the young man, named Green, agreed to "do" the old man's flat, but later "chickened out." The boy told him that this did not matter because another man would do it instead.

The boy, of Chicksand Road, Stepney, London, and James Johnston (23), a labourer, of Thomas More Street, East London, deny murdering Harry Lillywhite in August at his flat in Selbourne House, Southwark. They also deny conspiring to rob him.

Carroll, wearing an open-neck shirt and a bush jacket, sat on a stool in the big dock of No. One court impassively listening to Mr Pownall's opening statement, which, he said, "will horrify and perhaps engender feelings of revulsion."

He said that Mr Lillywhite, who had no family and lived alone, was 4ft. 11in. high and had a hunch back, a club foot, and a withered leg. The two defendants came to know each other because Carroll's mother, a cripple with two withered legs, had Johnston living with her from time to time as her lover.

Mrs Carroll would tell the jury that previously her son had claimed that he had hit the old man over the head with a bottle and took money from him.

Mr Pownall said: "The point of that is, the Crown suggests, a pointer to you as to what was in this boy's mind and what his intention was and his knowledge of what was going to happen."

The previous day, the boy had told Johnston that he proposed hitting the old man if Johnston would not. He kept on in that vein, and eventually Johnston agreed to do it because he was bigger.

On August 9 both defendants, it was alleged, left Mrs Carroll's home saying that they were going out to "do it." Mrs Carroll tried to stop them, but they refused to listen.

Later that afternoon they told Mrs Carroll that they had done it and got nothing. The boy called out: "Jimmy hit him on the top of his nut with the spanner." A neighbour went into the flat when he saw Johnston leave it and tried to catch the defendants but they avoided him. In the flat, he saw Mr Lillywhite sitting in a chair with a big hole in his head. The old man, whose skull was fractured, died from his injuries two days later.

Mr Pownall said that the boy made a statement in which he said Johnston had told him about the old man's hoard. The boy was alleged to have said that he waited outside the old man's flat while Johnston went in.

At Southwark police station Johnston made a statement in which he said that the boy had lied. The boy had told him about the old man and had also told him that he had previously robbed the old man of £40, and hit him over the head with a milk bottle.

"He asked me to go with him because he wanted someone bigger to hit him." At first he did not want to, "but he kept calling me 'chicken' so I agreed." The boy knocked at the old man's door and he (Johnston) later "shot through the doorway, shoving him back with one hand and hitting him on the head with the other. I was frantic and hit him two or three times after that."

The trial was adjourned until today.

Actors 'forced to strip'

By our Correspondent

HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT in Denmark's acting profession is driving young actors and actresses to take part in live sex shows, Lord Longford claimed yesterday. He was speaking to 400 students at Tottenham Technical College, London.

"It would be wrong to say that there are no rules in Denmark," he said. "Minors are meant to be protected."

He also referred to a supplement in a woman's magazine entitled "Nice girls do." Lord Longford said: "This was not pornographic but unattractive to many and repulsive to a few. In cases like this, offence is caused to many, especially young mothers."

Of his work as chairman of the committee on pornography, Lord Longford said: "I don't think after a year I will be able to say 'Here are the facts, there is no room left for doubt.' We have some evidence already of the harm pornography can do and a market research firm will look into the damage it can do to the consumer."

People had contacted him and told him how their lives had been damaged by pornography. "One man who wrote to me was in prison. He was a well-educated man and had been in prison 11 times. He told me he started to read pornography at 15 and found himself taking part in crime. Not sex crime, but general crime. The law must be investigated and better sex education is a long-term possibility."

Festival loss

The deficit on this year's Nottingham festival was £5,883 —"a great improvement" on last year's £15,000, the festival chairman, Alderman William Derbyshire, said yesterday. "Next year, we hope to wipe out the deficit by raising the corporation's contribution from £25,000 to £30,000, he added.

Heath tells landowners how they can gain

By our own Reporter

The Prime Minister yesterday told the owners of half the country's agricultural land that agriculture has nothing to fear from entry into the EEC.

Mr Heath was speaking at the annual meeting in London of the Country Landowners' Association. He said that in the EEC agriculture would never have to fear the problems of dumping again and it would have opportunities for expansion which could be achieved by no other means.

Mr Heath was accompanied by the Minister for Agriculture, Mr Prior, and seemed to go out of his way to praise his work. "Prime Ministers don't often praise their colleagues," he added. "For some it becomes a far too dangerous occupation."

Defending the Government's record on agriculture, Mr Heath pointed to tax cuts amounting to £1,400 millions in a full year. They would provide new incentives.

Small units which were not limited companies would get badly needed extra funds through the cut in income tax. The larger, incorporated farming concerns would be helped by the double cut in the rate of corporation tax. There were also the reforms in capital gains tax and the raising of the threshold at which estate duty was payable.

Mr Heath said the Government's price-support policies would give farming a sound basis on which to build. At the same time it was clear that much of the present machinery for encouraging a restructuring of agriculture was far too cumbersome. New and more efficient systems would have to be devised.

Muller's plea for S. African exports

British membership of the Common Market may present serious export problems for South Africa, said Dr S. L. Muller, South Africa's Minister of Economic Affairs, in London last night. He asked the British Government to help ease the blow as much as possible.

Dr Muller said at a South Africa Club dinner that South Africa did not wish to question Britain's right to decide whether or not to enter the European Community. "However, we submit that these objectives should not be pursued without proper recognition of the harmful consequences which the changed marketing conditions and trading policies in Britain will have on important sectors of South Africa's export trade."

Dr Muller said his Government's approach was that "due cognisance" should be taken of the adverse effects which British membership would have "and that ways and means should be found by negotiation to minimise those as far as possible."

He said that European economic integration should not be carried out in a manner which would harm the South African economy and impair the country's ability to bring economic, constitutional, and social advancement to its own less-developed peoples, as well as greater prosperity to its neighbours in the subcontinent.

MP wants inquiry

Mr Michael O'Halloran, MP for North Islington, has asked the Home Secretary for an investigation into conditions in Holloway Prison. His request follows allegations by two women who spent the night on the roof of the prison.

The women, aged 18 and 20, complained that the prison was filthy and cold.

Investments by Church attacked

A bishop yesterday denied a suggestion that the Church Commissioners invested money at the expense of moral and ethical considerations. Bishop Kenneth Sansbury, the general secretary of the British Council of Churches, said: "There are certain areas in which, as a basic policy, they will not invest." These include armaments firms and breweries.

The Bishop was replying to a speech by Mr A. Tsehlana, a Coloured (mixed race) South African member of the council at its half-yearly meeting at Dunblane, Perthshire.

Mr Tsehlana had said he found in many churches men who were specialists on investments. "Whenever questions have been raised about investments these people—like, in the Church of England, the Church Commissioners—follow areas of investments where the biggest return is available. The question of whether it is ethical or moral does not come in."

There were shouts of "No, no," and Mr Tsehlana added: "Well, very little of it."

His organisation, the Student Christian Movement, had asked Churches in Britain to supply a list of their investments. It had received the reply: "It is not our habit to give answers to these questions."

Earlier, it had been suggested that Churches owned too much property. The Rev. James G. Matheson, secretary of the Church of Scotland Stewardship and Budget Committee, was reporting on a conference for stewardship organisers and secretaries.

He said that the conference had reached the "rather disturbing" conclusion that although in the past 10 years money from church "stewardship" campaigns had doubled, about 80 per cent of the money had been ploughed back into the institutional church.

This was at a time when missionary agencies in all the Churches were struggling, and when the movement for Christian advance in new areas was scraping round for money. "We want to pass on to the council, very diffidently, this comment: 'We believe the Church owns far too much property and that far too much of its money, time, and energy, and the zeal of its people, are spent in worrying about that property'."

towaway n jet ad gun

ee youths stowed away on American jumbo jet from rfurt in an attempt to flee Hungary to the United . One of them carried a ng pistol and 40 rounds of unition, an airline official n London yesterday. The s, aged 18, 15, and 14, found on Tuesday in a urised luggage hold.

younger boys were flown to Frankfurt, but the 18-ld, who claimed to have in the United States for ears and who holds a valid permit, was allowed to on—in comfort—to New

boys who were all arian, were wearing old and flimsy trousers. They have got to the United but for an aircraft change Heathrow Airport-London jumbo usually halts at row for about 45 minutes, flies on. This time it was in London and all the nt was transferred to er jet. This was when the were discovered.

e airline official said: "The ht area was pressurised and would have probably the transatlantic crossing ."

ader's

Getting rid of 'Lump'

By our own Reporter

itant building workers rday picketed the monthly ng of the Joint National cil for the Building Indus- emanding that their union s should press for £35 for our week.

unions have claimed £30 5 hours to be paid when resent agreement runs out demanding that both sides ne. The militants are e industry should combine tlaw "the Lump"—labour- subcontracting.

al rank-and-file workers from Liverpool, Scotland, lidlands, and from London to picket the meeting at the Royal Institute of h Architects in Portland London.

ith the money they pay to Lump bosses they could afford the £35," according e of the leaders of the nstration, Mr Lew Lewis. as criticised by the report the long disputes at the nment offices site at ferry Road, Westminster. he taxpayers are being led out of millions of is a year with the conni- of the big building bosses, se men doing full-time jobs on building sites are ting the dole as well," he "Sometimes the site fore- even give them time off n on."

re were jeers as the union ation came out. One of the ers claimed a union official him the employers had d down even the £30 claim. Ir George Smith, general ary of the Amalgamated y of Woodworkers, said were going to be given a n reply.

Girl tries to leap from court balcony

lnir Evans (21), daughter r Gwynfor Evans, a former h Nationalist MP, tried to herself 20 feet from the c gallery at Flintshire es yesterday after three bers of the Welsh Lan- e Society had been found y of "occupying" the ada Television Studios in hester.

ss Evans climbed over the ny but a detective ran for- to grab her black leather She fell, holding on to the with one hand and, by the she released her grip and coat slipped through the tive's fingers, six police rs were ready to catch her.

e was carried from the room and out of the build- Outside the courthouse she she was "slightly shaken" ically and that she had d on the spur of the ent.

fore her attempt to jump Evans, a friend of one of the defendants, who were standing in the dock almost immediately beneath her, brandished a copy of the "TV Times" and shouted: "Let the judge see how much Welsh there is on television."

Earlier, the three defendants, including her boy friend, Fred Ffransis (23), general secretary of the society, of Glyn Road, Rhyl, had been found guilty on three charges concerned with entering Granada Television studios in Manchester and damaging equipment valued at £853.

Mr Justice Talbot said he would postpone sentences on the three until all proceedings involving 17 members of the Welsh Language Society had been completed. The other two were Goronwy Fellows (23), a storeman, of Aled Avenue, Rhyl, and Myrddin Williams (22), a factory worker, of Gerlan, Bethesda.

Further uproar broke out in the public gallery soon after the start of the second trial yesterday afternoon against another three of the society's members.

They were charged with conspiring to interfere with television transmission on ITA property at St Hilary, Glamorgan. Six young people, shouting: "This court is totally biased," were carried from the gallery and out of the building by police.

A girl tore up a television magazine and, throwing the pieces into the court, shouted: "Our children are being indoctrinated with television programmes in English."

Mr Elfion Roberts, prosecuting, said that Wayne Marc Williams (18), of Porthmedd, Swansea, and Trystan Iorwerth Jones (18), of Waunfawr, Caernarvonshire, both students, climbed 100ft. up the ITA mast at St Hilary and stayed there for four hours.

By our Correspondent

The third defendant, Gronw Davies (22), a student, of Westminster Close Wrexham, had organised the climb, Mr Roberts alleged. None of the three entered pleas.

Mr Roberts said that by their action they had held the broadcasting authorities to ransom because they were saying that their lives would be endangered if transmissions were made.

The judge rejected an application by Davies, who is chairman of the language society, for an adjournment of the proceedings until the Home Office had considered a letter signed by 14 eminent Welsh people, including the Archbishop of Wales, calling for all-Welsh courts when necessary.

Ffransis had told the judge earlier that he and his co-defendants had refused to take part in the proceedings and he understood that after their departure to the cells the proceedings had been in English.

He said: "If this is true you, the officials of the court, are guilty of contempt for the Welsh language."

In a later statement to the judge after the verdicts had been announced, Francis said the proceedings were an effort to destroy the revolutionary spirit of the young Welsh people.

He added: "It is nothing to do with trespass, damage, or conspiracy, but it is something to do with the language, civilisation, and soul of Wales."

At the start of the day two people were carried out shouting: "You are condemning the Welsh language."

In his summing up of the case involving the Granada Television Centre the judge said there could be no more noble cause than the advancement of the Welsh langugage, but this could never excuse serious breaches of the law.

Revised plan for parks

The Countryside Commission has dropped its campaign to get a separate independent authority to run each of the country's national parks. In an attempt to break the deadlock over the future administration of the parks it joined yesterday with the County Councils' Association in urging that each park should have a single committee with comprehensive planning and management powers and professional officers.

By JOHN ARDILL, Regional Affairs Correspondent

Each committee should be a main committee of the new county council within which the park lies or — in the case of multi-county parks — a joint committee of the county councils involved.

The statement was issued as the two bodies went to the Department of the Environment to put their case to the Secretary of State, Mr Peter Walker. It said that each national park committee should be under a legal obligation to prepare a plan for its park within three years.

The case for independent park boards was advanced by a Countryside Commissioner, Sir Jack Longland, in a report published by the commission in June this year. It was strongly supported by pressure groups like the Ramblers' Association and the Council for the Protection of Rural England.

But there has been bitter opposition from the county councils which now have a stake in national park management. The present pattern of administration is complicated. One park, the Peak, is run by an independent board with its own staff; another, the Lake District, has an independent board, but relies for staff of the three county planning departments of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire; the rest are run by a county committee covering all or part of the park. In the case of multi-county parks there are joint advisory committees without executive powers.

The case has been fought out in evidence to the review body under Lord Sandford, a junior Environment Minister, which Mr Walker set up last summer to examine how far the national parks have succeeded, to assess the impact of economic and social changes, and to make recommendations about future policy.

Ill 'not treated'

Some mentally handicapped people were not getting the urgent hospital treatment they needed, a doctor told a conference in London yesterday. He said that hospitals were taking people not needing hospital care because the community did not provide adequately for the mentally subnormal.

Dr Alan Heaton-Ward, consultant psychiatrist to the Stoke Park Hospital, Bristol, said there was no prospect of local authorities providing enough residential units to prevent this unless they were given more money. "Hospitals are unable to admit cases in urgent need which are imposing an intolerable burden on their families and threatening the stability of the family."

Dr Heaton-Ward said research disclosed more than half the patients did not need hospital treatment. They would be equally well cared for in community residential units.

The conference was organised by CARE, the campaign for the mentally handicapped. Dr Heaton-Ward said criticism of hospitals was leading to new forms of residential care, such as the villages for the mentally ill being run by CARE, and the hostels of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.

Women who smoked while pregnant might produce children who would suffer brain damage and become mentally handicapped, Dr Rachel Fidler, assistant controller of health at Harrow, told the conference.

"Ten cigarettes a day during pregnancy is an adverse factor. Even one cigarette a day after the fourth month of pregnancy can result in a mother having what is called a dismature baby. Those babies are small and have low blood sugar levels," she said. "The glucose does not get to the brain and the brain is damaged to produce a mentally handicapped child unless the baby is taken into hospital within a few hours of birth."

Beatle's request

ONE OF the Beatles is looking for a loo, something original by Thomas Crapper, to fit the style of his home. Apple, the Beatles' company, advertised in the evening paper at Bath for "an original and unusual shaped bath and plumbed handbasin, also Thomas Crapper water closet," and gave a phone number.

Miss Daphne Mesham, of Apple, said yesterday: "I cannot say whether it is for John, Paul, George, or Ringo, because it might push the price up, even though they have plenty of money. We have had six baths offered from Bath, but no Thomas Crappers. They seem to be very hard to get hold of."

Thomas Crapper was a Victorian pioneer of the water closet, and his firm in the King's Road, Chelsea, held the Royal Warrant.

CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The above Local Education Authority proposes to appoint a full time post in its service to a

Piano Tuner/ Instrumental Technician

The successful candidate will be a fully qualified Piano tuner and repairer, and also be able to undertake repair and maintenance work on the stringed and wind instruments in use in the Authority. He will be provided with a workshop at the Halifax Schools' Music Centre and his duties will involve tuning and maintaining all the pianos in the Authority's schools and carrying out repairs to orchestral and band instruments.

The salary offered for this post is within the range £1,395-£1,653 per annum.

Applications for this newly created post should be sent by letter, stating qualifications, age, experience, past and present employment and names and addresses of two referees to: **The Chief Education Officer, Education Office, West House, Halifax.**

K. C. WYNN,
Chief Education Officer

HAMPSHIRE

Planning Department

SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT (RESEARCH)

£2,283 to £2,766

This post ranks second in the Research Section of the County Planning Department. The Section is engaged on an ambitious programme involving the setting up of a comprehensive information system for the Department as well as the development of survey and analytic techniques for use in Forward Planning Studies. The successful candidate will require a sound knowledge of forecasting techniques including model building and experience in the application of computer technology to planning information system.

Applicants should preferably be graduates in economics, geography or related disciplines with training or experience in planning. The commencing salary will be fixed having regard to qualifications and experience.

Further details and application form (returnable by 15th November, 1971) are available from the: Clerk of the County Council, The Castle, Winchester. Please quote reference SEO190/C.

LIVERPOOL city of change & challenge

MANAGER, CIVIC BUILDINGS

£3,382-£3,732 (P.O.3)

This post has recently been created in the Land and Property Services Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the maintenance of all public buildings (including educational establishments) and for the management of office and certain other buildings.

Applicants must be corporate members of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (Building Section), or hold an equivalent professional qualification, and have had wide administrative experience at senior level in the management and maintenance of buildings.

Local government conditions apply.

Further particulars and application form, returnable by 15th November, 1971, available from me.

P.O. BOX 88,
Municipal Buildings,
Liverpool L69 2DH

STANLEY HOLMES
Chief Executive
and Town Clerk

Physicist/Electrical Engineer

Honours graduate or post graduate required to work on projects connected with utilisation and more efficient distribution of electricity. Experience or interest in R.F. Power would be an advantage, but is not essential.

Salary within the ranges £1360 - £2259, £2178 - £2745, £2472 - £3303, £3252 - £4002, depending on age, qualifications and experience. NJB conditions of service, Electricity Supply Industry.

Please apply, quoting reference G/299, to:
Robert Varley, Head of Personnel Services, Electricity Council Research Centre, Capenhurst, Chester, CH1 6ES.

Electricity Council Research Centre

MARKET RESEARCH

An international company engaged in the manufacture and distribution of components for the motor industry has a vacancy in its Sales and Service Division for a graduate in his twenties to join a team of market researchers and analysts providing a service to the Marketing Management.

He will have either a degree in Business Studies, biased towards marketing, and preferably with market research as a speciality, or appropriate experience with a reseach agency. Career prospects are excellent, in that this department acts as a promotional springboard to management. The starting salary is in the range £1,650-£1,850, depending on experience, and the location Birmingham. Applicants should enclose a full description of their education and career to date.

TV 182, The Guardian, 21 John Street, London WC1

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Just one of the rewards of an Inspector of Taxes.

If you start at 21, you can expect to be earning over £2,300 at 23 and nearly £3,000 at 28. By your mid-thirties you should be on a scale rising to £5,200. By 40, if you're successful, you will be on a scale rising to £6,300; and there are higher posts still. Salaries are increased in London.

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To find out more, and for an invitation to visit a Tax Inspector and see the job for yourself, write to:
Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants.
Please quote:- 320/141.

Opportunities Overseas

The posts described below are wholly or partly financed by the British Government under Britain's programme of aid to the developing countries. They offer a challenge and the possibility of doing a responsible and worthwhile job.

The emoluments shown cover basic salaries and allowances; salaries are assessed in accordance with qualifications and experience. Terms of service usually also include paid leave, free family passages, educational allowances for children and free or subsidised accommodation. In some cases an appointment grant is payable and a car purchase loan made available. Appointments are on contract usually for 2 or 3 years in the first instance. Candidates should normally be citizens of, and permanently resident in, the United Kingdom.

RESEARCH ASSISTANTS FOR THE ROYAL POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL, HAMMERSMITH HOSPITAL/ CHANDIGARH, INDIA

Three research assistants are to be appointed in Association with the Royal Postgraduate Medical School, Hammersmith Hospital, to a team to include Lecturers in Medicine, Chemical Pathology and in Physics applied to Medicine. Appointment of three years and based at RPMS for one year and two years at Institute of Postgraduate Medicine Education and Research Institute, Chandigarh, India. Research Assistants and Lecturers will work on research programme in collaboration with members of this Institute. Likely field for research project, *diabetes and/or renal stone* and/or thyroid. The Research Assistants to be appointed will be suitably qualified according to UK standards with considerable experience in their own fields and well versed in endocrinological, biochemical and radio-isotopes techniques as appropriate. They will currently be holding appointments as either Research Fellows, Scientific Officers, Senior *Technical Officers*, *Technical* Officers, Senior Technicians I or II, or in exceptional cases, if holding the appropriate qualifications, Technicians.

In addition to salary, in range £1,445 to £2,599 p.a., a taxable supplement is payable during residence in Chandigarh, together with a variable tax free overseas allowance.

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS THAILAND

To assist the Director of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning in preparing and conducting general courses on industrial project analysis, management of public enterprises, project preparation and appraisal. Candidates must have degree in economics and experience of lecturing in the above fields. In addition to salary, which is to be arranged, a variable tax free overseas allowance of £765 to £1,525 p.a. is payable.

SENIOR AUDITORS ZAMBIA

£2,686-3,384 plus 25% Gratuity

To assist in the audit of large numbers of statutory semi-state agencies and to carry out such other duties as assigned. Candidates, between age 28 and 55, must possess ACA or ACCA or ACWA, plus at least *five years' post qualification experience.* Experience of audit of medium size concerns and of EDP or ADP is desirable.

STORES MANAGEMENT EXECUTIVE

To assist the Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation in developing and training *personnel in stores' departments*, including isolating and recommending disposal of "dead" stocks and other duties relating to general stores administration. Candidates, between 40 and 55 years, must have detailed knowledge of water supply stores and procedure. In addition to salary, which is to be arranged, a variable tax free overseas allowance of £725 to £1,480 p.a. is also payable.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

For more information about these vacancies write, giving your age and a brief statement of your qualifications and experience to:—

The Appointments Officer, Room 301), , Eland House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5DH

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

Cheshire Education Committee

THE LAKES COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL LAKES ROAD, DUKINFIELD, CHESHIRE

MASTER or MISTRESS required for January 1, 1972, to take charge of Art and Craft.

Graded Post Scale 1 available for suitable applicant.

Application forms obtainable from the Head of the School to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.

City of Birmingham Education Department

A CAREER IN CAREERS

Applications are invited for the following posts:
SENIOR CAREERS ADVISERS (A.P. IV)
YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

Salary £1,932 to £2,199 per annum. The duties of the posts include all the normal duties of Careers Adviser, including responsibility for the vocational guidance, placing and review of progress work in a group of schools, together with acting as second in command of a district team and such other assignments appropriate to a Senior Careers Adviser when required.

Candidates should be recognised as fully qualified by the Youth Employment Service Training Board. Training and experience in the use of aptitude tests will be given.

Applications, stating qualifications and experience, should be submitted within 14 days of the date of issue of this advertisement addressed to Staff Appointments, P.O. Box 15, Council House, Birmingham B1 1BB, quoting reference 59/YE/25/B.

Liverpool

The City of Liverpool's C F Mott College of Education, Liverpool Road, Prescot, Lancashire L34 1NP. (Tel. 051-489 6201)

Applications are invited from men and women graduates who have substantial teaching experience for the following appointments:

SENIOR LECTURER OR LECTURER IN SOCIOLOGY

Salary—Senior Lecturer £2,385-£2,730 (under review)
Lecturer—£1,590-£2,325 (under review)

The Sociology Department is concerned with teaching at Certificate B.Ed. and Post Graduate Certificate of Education levels. The successful candidate will be asked to contribute to the work of both the main college and the experimental unit.

LECTURER IN ENGLISH

This appointment is to the staff of the Experimental Unit. The successful candidate would be required to work with a team of three other tutors in this area. The work involves teaching English to Certificate and B.Ed. degree Part 1 level.

Further details of the above appointments together with forms of application may be obtained from the Principal at the College. Completed application forms should be returned to the Principal as soon as possible and not later than Friday, November 12.

Intending applicants are invited to visit the college by arrangement with the Deputy Principal. The appointments will date from April 1, 1972.

BOOKS OF THE DAY

General elect

by NESTA ROBERTS

MEMOIRS OF HOPE: Renewal, 1958-1962. Endeavour 1962, by Charles de Gaulle, translated by Terence Kilmartin (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £3.25).

GENERAL DE GAULLE has been credited with the intention of going to China, that country "endowed with such reserve of manpower and resources that limitless possibilities (are) open to her for the future," in 1972. By then, according to the working schedule which he had set himself, *he would have completed the projected three volumes of his Memoirs of Hope*, which were to cover the period from his return to power in 1958 to his bitter relinquishing of it in 1969.

In the event we shall never have his reflections on the upheaval of 1968, or any elucidations of the curious state of mind which led him to tie his future to the result of an ill-conceived, unhappily timed referendum, which would have been covered in: "The End, 1966-9." Only "The Renewal 1958-62" and two chapters of "Endeavour 1962-5," which now appear in Terence Kilmartin's English version, had been completed when the General died in November last year, and they, for the most part, show him deployed on the stage of Europe and the world.

On that scale he was often right and impressively long-sighted. As far back as 1955, during his period in the wilderness, de Gaulle was saying that no policies other than one which aimed at replacing domination by association in French North Africa could be valid. He returned to power certain that there was no longer any alternative to self-determination for Algeria, just as he had made up his mind to "extricate (France) from the constraints . . . no longer offset by any compensating advantages" of the other part of the African empire.

In 1961 he was warning John Kennedy, when America was about to "establish a bulwark against the Soviet in the Indo-Chinese peninsula," that intervention there would be "an endless entanglement" because "once a nation has been aroused, no foreign Power, however strong, can impose its will upon it." And it was de Gaulle, the pioneer of *détente* with the East, who urged Kennedy to stand fast against Khrushchev's move to change the status of Berlin, as it was de Gaulle, at the abortive Four Power talks in Paris in May, 1960, who countered Khrushchev's protests about the American aircraft which had flown over Russia with: "At this very moment a Soviet satellite is passing over France 18 times in every 24 hours. How do we know that it is not taking photographs?"

A few weeks earlier the General had visited Canada and told Diefenbaker that his country "must have the will and capacity to solve the problem posed by the existence within her borders of two peoples, one of which (is) French and must, like any other, have the right to self-determination." So much for any idea of spontaneity about that later cry of: "Vive le Quebec libre!" Few individuals were less spontaneous than de Gaulle as he himself makes clear when, writing of *his first visit to Algiers after returning* to power, he said: " . . . I tossed them the words, seemingly spontaneous, but in reality carefully calculated, which I hoped would fire them with enthusiasms without aiming myself farther than I was willing to go."

British readers who may have been at once maddened and mystified by the General's behaviour will find its springs here, set out for all to see. He was not arrogant; it was simply that he had the certain knowledge that he had been chosen, set apart, annointed, to save France, herself a country created to accomplish God's work and enlighten lesser humanity. Therefore, logically, opposition became treason and criticism, particularly newspaper criticism, blasphemous. Therefore he approached the Common Market with the determination to make France the dominant country in it. On home affairs, his general ideas were those of his class and generation: to the medieval mysticism were wedded the *outlook of the bourgeoisie of the nineteenth century* and, more perhaps than is always allowed for, the spirit of Saint Cyr in the years when Alsace and Lorraine still had to be delivered from bondage.

Towards the end of "Renewal" the General describes his consideration of establishing his official residence elsewhere than the Elysée Palace which is not ideally suited to its purpose. "Versailles would have been excessive," he concluded. How he must have regretted it, and how much better those glittering halls would have become him than poor Louis XVI!

Scots and Picts

by ERIC LINKLATER

THE LION IN THE NORTH, by John Prebble (Secker and Warburg, £4.50).

WITHIN the past few years there have been so many books about Scotland as to evoke a recurrent suspicion that publishers are in friendly alliance to create a new heavy industry that may fill the vacancy left by the collapse of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders; and The Lion in the North is indeed a very handsome craft that would have done credit to the river in its palmiest days. Designed by George Rainbird, it is a volume whose elegant appearance has been achieved by scholarship as well as craftsmanship—its illustrations have been skilfully and most happily chosen—and John Prebble has written his troubled tale in a cavalier spirit that goes nicely with a book so boldly embellished.

As one who has contributed, perhaps more than his share, to the industry, I have to admit that I find endless fascination in Scotland's splendid and appalling history, and though no one who has written of it can ever wholly agree with any other writer, I have read Prebble with lively enjoyment. I cannot, for example, approve of his assertion that Malcolm Canmore, a contemporary of William the Conqueror, was "a brute beast" in comparison with his "devout and saintly" Queen; for Margaret, his wife, was in fact the first of those domineering English women who, in later years, would impose, by sheer force of character, their own will and wishes on subject peoples throughout the world.

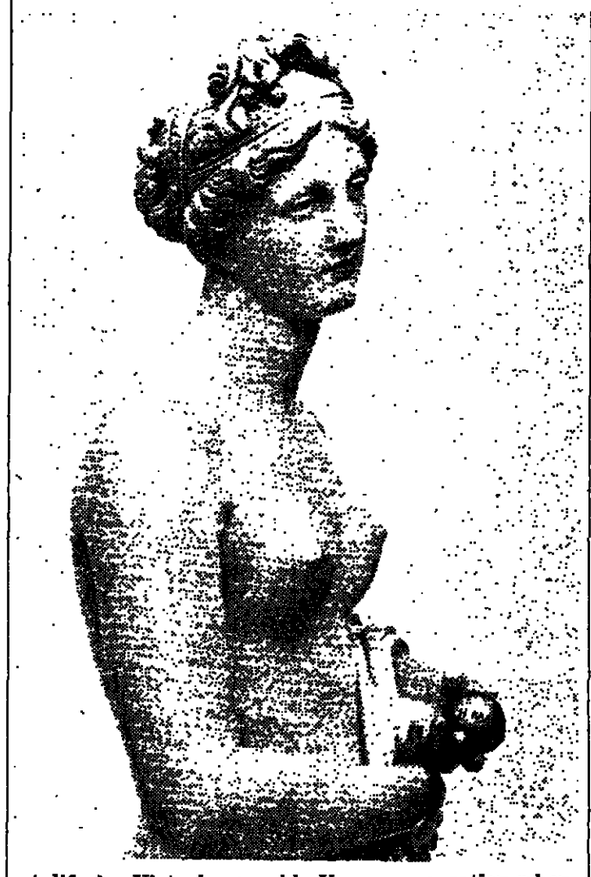
He is, too, undoubtedly reckless in saying that "by the year of Malcolm's accession all Alba probably spoke a coalescence of Gaelic and Pictish," for one of the major puzzles in Scotland's curious story is the total disappearance—except for a few place names—of the language that a majority of its people spoke until the ninth century; and the probable explanation is that Pictish was so tortuous or unwieldy that it was immediately and thankfully abandoned when the Picts were given the chance of expressing themselves in the relative simplicity of Gaelic.

But how right were Prebble and Rainbird to give us several pages of words and pictures about those arcane, bewildering people; for the beautifully incised stones that the Picts left as their only memorial, from Orkney down to Fife, have style and charm, and proffer unanswerable questions. They were people of whom we know nothing except that they had an elaborate culture, an established society in which horsemen rode proudly, and artists who carved upon their memorial stones not only the Christian cross most intricately decorated but such symbols as a looking-glass, crescent, and V-rods, and something like a foetal elephant.

Prebble rides at a canter through a thousand years or so and to ride with him is a exhilerating exercise. I shall waste no more time on quibble and queries, but warmly commend his book to all who enjoy a good story well told, and can appreciate the irony of the conclusion that shows Scotland after the apparent loss of its identity, presenting itself to the world with unchallengeable assurance and the efflorescence of a sudden genius.

With tact and skill, Prebble adds a brief account of the great disruption of the Kirk in Scotland in 1843, and a photograph—by David Octavius Hill one of the great pioneers of photography — of Dr David Welsh, who denied the Government its pretended right of patronage over the Kirk in which Lord Cockburn described as "the most honourable feat for Scotland that its whole history supplies."

Cockburn exaggerated; but the indignant picture of Dr Welsh makes a good finish to a tale that starts with the prone figures of Pictish horsemen.



A lifesize Victorian marble Venus, a sensation when it was first exhibited in 1862, was sold by Sotheby's yesterday for £2,400. The flesh is coloured a warm ivory, the hair golden, the eyes blue, and the lips and nipples pink. The statue was shown at the 1862 International Exhibition in London in a mock Greek temple specially built for it. The reception it got ranged from ecstatic to abusive

HOME NEWS

Exams without recriminations

BY OUR EDUCATION STAFF

The concept of passing or failing would be abolished in a 16-plus examination which is proposed by a Schools Council working party.

The examination, designed to replace both O and A-levels from 1977, would award grades reached by several methods of assessment. Students whose work was considered "worthless" or "unassessable" would be placed in an unclassified category, which would not be recorded on their certificates.

The proposals, which are alternatives to the Schools Council's defunct Q and F-level scheme, will be the subject of feasibility studies. The council hopes to be able to present firm proposals to the Department of Education by mid-1973.

The working party says the exam should put flexibility of the curriculum first, provide for a variety of assessment methods, and "be largely in the hands of teachers—and therefore be controlled by teachers."

The pass-or-fail concept might have been appropriate to an exam with a highly selective entry. But it "becomes increasingly incongruous in relation to an examination system that seeks to provide for a large and growing proportion of the 16-plus age group."

The number of entrants who emerge unclassified shoul relatively small if schools tained the policy of we out unsuitable candi before they reached the e nation.

Details of the grades would be given have still decided. The last su exams under the present s would be held in 1974. proposed system would als vide a winter exam, with n limit for entrants.

A Common System of ining at 16-plus, Schools cil Examination Bulleti Evans/Methuen Education

Fingertips rescue

A workman was left da for 15 minutes by his fing from a windowledge 25 yesterday when a car kn away the ladder he was ing on. Firemen pulled the Mr Roy Smith, aged 39, of dale Avenue, Aspley, N ham, through the windo the city's telephone exch

He was taken to hospita a strained back and shoc was later able to go hom

Sowing the seeds of tolerance

By JAMES LEWIS

The botany department at Liverpool University, which has developed metal-tolerating strains of grass seed for planting *on derelict mine workings*, has won one of the Prince of Wales's Countryside Awards for 1971.

Hundreds of acres of derelict land in Wales are lifeless because metal wastes which they contain are poisonous to plant life. Professor Anthony Bradshaw, professor of botany at Liverpool, set out to discover strains of vegetation which would tolerate the poisons.

During his earlier work at the school of plant biology at Bangor University College, Professor Bradshaw isolated some grasses which grew rapidly on waste because they had, over a period of time, developed a tolerance to the poisons. He collected the seeds from them and other plants and, with the help of a team at Liverpool, set out to develop the tolerance.

The most successful varieties to emerge from field tests were red fescue and bent grass, the latter tested at Parys Mountain in Anglesey, where copper mining has been carried out for hundreds of years. The National Seed Development Corporation has taken the tested seeds for multiplication and hopes that, in two or three years, commercial quantities will be available.

Concentrated grazing of livestock on the grasses will not be possible because they contain traces of the poisonous metals, but casual and occasional grazing will be safe. The importance of the strains is that, for the first time, it will be possible to seed waste tips for about £75 an acre, compared with at least £400 an acre for covering them with clean soil, even when it is available.

The Prince of Wales's Awards were established during *European Conservation* Year when Prince Charles, as chairman of the Welsh Countryside Committee, established a competition for schemes to improve the physical environment.

This year the scheme was extended to cover urban as well as rural areas. There were 63 entries, and awards have been made to 21 of them. Prince Charles will present the awards at Merthyr Tydfil on November 1.

Many of the awards go to local authorities, but the unlikelier recipients include a Territorial Army regiment, the Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers, for a project called "*Militiamen in the Countryside.*"

The territorials, working at weekends, carried out a number of jobs to improve the Brecon Beacons National Park, including the building of six footbridges for the Forestry Commission, improving a forest track, and demolishing dangerous structures, or them a blockhouse overha the beach at Penally.

Another imaginative, winning scheme was d jointly by the Mers Ringing Group and the B Steel Corporation to p the only breeding facilit common tern in Flintshire

At its Shotton works British Steel Corporatio *set aside, as a nature re* an area of reed beds i river Dee. The Ringing G which manages the reserv built rafts to serve as bre platforms safe from rats, feral cats, and man.

Each raft is covered slag, and some turf. E were fitted along the sid protect young birds weather extremes. Althou common tern had been re to about 10 breeding pa recent years, 37 pairs on the rafts last year and rea young, of which only six, a low rate for a ternery, di

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The author's parents

by JOHN BAYLEY

KATHLEEN AND FRANK, by Christopher Isherwood (Methuen, £4.50).

THIS is a work of total fascination. Like many ladies of her day Christopher Isherwood's mother kept a journal, which she began the first time she fell in love and continued almost up to the time of her death in 1960, at the age of 91.

Christopher, her elder son, revolted early and passionately against the cult of the past. As an adolescent orphan he was subjected to reminders by school masters and other busybodies of his obligations to the memory of Frank, his Hero-Father. So he learnt to hate and fear the past because it threatened to swallow his future. Nevertheless he grew up to be a recorder too, and so, willy-nilly, a celebrant of the Past; he began to keep a diary and to write autobiographical novels. Today he finds it hard to explain to himself why he never asked Kathleen to let him read her diary while she was alive — perhaps he was still superstitiously afraid of getting tangled in the spider's web of her memories.

The use of the third person is not reassuring, and the commentary has a threateningly predictable note. But Isherwood's style has always been to make a deliberately bad impression at first, and then to engage and charm the reader utterly — the *faux-naif* dissolving into a completely transparent and absorbing narrative. So it is here. The sense of the past — that potent gift handed on from mother to son — fills the thick book with an extraordinary detail and animation, ramifying out through the mother's and father's families: the gaiety of "Lions and Shadows" reproduces itself on an immensely spacious Edwardian scale. The skeletons are not in the cupboard; they are dancing in the sun and air, zestfully displaying every joint and articulation. The labour of love is prodigious, but not less so is the lightness of touch, the lack of insistence or knowingness in the author's stage management of his parents' lives.

The method is quotation with extensive commentary, sometimes taking us forward into the author's life and present arrangements, sometimes widening a reference or enlarging the background of houses and relatives.

Kathleen's father was a Suffolk wine merchant, pressured by his wife and only child into quitting Bury for South Kensington. Her mother, Emily, was an actress *manque* whose favourite rôle was the martyred wife, and who developed alarming psychosomatic symptoms if her daughter left her for long. The character of Kathleen herself remains, so to speak, admirably unclear; the more we learn about her, the more she eludes us, by a process which resembles that by which Aksakov's mother, in his recollections, comes into focus only to recede again into the fascination of uncertainty. No use asking what Kathleen's views were on "Baby Mama," as her mother called herself and encouraged her daughter to call her. Daughter, it is clear, loved her parents because she was expected to, and because she took for granted the bourgeois society in which one did so—the society which her elder son was to reject. Kathleen's face in the photographs is beautiful and vivacious, resembling her mother's; the same powerful jutting nose, cleft chin, and curving eyebrows.

Isherwood's mother, Kathleen

Frank Bradshaw-Isherwood (Christopher, we learn, only got rid of the first half when he became an American citizen) was the younger son of a Cheshire landowner among whose forebears had been the Bradshaw who sat in judgment on Charles I. His elder brother, Henry, would come into the money and the Elizabethan mansion of Marple Hall; he became a subaltern in the York and Lancaster Regiment. His face is very appealing; large luminous eyes gaze with humorous sadness above the fair moustache and the unbuttoned mess jacket. Like not a few soldiers of that epoch he was unexpectedly civilised; a brilliant and painstaking water-colourist, a talented amateur actor and pianist, and a reader so enjoying and omnivorous that he once won a prize under a pseudonym for an essay on "The wit of Goldsmith compared with Thackeray's" (the latter, he maintained, wrote as a bachelor, the former as a married man).

The engagement was lengthy. Family opposition, his comparative poverty, and the Boer War—in which Frank served with distinction—all came between. But more than this was their own unexpressed reluctance, especially Frank's. His letters are delightful; he charmed Emily, who saw her best plan and encouraged her daughter, making of herself a sacrificial victim to glut the possessive wrath of "Papa." Frank in his turn adored her, and even insisted she must come and stay for part of the honeymoon.

On the evidence of these letters, Christopher thinks that Frank must have made a last attempt to escape back to bachelordom and his regiment, but then came up to the mark like the soldier and gentleman he was. In fact, Frank needn't have worried. His marriage with Kathleen was blissfully happy. They lived some of the time at a smaller house on the Isherwood estate, Wibbersly Hall, which Kathleen became especially fond of; but they also followed the flag to Frimley, Limerick, and other garrison towns. Two little boys were born and doted on; intelligence, humour, and love of fun made the parents ideal partners: like Tolstoy's happy families they resembled all other such. But then the war came, and Frank, now a lieutenant-colonel, was killed at Ypres in 1915.

Kathleen was deeply religious and expected Frank—it was the only argument between them—to come twice to church on Sundays. Frank rebelled. "Christopher and Richard [his brother] were later to follow Frank in this. So Christopher took to Vedanta, Richard to the Rosicrucians." But out of this dense web of family affections, joys, and sorrows nothing appears inevitable. Christopher rejected the soldier-hero but always cherished the idea of his own Frank, who used to read to him and later found this image corroborated when he found his father's letters.

His closing sentence tells us that "this book may prove to be chiefly about Christopher." Its achievement, I think, would be less remarkable if it were. It is not the story of how the author came to be himself, but a loving reconstruction of how his parents met, married, and begot him.

Churchill waiting for history

by ASA BRIGGS

WINSTON CHURCHILL, vol. III, 1914-1916, by Martin Gilbert (Heinemann, £4.50).

THIS third volume in the massive and superbly documented Churchill biography so effectively planned and begun by his son meets every expectation. Mr Gilbert, who worked with Randolph for several years before his death, is an exceptionally gifted historian with the zest to ferret out every kind of source materials and the skill to analyse and to interpret them cogently and convincingly. He writes well, sometimes movingly, and while this volume is of great significance in relation to the pattern of Churchill's life as a whole and inevitably provokes thought about Churchill's rôle in the Second World War as well as in the First World War it can be read in its own right.

In the trenches

It is packed with good stories, not least concerning Churchill's spell in the trenches, and it throws new light on Asquith, Lloyd George, and Fisher, the last of whom emerges in the greenest of light. All the recurring Churchillian themes are in evidence—the sense of history in the making, history as destiny; the restless ambition not only to be involved in history but to direct it and to be vindicated by it; the "amazing mixture of industry and enterprise," as Margot Asquith noted on his fortieth birthday, along with courage, colour, and the eagerness to take great risks: the inability fully to understand other people, including his "great contemporaries" but, above all, ordinary people; a capacity to be hurt and to be hurt badly and a consequential brooding not on his own weaknesses but on the failings of an "ungrateful country."

Mr Gilbert, who takes over as biographer when Churchill was exuberantly aware of the drama of European war and anxious to play a leading part in its unfolding, ends his study of frustration and ultimate humiliation with Churchill powerless and miserable. He treats Churchill as a politician sympathetically but critically, seeking to escape from the myths which already surrounded him, some indeed of his own making.

He quotes particularly tellingly from Mrs Churchill to show how she usually saw more clearly than he why his hopes were being dashed. He does not spare the irony and the pathos of Churchill seeking in the midst of a war of unprecedented scale and attrition to rehabilitate his lost personal reputation. Churchill saw history as "the final refuge" of his reputation, but at a time when most people were too busy to concern themselves with history his preoccupations seemed obsessive. "His immediate career, and his influence on the course of the war, depended entirely, not upon the historical but upon the contemporary verdict" and that verdict in December, 1916, like the verdict on occasions long afterwards in his life, was "outspokenly hostile and seemingly irreversible."

Off the stage

The reader knows, of course, that this volume ends in the middle of a serial—and so at the time did he—but this was not the opinion of most people in politics. He was desperate to catch up with history again: they ruled him out. Such a combination of circumstances was particularly depressing to him. As he wrote of French's recall and departure from St Omer in December, 1915: "Then off he went with a guard of honour, saluting officers, cheering soldiers and townsfolk, stepping swiftly from the stage of history into the dull humdrum of ordinary life."

Most ordinary people would have settled for the humdrum in December 1915, and not everyone in 1971, ordinary or not, will admire Churchill's war paint. Yet before 1915 was out Churchill was writing to his wife. "What would happen I wonder if the armies suddenly and simultaneously went on strike and said some other method must be found of settling the dispute!" Such revealing asides are plentiful in this book. There is far more in it than a new assessment of the Dardanelles question or a new analysis of Asquith's changing political fortunes. We learn on almost every page of the curious entanglement in war time of the private and the public in Churchill's case of his own crisis and of "The World Crisis." Churchill was waiting for history: we get back to the raw experience itself.

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Light in the cave

by CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH

"DO you find as I do that when you read a book you have liked, half the pleasure is evocation of the time when you first read it?" If "author" is substituted for "book" in this quotation from **The Scorpion God**, to what degree is one's reaction to *William Golding's latest* influenced by general admiration and the weight of the name? It consists of three long-short stories, slight enough and occasionally jokey in a "Just So Stories" manner when we were hungry for a novel, and one of them, "Envoy Extraordinary," derives from Golding's play "The Brass Butterfly." The ingredients of disappointment are here; but the tone of civilised inquiry, the level of writing which does not have a slipshod sentence or a page without some felicity, perhaps even the very remoteness of the stories from dreary modernity, guarantee the hallmark.

The least exploratory, "Envoy Extraordinary" relies on S.F. paradox and blackboard jocularity. A Greek inventor offers an elderly Roman emperor the pressure-cooker, the steamship and the printing press, his veiled sister obsesses the emperor's grandson. The ship runs amok, galley slaves threatened with redundancy turn Luddite, the *potentials of printing appal* Caesar—Diary of a Provincial Governor. I. Built Hadrian's Wall. My Life in Society by a Lady of Quality—only the cooker commends itself practically, beauty's veil conceals a hare lip, for the sake of peace and quiet the inventor is dispatched to China.

"The Scorpion God" and "Clonk Clonk" imagine moments in time when the individual (the artist) blazes a small trail for the human tribe, and each is a light facet of Golding's restless concern with free will and determinism. Pharaoh's daughter resists the decreed incestuous marriage for the fascinations of a maverick Story Teller. In "Clonk Clonk", Charging Elephant is downgraded to Chimp when he fails to pull his weight in the hunt.

Limping back to the cave he surprises the women brewing their mystery, is made drunk, raped, selected by the chief woman as the hunters bounce noisily home. "Rah! Rah! Rah!" mutters his mate, "not *another* leopard!" while he listens to the rubbing of his broken leg-bones and rechristens himself Clonk Clonk. A breakthrough from animism to introspection, a dent in the breeding pattern, the first male hangover and — for the nape of the neck—touches of the elemental magic that took Golding inside the pelt of his Neanderthals in the undervalued "The Inheritors."

Cramped within novella limits, **The Harness Room** presents a quartet of puppets, an obvious moral and an implausible *denouement*. A wealthy thick-skinned colonel, about to take a young wife, worries over his secretive son; the lad should go to ancestral Sandhurst, meanwhile some body-building and general toughening up would be in order, and an equivocal chauffeur is tipped to take him in hand. This he does more literally than was intended, a male love affair ensues, the wife returns from a "white" honeymoon and begins to hover round her stepson. To demonstrate his pupil's progress the chauffeur stages a sparring match but tripping inadvertently pole-axes the boy, who dies; wife leaves, colonel abides, a bereaved rhino. It is as though Mr Hartley had seen the film of "The Go-Between" and decided that a country house and a script are all that matters.

The author of **Undertow** loves the salt scene like early Masefield, and can convey it, but this is a choppy trip on the good ship Hemingway, Bermuda-rigged. Land sharks having swallowed the family fortune, the Hinson brothers turn dock labourers. They have a boat, a grudge against Bermuda shared by a black ex-RSM with a long slave's memory, a beautiful pal Paula, and a plan to hold up the bank and sail into the blue. The potential is there, and the vitality, but too deep in literary ballast.

Irritation with **The Giver** is tempered by twinges of enjoyment although its impenetrable tricks leave me groping for the moral and political allegory attributed in the blurb—perhaps they obtained clarification from Mr Cole. The disconnected narrator inhabits a derelict house with a *mysteriously pregnant* girl and a tramp. Sorties are made to bring home the bacon, an army invades the woods, something is being said about creative isolation, semantics, all jumbled up with the space-time continuum and that old identity problem. A distinct odour of red herrings.

Judging by **Sunlight on Cold Water**, admirers of Miss Sagan must now bow down to wood and stone. This latest cliché, about a Parisian journalist at the breakdown point of black accidie who finds love-balm in the provinces but can't help running true to form, would hardly satisfy a reasonably conscientious taxidermist.

William Golding

THE SCORPION GOD, by William Golding (Faber, £1.75).

THE HARNESS ROOM, by L. P. Hartley (Hamish Hamilton, £1.80).

UNDERTOW, by Brian Burland (Barrie & Jenkins, £2).

THE GIVER, by Barry Cole (Methuen, £2.50).

SUNLIGHT ON COLD WATER, by Francoise Sagan trans. Joanna Kilmartin (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £1.75).

Six easy pieces

by FRANCIS HOPE

JOHN IS EASY TO PLEASE, by Ved Mehta (Secker & Warburg, £2.95).

"WHAT this paper needs" (how often editors say it) "is a really good cultural reporter." There is the great field of intellectual life, peopled by colourful artists and crusty scholars, a land dripping with prestige; there are the Big Topics everyone has heard of but few can even discuss for more than a couple of sentences. Couldn't an explorer come back with some readable travelogue?

Few papers can use such correspondents more than the "New Yorker." Most of its readers, one may assume, went to college; how many now have time to read books? They are used to a high standard of comfort, even in prose-style; as every critic points out. "New Yorker" writers must compete with some of the most seductive advertising copy in the world.

Few do so more deftly than Mr Ved Mehta. Some ten years ago he laid on a most elegant conducted tour of English historians and philosophers, "Fly and the Fly-bottle." Here, he reprints six subsequent articles, the longest of which examines Noam Chomsky's theory of transformational grammar. The title is taken from one of Chomsky's most famous examples, contrasting the two sentences "John is easy to please" and "John is eager to please." Superficially, the grammatical structure is identical; but if we try to extract the meaning, or "transform" the sentences into paraphrases which will convey the same sense, interesting differences occur. Just the game for the Connecticut railroad.

Such technicalities are well diluted with trivia. Every meal comes with its menu, every scholar's appearance and dress is meticulously described. Ved is eager to please, and takes a lot of trouble over it. He has completely mastered a style of casual urbanity, suggesting that he is the intellectual equal both of his subjects and of his readers—who are therefore, flatteringly, equal to each other. "I remarked that Narayan was to the Indian literary landscape what Daniel Defoe was to the English, and then asked how a writer survived in that strange and wonderful country." The comparison is never followed up, but a scent of cultured ease hangs in the air.

One should not despise this facility. It also rests on a real talent for editing (presumably) tape-recorded conversation, and a leisured thoroughness for which an English journalist rarely has either the space or the diligence. It is an ideal style for profiles, particularly of talkative people. Perhaps the best piece in the book is a portrait of Blackwell's, the famous Oxford bookshop, which is mainly a spate of self-publicising *schmalz* by the last of the Cheerybles, Sir Basil Blackwell himself. (There is, perhaps fortunately, no intellectual content to be vulgarised.)

The rest, except for a sympathetic audience with Narayan, is slighter: the piece on two Urdu poets is little more than annotations on a text-book, the profile of a UN interpreter ends flatly, the discussion of the Third Programme is more a description for the benefit of American readers than the sort of argument which would be expected over here. But the whole book is an object lesson in journalistic craft. The idea that anyone else should pay just under £3 for it is, of course, mere comedy.

PATEY'S PEAKS

by Peter Gillman

ONE MAN'S MOUNTAINS, by Tom Patey (Gollancz, £3).

SUMMITS AND SECRETS, by Kurt Diemberger (Allen & Unwin, £5.50).

WHEN Tom Patey was killed in an accident on a Sutherland sea-stack in May, 1970, climbing lost not only one of its greatest performers but also one of its finest writers. In twenty years Patey had put up literally hundreds of new routes in Scotland—and had also written some twenty articles for climbing journals. These are now published together as **One Man's Mountains** and form the best collection of mountaineering writing to appear since the war.

Patey, who died at 38, was a GP with a practice in Ullapool in Wester Ross, an ideal base for climbing in the strange and desolate peaks of the North-west Highlands. The winter landscape has a rare beauty and Patey is best known for his superb succession of snow-and-ice climbs. Ten of the articles are about Scottish climbs, including the first winter ascent of Zero Gully on Ben Nevis, the first winter traverse of the Cuillin Ridge in Skye, and his last great winter route, a solo traverse of Creag Meaghaidh, a plummeting cliff in the Central Highlands known to few outside the climbers' world.

His style of writing is very much that of the man: cool, direct, and often very funny. He describes action with professional economy; there are few moments of lyricism and no attempts to advance "reasons" for climbing. Instead, there's a continual strain of irony, anti-heroicism, even a sense of the basic absurdity of the whole enterprise. For Patey, climbing's rewards lay in the action itself, in moving across dangerous ground in complete control. Patey climbed more new routes alone than anyone else, believing that total self-reliance brought the greatest satisfaction.

Five more articles describe expeditions in the Alps and Himalayas with a spare, black tale of a retreat from the Eiger with Don Whillans. ("I was just beginning to enjoy myself, when I found the boot. 'Somebody's left a boot here,' I shouted to Don. He pricked up his ears. 'Look and see if there's a foot in it,' he said.") There are five incisive satirical pieces, and a collection of eighteen of the songs with which Patey delighted his friends on Scottish winter nights.

Summits and Secrets, by the Austrian Kurt Diemberger, is the antithesis of Patey's book: discursive introspective, lyrical. The most moving part is Diemberger's account of the death of the great Hermann Buhl on the Himalayan peak Chogolisa.

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SUSAN HILL

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Great Africa

by TREVOR HUDDLESTON

VANISHING AFRICA, by Mirella Ricciardi (Collins, £7.50).

PERHAPS the only legitimate way in which non-Africans today can interpret Africa to the world is the camera. By this medium, so much can be shown that is indescribable in any other fashion. But there are very few photographers who have at one and the same time all the qualities needed for such a task: the love for Africa and its marvellous people; the singleness of purpose; the store of patience; the courage and the technical skill.

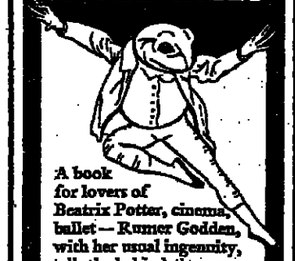
Mirella Ricciardi has all of these and a ready pen as well. The result is a book which can truly be called a masterpiece. It captures so perfectly the mood and atmosphere of the varied peoples and individuals who move and dance through its pages that one can smell the smoke above the Maasai cattle, hear the children's laughter, feel the heat of the sun on the grass huts and the sand.

To anyone who, like myself, has had the privilege of knowing the Africa of these pictures, their impact is so strong as to be painful. Why on earth did one ever leave such a continent, such a way of life? What can make up for it in the polluted cities, the tidy suburbs, the screaming motorways of the affluent world? Is that kind of vitality, that mode of community, that uninhibited joy recoverable from the layers of "civilisation"?

But underlying such questions is the title of the book itself—"Vanishing Africa," with the implication that even for Africa there is not much time left in which to experience what is here recorded so beautifully and with such perceptiveness. And I suppose that this is true—and very terrible.

Meanwhile we may be grateful that Mirella Ricciardi has given us a book of superlative quality which is almost worthy of its subject.

Rumer Godden's
THE TALE OF THE TALES



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KIM DARBY AND SCOTT WILSON IN 'THE GRISSOM GANG'

Flies in the ointment

new films reviewed by Derek Malcolm

THE CURIOUS THESIS OF Walon Green's **The Hellstrom Chronicle** (Prince Charles, A) is that if any living species inherits the earth it will not be man. There was, as the spurious Dr Hellstrom says, looking all wild and desperate about the gills, an army here before us and it is better equipped to survive. By the end of the movie, one is inclined to believe even him. The creepie crawlies are on the march. Mothers of England, throw your DDT out of the window. It will do you more harm than them.

What is remarkable about this film is not its scare story, which we all vaguely know about and might have had less portentously thrown at us, but the mechanics of its photography. It is all very well saying that insects can pull objects 100 times their weight, jump 50 times their size, consume 100 times their weight in food each day. Even the undeniable fact that the coddling moth reproduces 401,306,000,000 times in the months it takes a single human embryo to develop only creates a slight frisson in print. It's when you see these things in front of you on the screen that the panic sets in. And here you see them better than ever before. "The Hellstrom Chronicle" makes "The Living Desert" look dead.

This is its justification, not the rather stagy presentation, with the good doctor impersonated by Lawrence Pressman as a transatlantic version of The Man They Can't Gag. Slow motion, quick motion, huge enlargements from the minuscule, patient, and brilliant camerawork that must have taken months to achieve all over the world re-creates the ludicrous melodrama of insect life so stunningly that you could see the film in silence and take the point. "As a scientist I would very much like to have been on hand during the first seven days of creation," says our lugubrious guide. If only he had shut up one might have been welcoming a masterpiece.

But it is still the most extraordinary film which alternates the stunningly beautiful with the intensely ugly so tantalisingly that you begin to wonder which is which. The three principal cinematographers — Helmut Barth, Walon Green himself, and Ken Middleham—have done the job of a lifetime. The episodes of the termite house builders and the predatory driver ants are perhaps the most spectacular, but the whole is an unforgettable technical exercise you shouldn't miss.

Outback (London Pavilion, X) will will not please the Australian Tourist Board. It may not even please Australians. But it ranks, along with Nicholas Roeg's "Walkabout," as the most impressive piece of special pleading about the country I've seen. Strangely, it was made (from Kenneth Cook's novel "Wake in Fright") by the Canadian born Ted Kotcheff, who certainly hasn't done anything better for the cinema.

Gary Bond plays a bored and idealistic young teacher who finishes term in his isolated outback school and stops off at a booming mining town on his way back to Sydney. He gets drunk with the local policeman (the late Chips Rafferty, very good in his last part), gambles all his money away and goes on the booze in earnest. "What's the matter with him? Rather talk to a woman than drink?" someone says during a momentary break in the beer swilling. He is forced into a bloody hunting expedition for kangaroos by his new companions, is befriended by the local alcoholic (Donald Pleasence) and eventually lands up back at the schoolhouse, very much sadder and wiser.

The story is a little long-winded and melodramatic but what makes the film absolutely is its cruelly accurate observation of a certain type of Australian life, an observation heightened by some very good playing indeed in the minor parts. The brutal environment of the outback is reflected in each of them with a sense of inevitability it is hard to get out of the mind.

The film, though not hesitating to paint these people to the last wart, still manages some sympathy for them. In the immortal words of John Osborne they are queer because they're here, rather than the other way around. Simply in these human terms, it is quite an achievement. Otherwise the location work is excellent and there is a musical score from John Scott which ought to make his reputation.

It is difficult to determine whether Robert Aldrich's **The Grissom Gang** (Carlton, X) is parody or pastiche. A remake of the awful James Hadley Chase "No Orchids for Miss Blandish," it seems cinematically speaking to be by "Bloody Mama" out of "Bonnie and Clyde." It is very skilfully done, but overdone all the way through. Burnt to a cinder in fact. Yet such are the times that there is hardly likely to be the same sensation attending it as dogged the first screen version with its two and a half minute kiss snipped this way and that by purity conscious local authorities.

The Grissoms, you may remember, are a psychopathic family of poor whites who murder the kidnappers of a millionaire's daughter and make off with her instead. Led by their tough mother, they decide to kill the girl, but find one of their brood in love with her. She is repelled but in the end responds, seeing in him a human being so pathetic that he needs her more than she needs freedom.

Scott Wilson twitches his way through his part as the psycho-in-chief much as he did through "In Cold Blood." Kim Darby, of "True Grit," shudders through hers as the kidnapped lovely as if uncertain of how far to go in the Guignol stakes. Everybody has sweat dripping down them in rivulets. Kansas, 1931, must have been exceedingly close. The determined veracity of the setting is fine but the film hasn't the style of "Bonnie and Clyde" nor the social purpose of "Bloody Mama." It is an exercise in a vacuum which gets no orchids from me.

Dick Clement's **To Catch a Spy** (Odeon, Leicester Sq., A) doesn't seem to be by the same man who made the observant "Otley" and the intelligent "A Severed Head." It is flaccid and ham-fisted at one and the same time, a comedy-cum-romance-cum-thriller with a starry international cast who have absolutely nowhere to go.

The delicious Marlene Jobert is a French girl whose husband is hauled out of her honeymoon bed, accused of spying, and dispatched to Moscow. Kirk Douglas plays the man she tries to incriminate so that he can be used as a bargaining counter. Tom Courteney, Trevor Howard, and Bernard Blier also appear to disadvantage. Who wrote the script? Nobody is credited. And a very good job too.

Zachariah (Odeon, Kensington, AA) proclaims itself the first electric Western but has little distinction otherwise. This is in spite of the presence of Elvin Jones, Country Joe and the Fish, the New York Rock Ensemble, and White Lightnin', who are hardly used enough to draw their pay packets.

Zachariah is a young gunfighter who learns the ways of peace from an oldtimer in the desert ("Man, it's pure out there"). There's a great deal of misty allegorising and a ghoulish determination from George Englund to out-Hopper our Denis as a significant director. The result is awful. Even Pat Quinn can do nothing as a transmogrified Belle Starr. John Rubinstein, the son of Artur, plays the lead rather as if practising his acting scales in Carnegie Hall. There's one funny moment when he brings Belle a birdcage full of canaries. "Put those in water," she says. They should have drowned the negative.

BIBI ANDERSSON

Barry Norman interviews the star of 'The Touch'

picture by Frank Martin

AS ANYONE KNOWS who has seen her in "The Touch," Bibi Andersson is short in the leg and heavy in the rump and her breasts aren't what they used to be. Very nice indeed, mind you, but not quite what they were. She is also, as anyone who can add one to 34 will quickly gather, 35 years old.

In the scene in which all this information was imparted, Ingmar Bergman, the director, had wanted her to say she was 36. Miss Andersson, however, was feminine enough not to want to go shoving unnecessary years on to her age and insisted on telling it as it was. That being so, I said, had she also composed the catalogue of her physical deficiencies which she recited, as a sort of conversational ice-breaker, while in bed with Elliott Gould? No, she said, certainly not.

"My God, I wouldn't have written that. I told Ingmar, 'That's the most stupid thing I've ever heard.' Nothing on earth would force me to point out all my faults to a man. If he couldn't see them for himself, why should I put them in his mind? I didn't want to do that scene."

Why not, I said — because the facts were wrong? "No," she said, "because they were right. Ingmar drew up the list and he knows me too well, although he was wrong about my breasts. I was pregnant at the time, so they were huge and firm. But I am a little heavy round the bottom and my legs are a bit short. I often think, 'If only my legs were five centimetres longer, what might I have been?'" There was then a long, reflective silence broken by a prosaic friend who said, "Five centimetres taller, I suppose."

Miss Andersson has now made 10 films with Bergman, starting as far back as "The Seventh Seal" but, in fact, her association with him began even earlier. In 1955, there being a slump in the Swedish movie business, Bergman made a series of soap commercials for television and Miss Andersson, fresh from drama school, starred in one that was based on the Princess and the Swineherd. She had to give him a hundred kisses to get from him a bar of soap, although on thinking it over she reckons the swineherd was probably in greater need of it than the princess.

Since then she has made 33 films, many of them for Scandinavian consumption only. Once or twice she has ventured out into the international scene, for instance in Ralph Nelson's "Duel at Diablo" and John Huston's "The Kremlin Letter," with results that have been financially but not always artistically pleasing. Huston, she says, was particularly nice to her and let her work the way she wanted to, which is to say instinctively.

Bergman, too, lets her work like that. Well, sometimes—largely when her instinct happens to coincide with his. Other times things can become a little fraught. "He likes you to come up with ideas," she said. "If you show nothing he gets very angry because he says he must have a starting point; you must show that you have some idea of what the scene is about. But if you are too firm in your convictions you can have terrible arguments with him.

"There was one scene in 'The Touch' where I decided I should wear pants, trousers. So I did and Ingmar hated them. He said, 'You have the worst taste in the world. Who else would appear in pants?'

"We had an awful quarrel and I thought it was so unfair. Here I had this big scene to do and all he could think about was my pants. So I put on the ugliest skirt I could find and said, 'There—is that what you want?' and he said, 'Yes, and you've made me so angry that I'm not even going to rehearse the scene. You'll just have to go ahead and do it.' He was very rude and insulted me terribly and yet I did what he wanted. Actors are all masochists.

"Ingmar knows this and exploits it. He won't even let you go to the toilet after a take. 'No, no, stay here,' he says. 'We must rehearse the next scene.' Sometimes it can be agony."

Even so, she would rather work with him than any other director. "I'm always pleased when he approaches me. Besides, I'm very grateful to him. If there had been no Ingmar I would have had no film career. Who would ever have discovered me without him? The fact that Hollywood came to Sweden to find Garbo and Ingrid Bergman doesn't mean they would also have come to find me."

Not, of course, that she exists solely as a film actress. In Sweden she has done some notable stage work in, among other things, "After the Fall" and "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" and her TV performance as "Miss Julie" won her a prize in Sofia. "It wasn't as good as it should have been," she says, "but I got the prize anyway."

Her father, now retired, had a transport company, her mother was a social worker, her elder sister is one of Stockholm's leading ballerinas and her husband, Kjell Grede, is a film director. She has never worked for him and thinks it unlikely that she ever will.

They live on an island just off Stockholm where one of her pleasures is to wheel her seven-month-old daughter to and from the shops. "It's very strange," she said. "I like to stop and talk to other mothers and ask them about their babies and tell them about mine. But they just look embarrassed and go away. It makes me sad."

It's quite heartrending to think of her being made sad. Heavy in the rump and short in the leg she may be but she is a most remarkably appealing woman.

review

FESTIVAL HALL

Philip Hope-Wallace

Fischer Dieskau

SCHUMANN'S setting of Heine touches the miraculous and great lieder singing can be an indefinable miracle of communication. When presence, dramatic sense and the ultimate in vocal control are brought to bear, the result transcends painstaking analysis. As Fischer Dieskau asked the question in the last song of Die Dichterliebe Cycle at the Festival Hall on Tuesday "Know you wherefore the coffin must be so large in weight?" and sent the three words "schwer mag sein" out on a perfectly sustained rising pianissimo portamento, one was conscious of a dozen critical points to be made but somehow all otiose: the control, the immense dignity and sympathy which totally exonerates the poet from any mawkish overemphasis, the fact that the whole cycle was being *had* been accomplished without a false emotional accent at any single point. Yet uppermost in one's gratitude for Fischer Dieskau's incomparable artistry is the way these so long familiar songs seem to come fresh minted, unlaboured, to new life each time we hear him sing them.

The mechanics are so unobtrusive one has to force oneself even to notice the feats of breathing, e.g., the placing of the second verse of "Ich hab in Traum geweinet" in relation to the more positive first and third verses strikes you, but you are left no time for technical marvelling, so urgent is the dramatic modulation into the next, urgent mood. I think I never heard "Am leuctenden Sommermorgen" more ravishingly sung, nor would change one iota in its presentation, rallentando and all. In that matter anyhow the Japanese pianist Michio Kobayashi likewise carried total conviction as an artist. Here was a most eloquent partner to a giant of the world of Lieder Singing — taking their bows together made a picture which seemed to ask the brush not of Landseer but of someone like "Max" — German giant and oriental pearl fisher clasping hands. The pianist's postludes were a poetry of their own.

Three songs made an initial group and included "A frost fell over night" Schumann's last Heine setting, sinking to a final "gestorben, verdorben" — which sounded a note of chilling sadness. Thereafter came the Liederkreis with a specially beautiful rendering of "Ich wandelte" and a very stealthy, unshowy entry into "Mit Myrten und Rosen" which seemed the absolutely logical step from the proud "Anfangs wollt ich fast versagen." A night to remember, with a great singer in the rose and perfection of his maturity.

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

Dear Indira

INDIRA Gandhi of India (BBC-1), in the Lord Chalfont Chats series, was the very best butter from a, so to speak, sacred cow. The production never got in the way of the subject so it was a mercy that the subject happened to be a prima donna well able to hold the stage with her personality. She listened carefully to the question (more than Lord Chalfont did to the answer on a couple of occasions), and replied either with candour and clarity or with a sharp monosyllabic slap in the face. She seems to be a vulnerable person who has made herself formidable. All the stronger for having achieved greatness against the grain of her own nature.

Beaton by Bailey (ATV) told you more about Bailey, David, than Beaton, Cecil. The production got in the way of the portrait and Beaton's dear hearts and precious people, called as character witnesses, tended to hog the camera happily. I never heard so many bosom chums being so savage to each other. Lord David Cecil on Beaton's "hideous mouth," Truman Capote on Beaton's talent for collecting enemies like roses and Cyril Connolly seizing the opportunity to read at length from his own work a mischievous description of The Boy Beaton.

It was a bit of a bran tub. A prize scene was Beaton and Connolly raising their voices rustily at the Ritz in "If you were the only girl." The star of this scene was the pastry waiter who, attempting to tempt them with something fattening from a platter, was caught bending. His eye rolling from Cecil to Cyril to camera, he retreated uneasily.

There was a party full of tantalising half-heard lines from in-people. I Hockney "Get him out of here but him first." Lord Harewood "You used to cold water coming out of red tap" (You were?) Beaton's b expressed himself glad to have m this fashionable affair and Be according to the continuity, rec ated by going instantly to the cou

There was also a scene of memo inanity in which three male m stood or slumped in attitudes in tive, possibly, of tedium and des tion. Patrick Procktor (artist) m the while on the subject of fashmon There were some pretty composi of Beaton in red against red wi touch of red silk throat. Or t parent in his garden with hya eyes. Everyone busy posing, or p ing or photographing everyone

MANCHESTER

Merete Bates

Durer

THE WHITWORTH Galler chester, seems to be wading t bog of dull if worthy ext Chinese pottery is follov Albrecht Dürer (until Decem and, though it may be h hundredth anniversary and mu has been put in by the W Gallery and the Goethe Institu bined to organise parallel lect music recitals, you suspe dominant incentive is academ pedantic. We can all see Dürer possibly in the best circum sitting down with a book. W need from exhibitions is insi the work, especially modern, cannot find elsewhere.

Nor does the arrangeme cataloguing of the exhibitio Though it was sensible to de clear, chronological order, the explanation of why this order w to fall into 12 main sections, there any simple connecting o with the main ideas and moven his time. Instead there are pernickety if necessary note after tedious perusal do you that he sympathised with Luth was split between realism and sion, intensified by visits to It heroic allegories and meta systems

Luckily the work itself has a imagination, and humour that as it refreshes. The flaming ap tic dramas from his youth — uplifted hands, rolling eyes fearsome monsters and bath showers of beneficent spirits, home the nightmare and uphe the Middle Ages. Later, as hi economic outline softened into even tender, exploration as in " and Eve," you sense an inc appreciation of the people, the as, in fact, he knew it. Someh with Rembrandt, Dürer's study friend, Philip Melancthen, humanist reformer, has more of it than any of his Christs in agon

CHELTENHAM

David Foot

Law and Order

IT WOULD BE HARD to ima more unrelievedly immoral play "The Law and Order Gang." not sure that the fact we encouraged to laugh, with some of affection, at bent coppers the rest of us for a ride makes more palatable.

In this premiere at Chelter Everyman Theatre, Peter and Lambda have extracted some and bizarre laughs—and some cheap and facile ones—at the ex of the fuzz. Tangmough-on-Sea h unrivalled crime busting record. B considerable talents of the local force are hardly orthodox—they e to gold bullion theft, not to m therapeutic sidelines like pro pimping (all deviations offered helping to bring the "parties illegally.

As someone remarks: "What idea—using the cells for prisone And, indeed, it seems a valid qu as the coppers plan to line their p and send their inspector to an retirement at Torquay, growing bis among the chrysanths. The au in spite of a first act that needs prompt surgery, are still not s short of a very funny play. Then shades of both Joe Orton and Python.

Raymond Bowers, as the polic geant, masterminds the orga crime from the inside with relish Celtic cunning. Josephine Tewson down from the Home Office fr academic look at the town's succe police methods, slips in and o the sheets with dedicated gusto. rest of the police seem to be rea ary racialist zombies. Andrew Bi the safe-cracker borrowed at the of blackmail from the professi criminal classes, improves as the goes on. The whole thing is ro off with a Dixon send-up at th as we go away pondering the que able morality and wondering wh Chief Constable of Gloucestershir think about it.

MUSIC IN THE CINEMA
MISHA DONAT
considers some notable film scores and the problems facing the composer in the cinema.

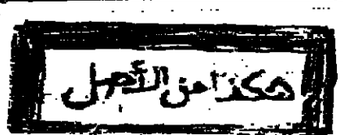
'CARNAL KNOWLEDGE'
An interview with its award-winning director
MIKE NICHOLS

'I WANT TO BE WILD'
RICHARD MAYNE
reflects on Tarzan and our varying attitudes to the primitive ideal.

MORE AUTUMN BOOKS
Reviews of outstanding new books including
WILLIAM EMPSON on Dylan Thomas
JOHN CAREY on the plays of Henry Reed

ON SALE TODAY

The Listener
A BBC PUBLICATION 9p



هكذا من الأصل

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

The self conscious sex • Design • Self help

Who enjoys being a girl?

by GILLIAN TINDALL

IF YOU INVITED ten assorted men to contribute to a book called "Man on Man" I wonder what you would get? The title, of course, would have a Hemingway flavour which might prejudice its contents from the start, and I daresay there would be one or two hirsute pieces on big game hunting, life and times in the foreign legion, or similar "man-sized" themes. There would also, I think, be a couple of pieces about lifelong passions for Napoleon or Albert Schweitzer, since men seem to go in for heroes rather more than women do for heroines (I wonder why?).

Then I expect there would be a discreetly written essay by some male homosexual sufficiently well known for his preferences to be no secret to anyone. And probably there would be several other pieces just about humankind in general and not about being A Man as such at all. . . . But of course such a book would never be compiled in the first place.

Why should it be? Men are, rightly, not considered particularly interesting just *as men*. They are normally considered as representatives of the human race rather than of their sex. Most of them, if asked to define themselves, will do so in terms of their profession rather than their marital situation. While this leads to its own form of sectarianism and parochialism ("We in the boiler-making world. . .") it does at least make for more variety of neurosis and less defensiveness.

Woman on Woman, however, is as we all know another matter. It is publishable stuff—and indeed has just been published. Woman on Woman, edited by Margaret Laing (Sidgwick and Jackson £2.50). The book's very existence begs a number of questions which some of the contributors might have explored more than they do. Just by being there, with a nice modern version of the Rokeby Venus on the dust-jacket, it helps to perpetrate the fallacy that any one woman (or even eleven of them) can speak for the whole sex.

This is not to say it should not have been produced, for there is some excellent stuff in it, but there seems to have been a basic uncertainty on the part of many of the writers as to whether they were supposed to be writing about themselves as individuals, with their particular experiences—or about "woman" in general.

The two things are not the same, although rather too many of the writers appear to believe that they are. Some people would say that this tendency to generalise on the basis of purely personal experience is a typically feminine failing. They are undoubtedly right—and I would add that it also seems to me, from limited observation, a typically male failing too.

On the whole the pieces that come off best are those which deal straightforwardly with some aspect of the writer's experience without pretending to be more than a personal, idiosyncratic view. Thus Dorothy Berridge contributes an interesting account of being a modern nun without giving any impression of grinding an axe, religious or personal, or of seeming to imply that there was something specially "right" about her choice. Indeed the only unclear point is how she came to take the veil at all, but I suppose that this, like the decision to marry a particular person, goes beyond easy explanation.

Nemone Lethbridge contributes an equally modest and personal account of what it is like to try and try to have a baby. Her not-uncommon predicament is one largely ignored by the popular media today: in a world of too many people and preoccupation with sex for its own sake, the modern stereotype is of the super-fertile couple needing to be rescued with pills and abortions.

The fact that Nemone Lethbridge is a highly "emancipated" and indeed unorthodox person is shown as irrelevant, her very choice of subject speaks for itself: the desire for a child, if frustrated, can assume a paramount importance making all other ambitions seem beside the point. To the barren, liberation is a baby.

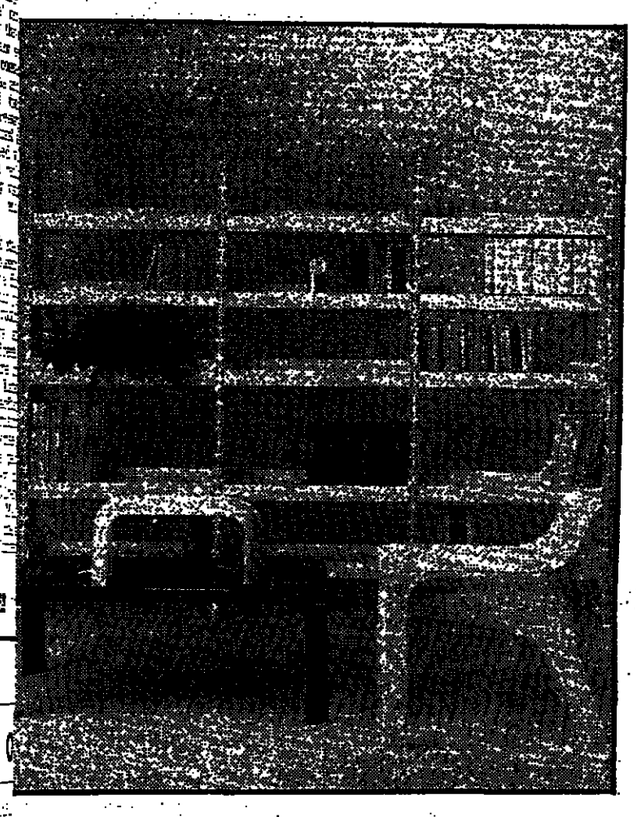
Liberationist notes, in the more conventional use of the term, are struck by Baroness Summerskill in a somewhat loosely knit essay on several of the causes with which she has been connected—and in a sustained wail from Eva Figes. To say this is not to question the sincerity of her complaint, as a separated wife left with two children, nor the accuracy of her account. But nowhere in her passionate essay is a suggestion that she has grasped a point far more fundamental even than a mother's need for financial security—namely, that no legal power can necessarily protect women (or men for that matter) from the consequences of their own mistakes. You would think, from Mrs Figes's piece, that marrying the wrong man was just something that happened to one, like an attack of measles, and this very lack of objectivity—I would go farther and say this ultra-feminine masochism—makes her essay bad propaganda for the cause of female emancipation which she wishes to further.

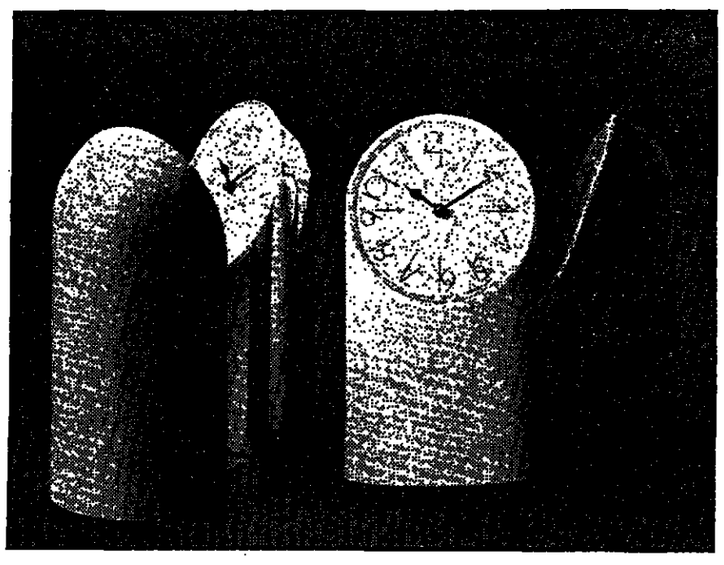
That care in choosing a husband is essential for any woman hoping to do other things as well, is a point which no essay makes explicitly but which is self-evident in many. Several writers pay spontaneous tribute to their husband's amiability—but there again it wasn't an *accident* that the Ladies Stocks, Summerskill, and Longford married reasonable men who shared their interests: their choice of marriage partner was part of the whole fabric of their lives.

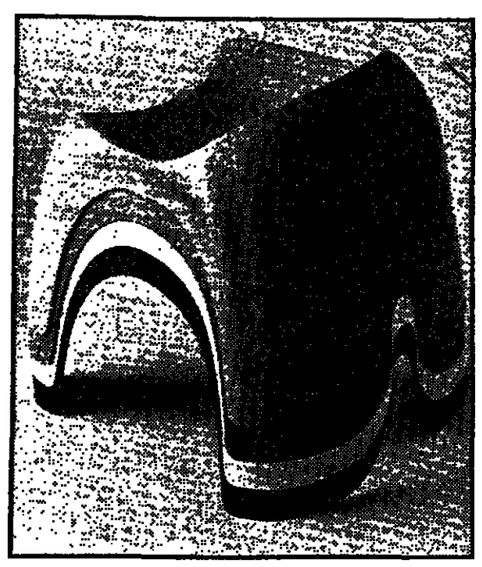
For what comes strongly from many of the essays is that the lives of successful women, far more than those of successful men, tend to be a complex amalgam of public and private activities, interlocking timetables, and interlocking interests. It is certainly, from a practical point of view, more difficult being a successful woman and also a wife and mother than it is being a successful man. But it can also be an even richer and more rewarding life, and today, with wails about women's lot once more in fashion, this seems to me to need saying.

Professionally, being a woman can often be a disadvantage but sometimes a positive advantage: Lady Longford is aware of this, from her political days, and so is our Mary Stott, who is not paying me to write nice things about her but who has in strict fact contributed one of the best essays in the book. It is the only one to state clearly that women's lives (like men's) have the advantages of their drawbacks, and to admit to the curious ambivalence which many feminist women feel when they have succeeded in a special job like women's editor. They may feel they have failed in a more asexual field—but then so do a lot of men fail, comparatively, and they, poor things, can't blame society for it, only themselves.

It is my unfashionable view that true emancipation for women will only be here when they, too, accept full responsibility for their own actions and choices. Children, as Lady Longford remarks, are not the enemy: no—and nor are husbands, nor men in general, nor the law, nor "the system," nor capitalism, nor life itself. The enemy—if it exists at all—is within.







Left: Bookshelf system designed by Sergio Mazza, Arcadian table and Gavdi chair designed by Vico Magistretti, and Eco lamp designed by Luciano Annichini.

Above: Battery powered table clock designed by Richard Sapper.

Above right: Efebo stools designed by Stacy Dukes.

Right: Boalum metal and plastic lamp for table, wall, or floor designed by Livio Castiglioni and Gianfranco Frattini.

Light in air darkness

by RICHARD CARR

ESTO GISMONDI is an Italian essor whose subject is rockets. is also the founder of Artemide, llanese firm which, in little more a ten years, has brought well igned light fittings within the h of the Italian Mrs Smith. This been done by asking leading ian designers to design the fittings h plastic as the chief material. factories which produce the ngs are continually being rebuilt Gismondi searches for better terials and new techniques. He ounced yesterday the setting up a British subsidiary which will ke many of its own parts and emble the rest.

he result is a considerable reduc- in price. For example, an ensive fitting like the mushroom- ped Lesbo, which is in smoked ss with a metal base, was originally ilable in Britain for £80 and yesday for £68. Today it will sell for . Similarly, the much smaller isse lamp, which has a semi- cular metal base and a completely cular metal shade with a reflector t can be swung round to cut off the ht, and comes in white, grey, blue, l, yellow, or black, used to be sold £11. Now you can buy it for 50.

he Lesbo is sold for domestic or ntract use, as is the Pallade, a cir- lar lamp in a red plastic which can hung from the ceiling or placed on e floor, and looks equally well over ining table in a home or restaurant. e hanging version costs £14.55 and e floor version £16. Others in this tegory include the Aminta and luce standard lamps which have romium plated tubular brass sup- rts, the Chimera, an ingenious ting made of folded sheets of Perspex" with fluorescent tubes con- aled in the folds, and the Nesso, a mushroom shaped table lamp in white or red abs which has been reduced from £27 to £15.

But there are also fittings specifically for the domestic market including the helmet-shaped Dania table lamp made in white coated aluminium, and the Doro wall lamp which is nothing more than a lampholder covered by a white opal glass shade. And finally, there is the Boalum, a 5ft-long snakelike fitting in metal and plastic which can be curled on the floor, draped over a chair or wrapped around a centrepiece in the middle of a table. An extremely decorative fitting, it costs £24.11.

The Boalum is, in fact, an extremely good example of how a designer's imaginative approach to lighting can be matched by clever engineering. The fitting consists of a few components that are used to create a strong, visual effect and the same is true of other designs in the range where plastic, metal, and glass are combined in simple, arresting shapes, usually derived from the sphere. Gismondi will not use processes that upset his designers for making the fittings. But on the other hand, he believes that the whole point of the exercise is to keep everything as simple as possible, just as he believes that the moment you bring colour and quality into light fittings, you whet people's appetite for more.

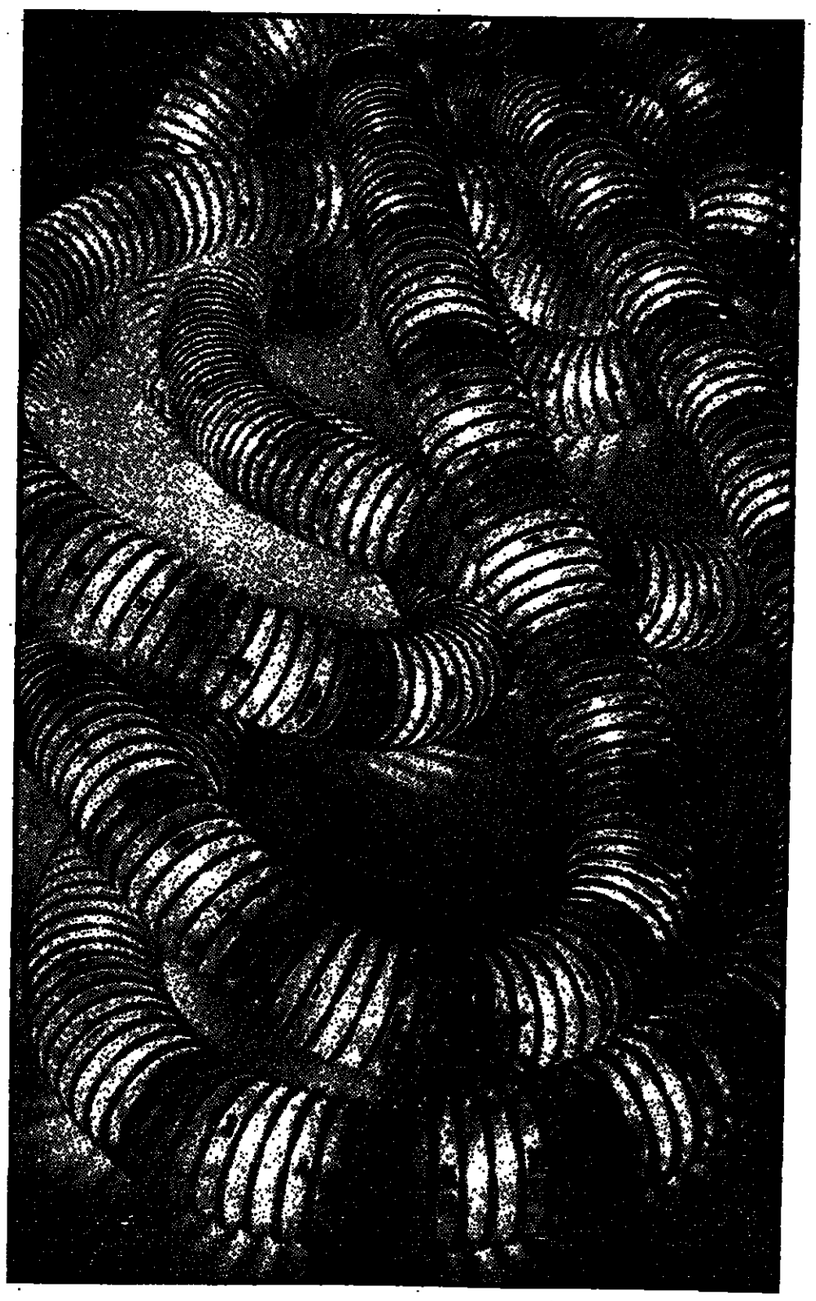
Manufacturing furniture in Britain will also lead to substantial cuts in price. Among the most interesting of the pieces in the Artemide range is the Efebo children's stool in white, red, black or orange, which used to sell for £7 and can now be bought for £3.10. Strong enough to be used as a plaything by children, the stool stacks and several in different colours make an amusing and gay piece of sculpture. There are also bigger stools and chairs for grown-ups, including the glass fibre Selena chair which now sells for £13.30 instead of £18.50, small stackable tables and bigger tables including a folding table in abs, and a bookshelf system in white, red, or orange abs that can be either free-standing or put against a wall.

Other items include a small bedside table in black, white, red, or orange plastic, a range of round wall mirrors with nickel plated or polished brass frames, and a small battery table clock with a metal casing that sells for £25.

Artemide has also set up subsidiaries in Japan and South Africa and says that if any of them can make parts cheaper than the Italian factories, then they will produce the parts for the whole group. This is production on a global scale—a policy that is likely to be common in the future. But the company also says that the British subsidiary may present an opportunity for British designers to work for it, since the company would like to foster local talent. Maybe. But the real question to be asked is why are there no British firms to compete with Artemide?

Much of its technical know-how, especially in plastics, so similar to that developed by British firms, and it seems a sad comment on the British domestic lighting industry that it has no comparable products to those developed by an Italian whose main interest is not really lighting but rockets. The same criticism can also be made of the British furniture industry where little is being done to make the same imaginative use of design and technology. What, one wonders, will happen to British companies in these fields if we go into the Common Market?

Products by Artemide are now being sold by Maples, Heals, and Habitat in London, and Habitat, and Ryman in Manchester.



Help yourself

MARY STOTT reviews a new book by Betty Jerman

THE PRESSURE GROUPS of the last decade or so which most people know about are, like Oxfam, Shelter, and the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child organisations continuing the British tradition of voluntary effort to help the deprived and unfortunate. There is a new kind of pressure group, lustily thriving but much less well known, the "do-it-yourself" organisation, which seems to be opening a fresh chapter in grass-roots democracy.

This fascinating bit of social history has now been charted by Betty Jerman, a contributor to this page for many years, in an admirable book "Do Something!" (Garnstone Press, £1.75). She describes more than sixty self-help organisations, and to commend her book to librarians, citizens advice bureaus, other organisations and, indeed, readers, is self-preservatory for it provides answers to many of the questions that women's page editors and newspaper librarians are asked day in, day out. "How do I get hold of 'Mothers in Action'?" "My son is word blind . . . is there any organisation . . . ?" "Where can I get information on cervical smear tests?"

Mrs Jerman loyally points out that a number of the self-help groups were launched on this page. That could be quoted as a justification for the presence in a "serious" paper of a so-called "women's page," but much more important is the evidence that there are so many people around reading this and other serious newspapers who really do get up and "do something" once their imagination is caught by a need formulated in print.

The definitive case history of a self-help effort which grew into a large influential national organisation is that of the Pre-School Playgroups Association. Let Betty Jerman tell how it all began.

"Mrs Belle Tutaev's youngest child was lonely when her brother started school, but when Mrs Tutaev tried to get her into a nursery school she found State ones were full and private ones expensive. . . .

"In 1961 she wrote to the Guardian saying that if parents wanted playgroups they could organise them themselves. One hundred and twenty letters from enthusiastic mothers, and some fathers, were the foundation of a number of groups. Mrs Tutaev and her growing band of helpers put together all the advice they could find *and had acquired from setting up a* London playgroup and offered this to other pioneers. . . .

"The office was Mrs Tutaev's home. There was a time in the early days when the organisation tottered because the pay earned by Mrs Tutaev and her lieutenant, Mrs Jane Carrick, in part-time jobs, plus small amounts from various people's housekeeping, could not cover the bills for stationery, stamps, etc. Three hundred and fifty letters following a newspaper article were not unusual."

PPA still operates almost entirely on *unpaid labour*, at every level. It would be a remarkable proof that the Welfare State has not featherbedded us all into apathy, even if it were an isolated example of enterprise and initiative. But, as Betty Jerman proves, it is only one example of what surely is a significant social trend.

LETTER

How many babies?

MRS STONE (October 15) is confused because she is confusing three separate issues, quite apart from the "population problem" issue.

(1) Many women "feel a strong desire to have another baby." This is a biological fact as a result of hormonal factors. Some women would feel this desire after seven or eight children! This does *not mean* that they would be capable of bringing them up properly. The only time I have ever felt the strong desire to have another baby is immediately after the birth of one and for about three weeks thereafter.

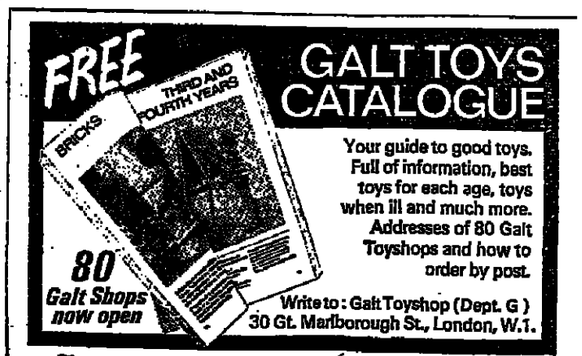
Other women are different from me. On the other hand, I think I am more interested in my children's mental development, maybe because I have more time. I have two children.

(2) From this, if Mrs Stone is in the category of those who continue to be broody, she should further examine her motives and trust her head, not her heart. There are many many women who envy the state of pregnancy in others. "Keeping up with Mrs Jones" led to the baby boom in the United States in the fifties and to a generation of disaffected women, *and* directly to Women's Lib. If the only reason you want another baby is because your friends are doing it, you are daft to feel "bitter."

(3) The most important point probably is that Mrs Stone has two children of the same sex. Those of us who are lucky to have one of each are saved this dilemma. I know I would have seriously considered a third if I had had no daughter. Other women long for sons.

If one really wants a third, and wants a *boy* and is worried, as we all are, about the population explosion, let her choose to adopt an unwanted baby boy, possibly handicapped (if not by colour in any case!) and let her maternal feelings be put to the service of the welfare of the human race and not to the dubious egocentric satisfaction of adding another little white middle-class English baby to our *overpopulated island*.—Yours sincerely,

June Wedgwood Benn.
4 Liskeard Gardens,
Blackheath,
London SE 3.



THE GUARDIAN
London Thursday October 28, 1971

How to help Mrs Gandhi

Mrs Gandhi may be forgiven certain sinking feelings as she arrives in London tomorrow. Her world tour must produce more than words if she is to stave off sub-continental war; yet words, bathed in crocodile tears, seem the only harvest at this stage. London is good ground for her cause. Sir Alec has been positively sharp with Yahya; the British press has pursued Pakistan; by most charitable lights, we've been exceedingly generous towards Bengal's stranded millions. But now comes the pinch. Muted disdain alone is no longer enough. What are we going to do?

The very exhortation to action illuminates the difficulty. Britain's relations with Washington are such that, however rigid Whitehall disapproval, Mr Nixon continues the flow of essential arms to Islamabad. Our influence at the General Assembly is much the same: UN torpor pervades unabated. And, as reports from the High Commission in Pakistan underline, our standing with the regime has sunk so far that no routine combination of adjectives is likely to occasion alarm. Yet if India cannot win a fresh initiative from us her situation becomes bleakly desperate. Mrs Gandhi does not want to fight, but she cannot survive long in peace if disparate world opinion treats her as some kind of shrill special pleader, a worthy lady to be listened to politely then forgotten. What are we going to do?

The first essential, surely, is to forgo posturing and take up a fully committed position, the kind of wholehearted support Russia is currently offering India. If Russia is left alone as the only influential country backing Mrs Gandhi then icicles of cold war begin to gather round Bangla Desh. Moreover, this is essentially a dispute of democracy, a case of elected leaderships being overthrown and incarcerated by unelected, unsackable generals. Why should the Kremlin (never precisely attuned to keeping dictatorships at bay) make all the running in New Delhi? Pakistan held national polls. Those polls produced a result the military didn't like. Punjabi troops suppressed that result and Punjabi officers condoned the great, tragic exodus of Hindu refugees. India did not foment the trouble, she merely accepted nine million hungry, sick, and terrified people—a burden any nation on earth would groan under. Of course there has been agitation and counter-agitation since. Some Indians, without doubt, have been succouring Bangla Desh guerrillas; traditional scores are being repaid all along the vulnerable border. But the unshakeable facts are nine million strong. There is no point letting Yahya forget them.

What price, then, a joint Chequers declaration, with Mr Heath himself making a personal commitment to the refugees? More money, a personal letter to the President, extra finance for UN observers in East Bengal, and an extra plea to U Thant to send them quickly: above everything a determination to see this as a problem surpassing other problems. Yahya is already beginning to bend beneath the weight of world scorn. He is offering limited elections with limited choices, but that is a move forward on bayoneting people into submission. He is offering civilian rule and quiet pardons for Sheikh Mujib; soon he may let Mujib resume a form of political life.

One major block to intensified pressure (as Mr Heath, warmest of allies, will be in a position to make clear) is the present confusion of issues. Pakistan denies that thousands of refugees are still quitting the East. Pakistan claims that India is financing the entire guerrilla effort, grossly exaggerating the numbers in the camps and preventing thousands who wish to go home from returning. Most of this is arrant nonsense, and Mrs Gandhi is right to be indignant. But, in truth, UN teams on both sides of the border (instead of only in Pakistan) would be a pacifying influence at this crucial stage; and the more Yahya's propaganda claims are independently exposed the more ignominious his current retreat. India has something to gain from renewed links with the West. Mr Heath has something to contribute.

What makes a good teacher

Mr Short's threat that a future Labour Government will reverse any proposal from the James Committee to isolate teacher training from the rest of higher education is rash and discourteous. Although Mr Short did not himself appoint the committee, he had acknowledged while in government the need for a fresh look at teacher training. Leaked versions of what the committee will say in its report next year do not contain the detailed argument leading to the conclusions. It would be wise to wait for that before taking irreversible political stances.

It is to be hoped, for example, that the James Committee will have something important to say about curricula for teacher training. They are too narrow now, in many cases. Colleges of education must not provide a craft apprenticeship or exist as a kind of teachers' ghetto. Mr Short and the teachers' unions would probably argue that this is one of the reasons for their premature apprehension about the structure James is supposed to favour. But surely rational debate is only possible when the committee has given both its reasons and its precise recommendations.

Britain has now reached a point when some real improvement in teacher training is feasible. At present, for the first time in many years, the shortage of school buildings is more acute than the shortage of teachers. This coincides with considerable graduate unemployment, and it seems possible that more able people will be prepared to think of a teaching career. It also coincides with the accumulation of a substantial canon of recent knowledge, mostly in university institutes of education, about teaching methods. A real raising of standards seems possible for the first time since the war.

One aim of the reform ought to be to retain some diversity. Our school system can never afford to do without the person with a real vocation for teaching, even if his academic attainments do not put him in what one teachers' union calls "the top 15 per cent of the ability range." Dedication must still count for something. Nevertheless, any new structure must avoid putting the colleges of education into a third division, demonstrably lower than the universities and the polytechnics.

There are three good reasons for this. Criticism of bureaucracy in the polys would probably be even stronger in a segregated teacher training section. A complete divorce from the universities would rob students of the benefits of current research. Most important of all, any feeling that this was higher education for the weaker brethren would turn able young people away from teaching. The great expansion of university education has ended the days when the teacher training colleges were the most hopeful outlet for able people of working class parentage. Education now has to compete for its labour force. The James Committee report ought to reflect that part of the social revolution, for teaching standards cannot be improved or maintained if the entrants to the profession are effectively university rejects.

Mrs Meir applies the brakes

The prospects for an interim settlement over the Suez Canal appear more distant since Mrs Meir's speech to the Knesset. Many of the points she raised were valid. But in apparently linking further discussion on the American proposals over the canal with the supply of more Phantoms, she has diverted attention when moves towards a dialogue would be more welcome than ever. President Sadat's deadline for the end of the year still stands, and it could be harmful, even if the military backing behind it is less than credible.

Mrs Meir took exception to Egyptian troops crossing the canal into the area left by Israel's initial withdrawal. This is justified, especially when taken with proposals for only a limited ceasefire. Troops across the canal during a short ceasefire would serve as a temptation to increase tension and pressure on Israel if no progress came in talks. The presence of troops at this stage also prejudges the eventual status of Sinai. In the end it will have to be demilitarised in some form in order to meet both Israel's security needs and Egypt's requirement of the return of all her territory.

On the question of an interim arrangement, Mrs Meir appears to have retreated from the hints given by Mr Eban that it should be linked to an overall settlement. But no interim move can be reasonably expected unless a settlement is in sight. And resolution 242 remains the best basis for that settlement. Mrs Meir left the impression that Israel objects to this resolution because it calls for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories. This is why Egypt fears that an isolated interim settlement will result only in a partial withdrawal.

There is a tendency to forget that resolution 242 contains benefits for Israel, too. Furthermore, the territorial problem between Israel and Egypt is the less difficult than Israel's problems with Jordan and Syria. Subject to arrangements for the Gaza Strip and Sharm el-Sheikh, withdrawal to the pre-war lines must come in the end. But before that can happen, there has to be movement towards negotiations. Mrs Meir has raised points which Israel and Egypt would do well to look at again.

A COUNTRY DIARY

NORFOLK: Old deciduous woodland has been destroyed and replaced by conifer plantations in many parts of this county, but just a few old stands of oak and ash with coppiced hazel remain to remind one of the former character of our native forests. I have just spent a golden autumn day exploring one of them. Strangely enough its chalky boulder-clay soil, though somewhat blackened with humus in the hollows and drains, was largely bared under the trees, with a litter of dead twigs and leaves being eaten by vast numbers of woodlice, millipedes and snails. Almost the only undergrowth consisted of dog's mercury, with blotched and fading primrose leaves here and there. The standard oaks were lofty, as were the more slender boles of ash, maple and hornbeam crowded about them. Most of the hornbeams, like the abundant hazels, had been coppiced in the past but were now very tall, creating an unusually dark canopy completely excluding all traces of brambles except at the very edge of the wood. Although plenty of acorns littered the ground I saw not a single pheasant, jay or pigeon harvesting them, but there was evidence of the presence of numerous wood mice in the area. Apart from a few chaffinches, small birds seemed to be absent, possibly because they preferred the sunlit hedgerows on such a day. There was no wind and the silence was broken only by the snapping of twigs underfoot. One strange feature of this funereal wood was its wealth of small toadstools and the virtual absence of most of the more robust species usually common in oak woods. However there was one notable exception in that nearly every tree was parasitised by the honeytuft (*Armillaria mellea*) and therefore doomed. I have never before seen this killer of forest trees fruiting in such abundance.

E. A. ELLIS.

Lynch in a clinch

ALAN SMITH on growing political pressures in the Irish Republic

drawing by RICHARD YEEND

ANGLO-IRISH relations will never be quite the same again. Public opinion in the Irish Republic, a blurred reflection of minority opinion in Northern Ireland, has moved the Irish Government towards a position from which it will be impossible to negotiate with Britain.

The Dublin Government's rôle as the "second guarantor" of good government in Northern Ireland is going to be interpreted in a much more forceful way, diplomatically. In the short term, Mr Lynch will not again be able to go to Chequers "without preconditions" and return empty handed. The preconditions are already being drafted for the next round, if there is one. They will involve a more public recognition from Britain of the interest, or claim, or aspiration, to Irish unity.

On television in Dublin 15 months ago, Jack Lynch said: "It is for political leaders to govern wisely and justly. I accept the guarantees of the British Government that they will do so." He was appealing at the time to the Catholic minority in the North not to interfere with the Orange parades. "My Government is the second guarantor. Therefore, you who have suffered distress and indignity in the North are no longer unprotected victims." If he said anything like that today, he would be laughed out of office.

Lynch was sticking his neck out a fair way at the time, though it seemed a reasonable gamble. He was winning the battle against the hard men in his party organisation. Emissaries from Fianna Fail headquarters in Dublin were scouring the country, warning that the Blaneys, the Bolands, the Haugheys and the other hardliners and opportunists were not going to make it. Jack Lynch had them screwed, and anyone not seen to be backing him in the days to come was going to fall on lean times. But it was, primarily, a party affair.

The purge worked — in the sense that a direct challenge to Lynch's authority was headed off — for a remarkable length of time. But it will work no longer. The past 15 months has seen an almost complete polarisation of the two communities in Northern Ireland, and in the South, a reversion to a simplistic, anti-British nationalism reminiscent of the thirties.

I cannot think of even one political leader in the Republic who believes that the British Government is going to be governing wisely or justly in the months to come. Everything that has happened, especially since internment, suggests to the more sophisticated politicians that the stupid British are incapable of understanding the nature of the problem and have fallen — or been led — into attempting the worst possible course, a "short-haul" military solution. At a more simple level, the old enemy is on the rampage again.

This view is reflected at official level, and so finds its way into Mr Lynch's speeches. "The Brits," one official remarked sadly to me, "just weren't listening." This was after some 18 months in which the Irish Government had accepted the British Government's public and private "guarantees" and had agreed to cool things down in return for ready access to the British Government and regular fireside chats at the Foreign Office.

If Mr Lynch's latest speeches seem to be wildly nationalistic to British ears, this is best explained as a return to the position before the detente with London. Mr Lynch undoubtedly now feels he has to appease the knot of hardliners on the fringes of his parliamentary party, whereas this time last year he was taking delight in confronting them and forcing them to troop through the lobbies behind him.

There is little immediate prospect of a backbench revolt —though the dissident backbenchers could muster enough votes to topple the Government if they chose. They do not choose, because it could very well mean a period in opposition. Mr Lynch must make the same calculation in deciding whether to call a snap election.

But the odds are shortening daily. Opinion in the Irish Republic has hardened dramatically since internment was introduced, and especially since the torture allegations and the failure to get talks started on the rôle of the Northern minority in Government.

The cracks have become wider in almost every organisation and institution. In the Labour Party, an acrimonious debate over how much republicanism should be mixed with socialism has at last been papered over. But there is enough depth of feeling to bring one or two of the moderates (including, it is suggested, Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien) to threaten resignation if there should be any wavering from the path of conciliation and peaceful means.

The trade union movement, split fairly evenly in Dublin between those who consider themselves republican first and those who say they are socialist first, shows signs of splitting. The Irish Congress of Trade Unions, one of the few institutions which transcends the border, has had some success in fending off sectarianism, in places such as the Northern shipyards. But the alliance between the republicans in the South and the fierce loyalists who represent the Congress in the North is becoming increasingly uneasy.

In the main opposition party, Fine Gael—which has always had a strong law-and-order faction pressing for sterner action against the IRA—some of the backbench moderates seem strangely silent. Not because they have changed their views, necessarily, but because they are overawed at the weight of public opinion.

There is less and less room for manoeuvre in the Irish Republic over the Northern issue. The general feeling is that Britain is conniving at a short-haul, vicious military solution. Even a few weeks ago, a great many people would have said that Britain had been led into a repressive rôle by excessive deference to extreme Unionist opinion. Britain no longer gets the benefit of the doubt; there is now a strong, anti-British thread running through most political speeches. And there is a growing feeling that attempting a settlement by negotiation is simply wasting time.

These hardening attitudes are reflected in the tone of the editorials of the "Irish Press," which have become almost indistinguishable from Provisional IRA propaganda, from the growing confidence of speakers in sailing close to the Provisional wind on public platforms (and in the case of Mr Neil Blaney, in the Dail), and in the increasing tendency to give passive support to it with a nod and a wink, or a despairing shrug.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bitterness

Sir,—Of the strange contagion of beer-swilling that has long afflicted complex cultures, A. E. Housman wrote, "And malt does more than Milton can/To justify God's ways to man." Less than a century after this was written, it is apparent that the ultimate repressive object of our tractable devotions has been desublimated, commensurate with the relaxation of social standards. It is no longer God but Mammon to whom the brewers are answerable. Your health, mine hosts!

I am, sir, a disaffected barmaid.—Yours etc.,

Felicity Rosalind Frank.

Coventry.

Taking birds seriously

Sir,—I would be grateful if you would allow me to comment further on Mr Dewey's letter about the recent incident where geese closed an airport at New York (October 20). On day 33 of the fifth stage of the Roskill inquiry I argued before the Commission on the Third London Airport on behalf of the combined naturalists' organisations that not only may there be an increased hazard to aircraft from birds if the airport is built at Foulness, but that its magnitude is liable to depend largely on the design of any airport built there, so that this should be taken carefully into consideration at the earliest stages of planning the airport. We were pleased to see that in its Report (p.90) the Commission did not accept other suggestions that the bird-strike hazard could be disregarded, but agreed that it was possible that a major disaster could occur, and that if so "the loss of life would be appalling, and the public reaction would be one of horror."

Since the Government has now decided that the avoidance of an "environmental disaster" inland is more important than the conservation of a unique stretch of coast and an admittedly fairly small margin of air safety, it would be interesting to know as soon as possible, and certainly in time to permit outside criticism before irreversible decisions are made, not only what arrangements they propose to make for the alternative accommodation of wildlife (including not only Brent Geese but the most important seabird colony in the Thames approaches), but whether due consideration is being given in planning the site to the extent to which birds feeding on the mudflats along the coast are likely to pass through aircraft flight-paths.—Yours truly.

W. R. P. Bourne.
Department of Zoology,
University of Aberdeen.

How much 'room to move'?

Sir, — The statement you printed (October 25) by the chairman of the marketing committee of the National Association of Poultry Packers was a typical piece of apologetics which should not be allowed to go unchallenged.

To say that chickens in factory farms have "room to move around" creates a misleading impression. Average floor space per bird in one of these units is just over half of one square foot. This is less than the size of a sheet of quarto paper — for a bird which reaches 4lb. in weight. The birds can move, if other birds will get out of the way, just as a commuter can move in a rush-hour train.

There are a number of other facts which the chairman was wise enough to omit. There is no natural ventilation at all—thousands of birds suffocated in the electricity strike last year. When they go to slaughter, they may hang upside down on a conveyer belt for up to five minutes. Even then, the slaughterman's knife may not end their suffering.

If the poultry farmers are confident about their farms and slaughterhouses, will they allow interested members of the public to see them? I await their invitations.—Yours,

Peter Singer.
Senior Common Room,
University College,
Oxford.

Senator Kennedy's viewpoint

Sir, — Senator Kennedy's speech last week has met with a holocaust of criticism in the British press. This criticism ranges from the discussion of whether Ulster is a domestic issue for Britain, to journalistic muckraking about Kennedy's private life or that of his father.

The really important point about Kennedy's speech was that he emphasised the international aspect of Ulster. The British press and politicians have always declared that Ulster is a domestic issue. This gives them security against international criticism and prevents lengthy debates in such places as the UN, or the Council of Europe.

The Dublin Government has a moral and political obligation towards the minority in Ulster. This means that they must ensure that the minority is treated on an equal footing with the majority. So with Britain's recognition of Dublin's interest in Ulster, and Dublin's moral and political obligations towards the minority, we have the basis of the international conflict of which the Senator spoke.

Brian Leggett.
74A The Drive,
Tonbridge, Kent.

A strange sort of madness

Sir,—I would like to raise the subject of the increasingly frequent internment (for an unlimited period) of Soviet dissenters in prison mental hospitals. Western psychiatrists have now begun to publicly express their opinions concerning the official, signed forensic-psychiatric reports on six such dissenters, sent to them earlier this year by my friend Vladimir Bukovsky.

Not being a psychiatrist, I am unable to judge whether or not the report on the art guide Victor Fainberg, for example, reveals symptoms of mental illness when it states that he "expresses reformist ideas concerning the teachings of the Marxist classics." Similarly, lack of specialist knowledge does not allow me to judge the seriousness of the damage to former Ivan Yakhimovich's psyche on the basis of the fact that "in 1963 he began openly to express independent views on the agricultural situation."

If I were to come across these and many other passages from the official reports in a non-specialist context, I would of course be educated enough to understand their significance. But the point is that these passages—in themselves unambiguous—appear in medical documents, and precisely in those parts which describe the patients' mental condition. This context evidently lends them a peculiarly "psychiatric" meaning, which to me, as a non-specialist, is incomprehensible.

None the less, as I know two of the people on whom reports are now available very well—ex-General Pyotr Grigorenko and the poet Natalya Gorbanevskaya—my testimony on the degree of their normality may perhaps be of interest. In 1968-9 I often met and talked with them, right up to the time when they were arrested, later to be interned in prison psychiatric hospitals. At that time they were completely normal people of great common sense, and their intellects fully matched their courage. Neither in my meetings with them, nor when reading their works did I once experience the slightest doubt as to their mental normality.

Julius Telesin,
Research Officer
(Hebrew University of Jerusalem).
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London NW 11.

Pink tape

Good news for civil servants. In spite of public opinion, some US research proves that bureaucrats are less conformist and more flexible than their opposite non-bureaucratic numbers. Can bureaucracy actually be useful? Today's New Society attempts to find the hidden benefits of red tape.

Also this week: Young Conservatives into young radicals; Derek Wright on what difference a person's sex makes; Michael Young and Peter Willmott in self-defence; fascism in film; David Marquand on parliament and the Common Market.

At your paper shop today. 10p

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Bored into Europe

PETER JENKINS

WHO has won the "great debate," not as measured by tonight's votes in Parliament but on the merits of the argument? Certainly the Government, the Labour "Europeans" and the pro-Market lobbies have failed to engender positive enthusiasm among the public. To that extent the arguments have been lost, and the verdict must be "not proven." At the same time, there is wide public acceptance of the inevitability of membership and a grudging concession that it may be in the national interest. Therefore the first and most striking outcome of the great debate is that nobody in all the millions of words spoken and written on the subject has convincingly established an alternative.

The obvious alternative to joining has always been the simple one of not joining. But that leaves unsolved all the problems which have troubled the country for the past ten years or more. The elixir of economic growth has eluded us. International retrenchment has been forced upon us as the Commonwealth has withered economically and politically and as the United States have become increasingly aware of our limitations and weaknesses as an Atlantic partner and we have found it impossible to sustain even a post-imperial world rôle. None of these problems looks likely to be solved by carrying on in the old way and the case for staying out is at best the case for choosing the lesser of two evils.

At both extremes of the argument the alternatives put forward have been unconvincing. The Left hankers for democratic socialism in one country. The sacrifice of sovereignty implicit in becoming a member of a community of nations is taken to preclude the use of the tools necessary to construct the Socialist society. The Right hankers after the open seas, freedom from Continental entanglements, the White Commonwealth and a vague notion of some national genius for going it alone.

In both cases joining the Common Market is seen as the next step in our national decline. But both arguments refuse to face the extent to which we have fallen behind economically and lost the ability to play an influentially independent rôle in the world. The Socialist order has not materialised and national regeneration has not come about; both alternatives are at once nostalgic and millennialist.

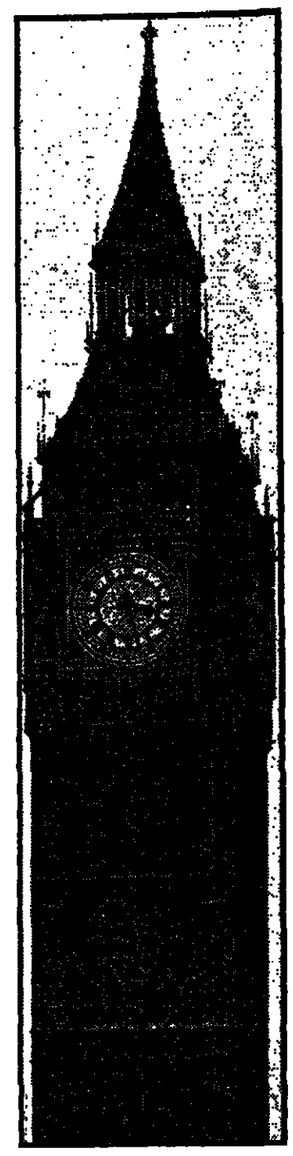
The economic case for membership has suffered under the scrutiny of the great debate. Few are left to argue with any conviction that membership will ensure a better growth performance. What was earlier seen as a calculated risk is now more generally regarded as a gamble. Against specific arguments, backed by calculations, that the balance of payments costs, higher food prices, diversions of trade and structural effects (notably as they may affect the regions), will make it more difficult to achieve faster growth we are left with *elan*, the trust in change and challenge themselves as stimulants of growth.

Another feature of the great debate has been the tendency to take either excessively short or excessively long views. Static calculations have been set against dynamic expectations. The antis have argued on the one hand that the European Community is an obsolete creation of the fifties, stuck in its wicked ways, and on the other hand that federalism is just around the corner. The pros have taken it too much for granted that the movement for European unity will develop continuously along a virtuous course.

The medium term view has been squeezed between the heavy extremes of the debate. Realignments are taking place in the world and they present us with practical choices. In our insularity we have exaggerated the historic nature of our choice and failed to appreciate the historic changes which other nations are having to make in a period of international upheaval. The Prime Minister saw the challenge of this state of flux in his conference speech at Brighton. The choice is to play a greater or lesser rôle in the construction of the post-war international system.

The great debate has been a bit of a flop. Its object was to win the full-hearted consent of the people for something aimed at over 10 years. Not only has it failed to convince but it has failed to lift the argument out of the ruck of past disillusionment and disappointment. The Government cannot be said to have put its case brilliantly. Instead of presenting it as a new adventure in a new world the Government for too long gave the impression that unfinished business was being belatedly completed. Mr Heath's rock-like conviction has provoked rather than inspired. His first 16 months of office have given an unfortunate impression of what life might be like for Britain in Europe—all cold shower and no warm towel.

Yet the shortcomings of the great debate, its lack of spirit and imagination, almost clinch the argument; another decade of such defensive introspection would be unbearable. So what shall we say on October 28, 1971? That the British people have been bored into Europe?



'The great debate has been a bit of a flop'

Keeping the show on the road

Can Parliament cope with the new legislation?
MICHAEL LAKE reports

THE House of Commons runs by consent. One of manifestations of this sent is "the usual chan-s" through which the y whips consult in order keep the show on the road spite of apparently in-dicable friction on the or of the House. This hap-ed over the recent Indus-l Relations Bill because, n if Labour opposed the l, they recognised that the ernment had a mandate.

he distinction being le about the Government's mpt to drive legislation ough the House to adapt tish laws to those of the C is that it is being done inst the wishes of a ority of the public and, e important, without a date.

he Government will argue it has a mandate; indeed Labour won the election would have argued the e. But the majority of the our Party now claim that the Tories had a mandate only to negotiate terms, not to steamroller the country into Europe.

There is, therefore, a lot of hair-raising talk among anti-Marketeers on both sides of the House of a breakdown of the rules of consent, especially if parts of the harmonising legislation go upstairs to Committee.

Among the majority of Opposition anti-Marketeers there are experts aplenty on Parliamentary procedure, including an ex-Leader of the House and an ex-Chief Whip.

The aim is a filibuster, an exercise which will take up so much time that the Government will be unable to get the legislation through the House in time for membership of the EEC on January 1, 1973, and to force a General Election.

In a normal session there are only 50 to 60 days for legislation. In the past 10 years the average has been 56 days. In the past four years it has slightly topped the 60 mark.

Given the Opposition's *determination to waste time*, the Government have three alternatives; they can guillotine or they can get as much of the legislation as possible upstairs in Committee. Both of these moves will be dangerous since the entire Opposition, pros and antis, and the Liberals, and a number of Sir Gerald Nabarro's anti-Heath rebels, would oppose the guillotine and would argue that the European legislation is (a) constitutional and (b) unprecedented and so must be taken on the floor of the House, as the Industrial Relations Bill was.

The third alternative is to start jettisoning proposed legislation in other fields. Among the Bills due are Housing (*subsidies*), Commercial Radio, Reform of Local Government, and Criminal Justice.

Of course, it all depends on what goes into the Bills. And the fact is that the Government have still not made up their mind on what should be put before the House—or even on what needs to go through.

Basically, the Government needs to legislate Britain into a position where it can ratify the Treaty of Accession by January 1, 1973. All legislation which has internal effect in this country must be put into effect before we ratify.

A British team in Brussels and departmental experts are still working out what is necessary and what is not, and the odds are that the Lord President of the Council, Mr William Whitelaw, is getting conflicting advice.

Even so, he must ask himself whether or not to pare down the legislation to the bare bones, and delegate the consequential legislation to departments to bring before the House during the next few years as necessary, or whether or not it is tidier and safer to take on board the whole lot at once.

The latest prediction is that there will be two Bills. The first will be a short enabling Bill; the second will be much longer and will provide for the harmonisation of British laws to Community rules.

This is where the Opposition and Tory rebels hope to have a field day chucking amendments at the Government. Nabarro hints at 5,000 amendments tucked up his bulky sleeve. But if the Government introduces skeleton Bills the scope for amendment will be limited.

The straightforward enabling legislation must go through if we are to join the Common Market. The House must, for instance, approve certain powers to tax, to legislate and to institute right of appeal to the Community.

There will, nevertheless, be a great guerrilla battle, on procedural motions if on nothing else. Every time Michael Foot chooses to accuse the Speaker of impartiality he can bring the House grinding to a halt.

In this situation the pressure on Labour's pro-Marketeers will become more and more intense. The left wing claims, with some astonishment, that for the first time the Left and the Centre of the Labour Party are both in tune with the mass of public opinion. The so-called middle ground, much desired by the progressive élitists of Mr Jenkins's ilk, is quicksand. Any attempt by the pro-Marketeers to keep the Government in power for the sake of going into Europe, when the country is already angry and bitter about unemployment, rising prices and the Rolls-Royce and Upper Clyde fiascos, would be regarded as betrayal.

Worse, any underhand deals between Government whips and Labour pro-Marketeers to keep a running majority in the House, whatever the hour of the day or night, would be base treachery.

One of the tests will be the Government's Bill to introduce Value Added Tax. Some think Mr Whitelaw will want to put this before the House and get it over with before Christmas, because if he waits he will have the Budget and the Finance Bill and Europe and VAT all going at once and the programme will choke to death.

Whatever the timing, Labour would normally be expected to be unanimously opposed to it. Even Mr Jenkins has spoken of his dislike of VAT. But in order to get into Europe we have to adopt VAT. If the pro-Marketeers oppose VAT, we cannot join the Common Market and the Heath Government might fall. This is the sort of horrible dilemma which is going to make parliamentary life so interesting next year.

MISCELLANY

idden emises

HETHERINGTON, the ng conciliation officer ed last month by the Race tions Board, is still bling his old employers. board is seeking an nction in the High Court orrow to stop him making mical use of information ined while he was work-on job discrimination at l office. It also wants to ent him entering the d's premises.

nce "Race Today," the itute of Race Relations' sy monthly, published his entious article, Heather-on has continued writing broadcasting about the d's presumed failings. gs came to a head when board learnt that "Race ay" was planning to pub-a second piece next week. he follow-up article, which erington says will take a e positive line (what the d can do to improve its ormance), includes a num-of case histories, naming alleged discriminators. board was shown a copy, hat it could have a right ply. Instead, it threatened it unless the case histories e removed. The paper's or, Sandy Kirby, duly ted.

ohn Lyttle, the board's officer, says it is not try-to stop Hetherington cising it. What it does t to do is prevent him g information given to the d in confidence by the dies to complaints and rs. Either way, Hether-on saw his lawyer yester-and says he will fight the nction.

nadness

ar market

E TRIAL of "OZ", back a limited season in the eal Court next week, has ted something. London es report a boom in ert Bear, hero of the ily Express" and mascot the Underground.

elfridges, girding for the istmas rush and embrac-the half-term trade, say sale of bendy Ruperts is 100 per cent on this time year. Cuddly bears are 70 per cent, and Rupert p a huge 300 per cent (a mising sign).

ohn Lewis confirm the pat-n. They're even bringing a Rupert tea towel, some-ng they haven't ventured ce the great Winnie the oh revival. No one has ered Richard Neville a seat the board. Yet.

ak ta

areless talk

AGUED by complaints of ruption against CID offi-s (about 15 detectives are ore the courts in London nearly 60 more are under estigation throughout the ntry), Scotland Yard has ered its 3,000 detectives t to associate with under-rld informers without first tting the approval of a ior officer.

The Commissioner, Sir John aldron, has also warned em off contacts with the cked press. Not only does much liaison with the derworld lead to complaints ainst the police, but too uch chat with reporters ads to such complaints get-g into the public prints.

vsoc

So, at least, it seems to their elders and betters. The detectives take the new orders less blandly. Having to arrange "official" contacts with informers, they argue, will make their task harder. Not being able to talk to the press, as one said last night, is "treating us like naughty boys."

Is Skipper Ted looking for a parliamentary berth nearer the Solent. His present seat, Bexley, succumbs to reorganisation before the next general election. Where does he go from there? George Pearson, a Conservative councillor in Christchurch has brought rumour to earth with a thudding appeal to his fellows to "bear in mind that your next MP might be Ted Heath." Nothing firm, Pearson insists. "A trifle of smoke, but no evidence of a complete fire." A rumour, you might say, no bigger that a Morning Cloud.

Altar boy

PADLEY: unrewarded?

IN THE tangle and turmoil of Labour politics, virtue may not now be enough. Walter Padley, former Minister of State at the Foreign Office, is a long-standing Marketeer. But he has let it be known that he is putting party before Europe in tonight's Commons vote. He will be there and counted in the Opposition lobby.

Cheering news for the party whips, less impressive for the rampant Left on the national executive. Led by the transport and engineering unions, they are plotting still to unseat Padley when he comes up for re-election next month as chairman of the international committee. A chance for Denis Healey, Shadow Foreign Secretary? No, actually. Their rival candidate is that other authority on international affairs, Joe Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers.

● *BRITAIN and Ireland, like Britain and that other Ireland beyond the seas, are two nations divided by a not-quite common language. The British sought the other day to extradite one John Gallagher in connection with the murder of a policeman North of the Border. The Irish police were as sure as could be that he was the right man, but his lawyer protested that the man in the dock was Sean Gallagher. "Sean" is Irish for "John," but the judge in Killybegs, Co. Donegal, proclaimed himself "not satisfied that the identification had been conclusive." Sean went free. The police are still looking for John.*

CHESS in Russia is more popular than any other game bar soccer; so for an American to win the world title will be for many Russians a moment of truth. Bobby Fischer's resounding win over Tigran Petrosian in their final eliminator in Buenos Aires has left Boris Spassky, the reigning champion who won the title from Petrosian in 1969, as the last line of defence of a Soviet monopoly which began with Botvinnik in 1948.

Fischer won his first US Open title at 14 and was already a world championship contender at 15. His D grades in high school, where he was a dropout at 16, reflected an obsession with chess rather than lack of ability; one class mate recalls Bobby's IQ as 184. He could already be world champion but for a prima donna history of quarrels with opponents and organisers which put him into virtual retirement for most of the 1960s. In private, Bobby is more restrained and cautious; he regards himself as the best chessplayer living or dead but reckons Spassky as a tough and worthy opponent.

Fischer's decisive match wins (6-0, 6-0, and now 6½-2½ against Petrosian) have startled and confused chess experts who reckon that at this level of play at least half the games are usually drawn. Yuri Averbakh, one of Petrosian's analysts, described Fischer as having "Some strange magnetic influence." When Mark Taimanov, Bobby's first 6-0 victim, returned to Moscow, he was blamed for lack of effort and there was serious discussion in the Soviet Chess Federation's Central Committee as to whether he should be deprived of his grandmaster title and the 300 roubles monthly salary that goes with it.

Personal charisma plays its part in chess tournaments and even more so in individual matches. Some opponents of Dr Lasker, who held the world championship for a record period, spoke of his hypnotic gaze. Another rival, more practical if equally dis-

FISCHER: CONTENDER AT FIFTEEN

LEONARD BARDEN on Bobby Fischer

Prince pawn

gruntled, ascribed his defeat to the pungent odour of Lasker's cigars.

For Fischer, too, magnetism has a physical quality. Over six feet tall, he marches rather than walks round the tournament room and at the board he literally exudes appetite. A major chore of the US captain at the last world team championship was to keep Fischer supplied with bottles of apfelsaft.

Apart from Fischer's personality, other psychological factors help to explain Fischer's heavy defeats of Taimanov, Larsen, and Petrosian. Any player in the top half dozen in the world needs high motivation to carry on the study of opening systems, training sessions both chessical and physical, and hours of analysis of unfinished games that are essential chores for any player on the international chess circuit. The greatest spur is to be world champion and in the past few months Fischer's rivals have seen their hopes and years of work evaporate. If Fischer beats Spassky next spring, he is young enough now at 28 to stay at the top till 1980 or 1985.

It looks likely that more time will be spent arguing about the venue for the Spassky v Fischer 24 game match than actually playing it. One solution is for the first half of the match to be played in the challenger's country and the second half in the champion's. The Russians are backpedalling on this idea, apparently because they fear that Fischer could build up a winning lead in America.

One cannot write off Spassky, who was himself twice a convincing winner in the Candidates' match series. Spassky and his trainers believe that the way to combat his tendency to laziness and slow starts is to get him in high gear at the beginning of a match.

Last year Spassky spent nine months without a serious game, but this summer he has started his warmup for Fischer with tournaments in Sweden and Canada as well as with games for his club in the Russian team championship. Spassky's results and play have been unimpressive compared with Fischer's, but this is probably part of the long-term Soviet plan to bring the champion to peak form next spring.

Spassky's crown sits uneasy at the moment, but the title match will resemble a clash of two mighty armies and we are still at the preliminary skirmishes. Spassky has his own grandmaster psychologist, as well as opening experts and adjournment specialists. Fischer will have United States Chess Federation President Ed Edmondson to keep his prima donna acts in restraint and arrange for Fischer's frequent changes of hotel room.

In Britain, chess analysts Robert Wade and Les Blackstock will provide for Fischer a complete file of Spassky's games and opening preferences as they did for Fischer's other opponents. Millionaire I. S. Turover will offer Fischer an extra bonus if he wins, while Spassky may be defending not only his title but his private Central Moscow flat and his Volvo. "Match of the Century" is easy hyperbole for international events, but this one should be justified.

IAN BREACH in Stuttgart, Wednesday

Unsafely slow

AT the halfway point in the second International Experimental Safety Vehicle Conference, the delegate from Britain's Road Research Laboratory rose to speak. Realistic standards were more difficult to establish for primary safety than for secondary safety, said our man on the podium. A foreign delegate sitting nearby put it into his own words: "It's easier to understand accidents after they've happened than before." There was no note of derision, just mild surprise that this might be the best the British could do.

In a programme of exhaustively documented presentations by the American and German car manufacturers on their progress with making a safe vehicle, the RRL contribution looked decidedly ill at ease. Old statistics, some of them dating back to Mrs Castle's day as Minister of Transport, repeatedly qualified by the apology that they were unfortunately based on small samples, sort oddly with the advances now in train elsewhere. The balance is not redressed with a commercially made film, introduced by a black bottom melody, showing seat belt systems that were old when the first ESV met last winter.

To be fair, most manufacturers represented here would willingly admit that there is a fund of statistical evidence missing from their research, but the larger companies are engaged in empirical research of an energetic, not to say violent nature. And they are getting results. Baboons in 120 mph crashes are, happy to report, "walking away from the wreckage" after being protected by the latest American air bag system; German small saloons that caved in as far as the rear seats at 50 mph impact with solid barriers can now—with modification—withstand higher speeds with remarkable improvement, and leave their occupants alive.

American safety vehicles, models of which have been on display, look disappointingly like attempts to fit new technolgy to old shapes. Massively reinforced, heavily padded, lengthened by hydraulic bumpers, fitted with roof-mounted periscopes (to see over the head restraints), and air bag equipment for all passengers, they are still over the nominal 4,000 lb weight limit laid down in the ESV programme. This will be brought down, but the price, many fear, will be painfully high, and one questioner today suggested that the programme should be providing an opportunity to rethink basic automobile styling in order to make safety available at the lowest possible cost.

Nevertheless, these cars—the AMF and Fairchild-Hiller prototypes — will be going a long way to meeting the requirements now written into American law and set down by the US Department of Transportation. The requirement concentrates on a 4,000 lb. car because this is more commonly the weight of American vehicles, but the US Government is obviously interested in further work on cars of half this weight, characteristic of European cars and US imports.

A change in both public and corporate attitudes has taken place, it seems. Douglas Toms, head of the National Highways Safety Administration (funded by th DoT) said on Tuesday: "People have suddenly realised that you can have safety — and they want it." If this is true of Britain, too, it is a pity that the feeling cannot be lent stronger official support from our Government and our industry.

The American ESV programme is part of NATO's broad attack on environmental and social problems through its Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society. Agreements on international development have now been signed by the US, Germany, Japan, Italy, Great Britain and France. Discussions with Sweden for a similar agreement are now in progress.

A cop in the till

STEPHEN ISAACS, New York, Wednesday

CORRUPTION among New York City's policemen is so common that it has became as institutionalised as any corporate structure, complete with apprenticeships, probation periods, do-and-don't guidelines, upward striving, commissions, Christmas bonuses, severance pay, and even retirement benefits. And the money for all this corporate finance is coming from the regular businesses that operate in New York City.

That is the outline etched before public hearings of a commission investigating allegations of corruption within the 32,000-man army that is New York's Police Department.

It is also clear, from the first of two weeks of testimony before the Knapp Commission (named for its chairman, the Wall Street lawyer Whitman Knapp), that the policemen involved do not feel they have sinned. Their sin lay in being caught. After one admittedly corrupt policeman, Edward F. Droge Jr., testified that all but two of the 70 patrolmen in his precinct had been on the take, he said "because a cop takes money, there is no inference he isn't a good cop."

Another corrupt officer, William R. Phillips, said his fellow officers — and he said all of them accepted graft — were excellent, trustworthy policemen. Such corruption is perhaps inevitable in any city large enough for a policeman and his activities to go unrecognised. And New York, being as diverse as it is, provides many opportunities for unnoticed activity.

The system starts when a rookie patrolmen first comes on the force. No instructors at the Police Academy, according to the officers, warn recruits about corruption. When the rookies first hit the streets, they are told by veteran officers where to cop a meal "on the arm"—free—and where to cop free drinks. That was the beginning for both Phillips and Droge.

Then comes the first payoff. For Droge, it came when an experienced officer took 10 dollars not to arrest a drunken driver, and the older officer gave five dollars of it to Droge. "There was a silent understanding," Droge testified, "as to what the five dollars was for."

Phillips and Droge followed some guidelines. They avoided accepting bribes from motorists they had stopped for driving violations — because the amount of such bribes isn't worth the risk. Droge explained that officers who do accept such bribes first carefully size up the driver to make sure he or she isn't a public official trying to trap them.

Phillips, the 14-year veteran of corruption, told how he learned years ago from older officers to steer clear of narcotics bribes, gun bribes, and prostitution. Why? Too much heat on narcotics, he said. People with guns could kill other people, including policemen. And prostitutes are untrustworthy, they "give people up," he said.

Upward striving was, in these men's terms, striving to get into the detective ranks, where the pay-offs were higher. Droge recalled how one of the fellows who had entered the Police Academy with him was thrilled with becoming a plainclothesman because he was "excited that he was now on the pad." The pad is the regular sum paid to officers for ignoring illegal activities. After his new probation period among the plainclothesmen, that officer was to receive 800 dollars a month as his share of the "pad."

Bonuses would come when an officer would "score," making an arrest but letting the man go free, for a price. At Christmas, bonuses are larger. Businessmen and operators in an area often double their "pad" payments if business has been good, Droge said, and policemen step up their pressure on the businesses for payments then.

Severance pay comes when an officer is transferred out of his command. Since it takes about two months for the officers in a new command to size up the new man's willingness to take graft and put him on the new command's "pad," he stays on the old one's "pad" for two months. And, as Droge spelled out, many officers, after they leave the force, earn "pad" money by serving as "bagman" or pick-up man for illegal money collected for the police. For this service, they usually earn 10 per cent of the "pad."

Almost all industries involved in dealing with the public in New York, the legal as well as illegal ones, end up paying off the cops. The commission is trying to show that bribe opportunities are created by the thousands upon thousands of miniscule regulations that fill the lawbooks.

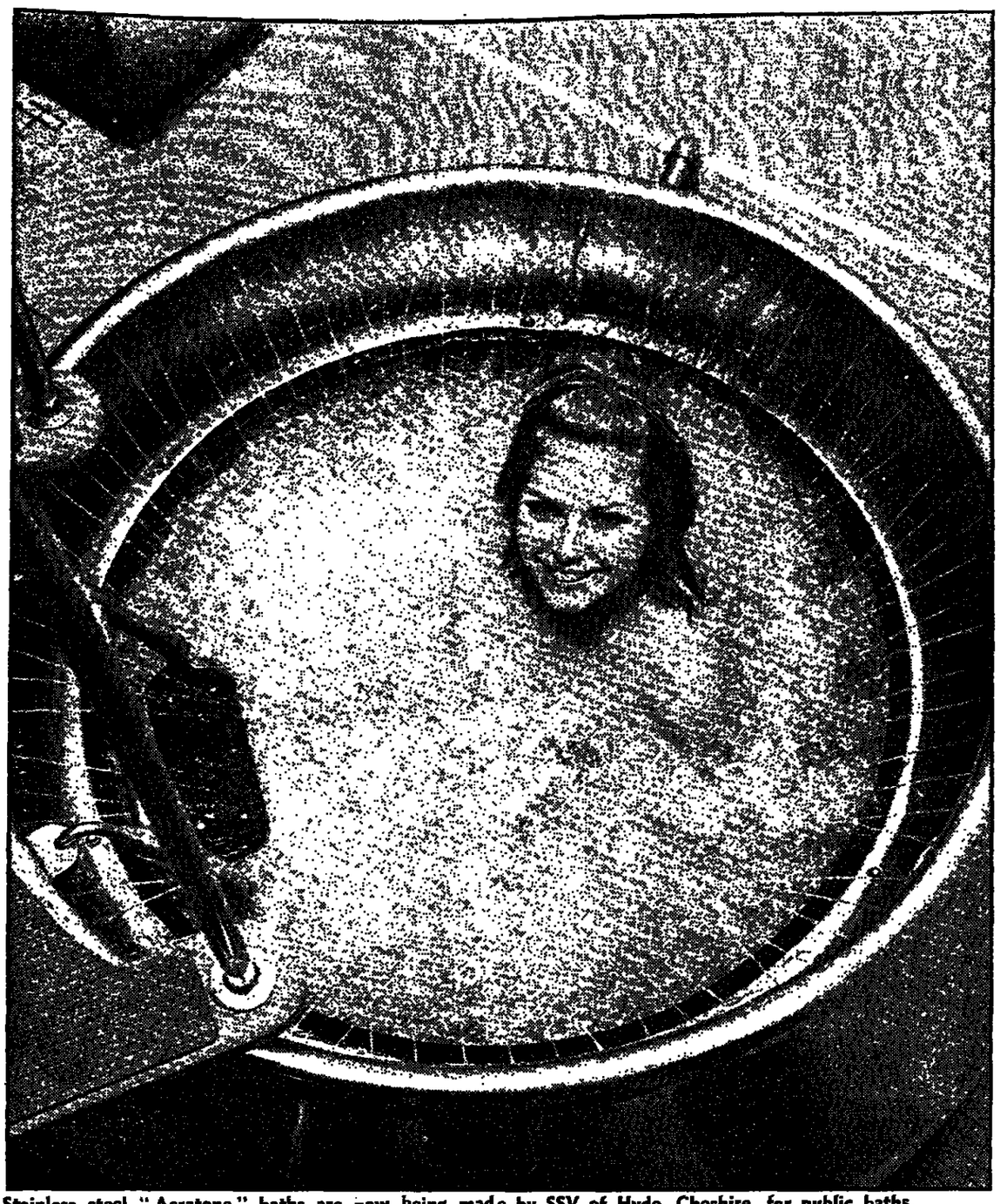
Bars, restaurants, and cabarets pay off because they want police help if patrons fight on the premises. They also pay off because they want the arrest record to show the fight was outside the premises, not inside (which would endanger their liquor licences). Construction firms pay off because there are so many building code specifications that any policeman could easily find some sort of violation.

Hotels pay off (by offering free food and free rooms) to preserve their liquor licences, to try to make sure that robberies or other ugly incidents on the premises end up being reported as happening somewhere else. Cab fleets pay off to avoid being harassed for traffic offences. Garages pay off to avoid being prosecuted for parking cars too long on a street, or for repairing a vehicle on a sidewalk.

Tow truck operators pay off to get business referrals from accidents, and to keep from being harassed by the police for the myriad regulations that apply to them. Supermarkets pay off so that they'll get better police protection, and for police escorts when they take receipts to the bank. Cheque-cashing operations pay off so that police will keep a special eye out for them. And on and on.

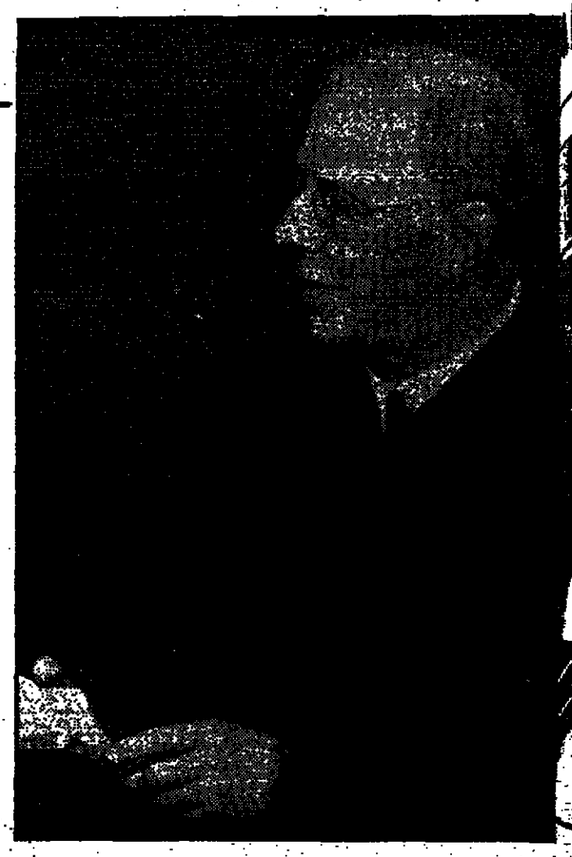
These, of course, are only the legal businesses. The big money in pay-offs comes from the illegal ones, involving gambling, prostitution, and narcotics. These are expected to be examined more closely in future hearings.—Washington Post.

STAINLESS STEEL a three page special report



Stainless steel "Aeratone" baths are now being made by SSV of Hyde, Cheshire, for public baths, football clubs, and hospitals. The water is heated to 100deg. F., and then compressed air is released from the base.

'Harry Brearley (right) left a legacy far greater than his reputation. His death in 1948 went virtually unnoticed outside Sheffield, but already by that time his great discovery, stainless steel, was in daily use in every household in the country and around the world.'



The fighting inventor

by DEREK BROWN

HARRY BREARLEY was one of the last great dilettante scientists. A self-taught man from the lowest stratum of a class-ridden society, he read, experimented, and engineered his way to comparative wealth and considerable fame. Yet like so many men of practical rather than intellectual talents, he left a legacy far greater than his reputation. His death in 1948 went virtually unnoticed outside Sheffield—this newspaper carried a single-paragraph obituary—but already by that time his great discovery, stainless steel, was in daily use in every household in the country and around the world.

Brearley was born a hundred years ago, at 2 Ramsden's Yard, in the overcrowded east end of Sheffield. He was the youngest of eight children, the son of a steel smelter and part-time washerwoman. His humble start in life was perhaps the chief cause of his later becoming a dedicated yet moderate Socialist, but although he undoubtedly had a sense of working-class injustice, he also inherited the Victorian working man's belief in hard work and self-help.

Towards the end of his life he wrote in his autobiography: "I am a product of the gutter and the factory, with a dash of Sunday school and night classes, whilst there is nothing in it which makes me feel inferior when it comes to doing a job or accepting the responsibility for it."

The pride and independence in that statement quickly showed when he left school at the age of 12. He took and then left three jobs in rapid succession—shopboy (three days), helper in a stove grate factory (one week), and servant in a doctor's house (six weeks).

Bottle washer

Then he drifted into the steel industry which he was to serve for the rest of his life, starting as a cellar lad in a crucible steel smelting furnace. After a few months came the first great turning point in his life, when the works chemist took him on as his bottle washer. From this menial beginning Brearley was to build a distinguished career and take his place alongside Bessemer and Hatfield as one of the great names of steel technology.

None of it could have happened without the friendship and guidance of the man who gave him that first job as bottle washer, James Taylor. Another self-taught and highly gifted scientist, he encouraged the young Brearley to go to night school. He also taught his young assistant mathematics and explained the work of the laboratory.

Brearley was a ready pupil, probably because of his immense, almost worshipful, admiration for Taylor. In later life he readily acknowledged the tremendous debt he owed to Taylor. His autobiography owes its curious title, "Knotted String," to the fact that Taylor was parsimonious and ordered his assistant to save any odd little pieces of string and carefully tie them together into long useless bundles.

When he was 20 Brearley became a laboratory assistant, a far from important job for which he had to pay a premium of £50. He had a hard struggle over the next few years repaying the borrowed premium, but the job was worth it, to feed his seemingly limitless capacity for absorbing knowledge. His reading tastes were catholic, and for many years he kept a complicated card index system for recording new findings. Having married at 24, he began writing occasional scientific articles to earn extra money. His writing reflected his extraordinarily diverse interests in the nature of things; the first two were entitled: "The growing of ink blots" and "Bubble blowing as a physical exercise."

This passion for finding out by one's own research and experiment was later revealed when his son was required to start school. Brearley did not want him to go, preferring to decant some of his own knowledge into the boy. The school authorities, naturally enough, would not agree, and Brearley observed acidly: "The reason for not sending my son to school is that I want him to grow into an educated man."

He published his first book, on the analytical chemistry of uranium, in 1903, and in the following year he took a job in Tsarist Russia in a steelworks owned by his Sheffield employers. The works were in Riga on the Baltic coast, a region heavily involved in the 1905 revolutionary upheaval. Brearley had several adventures during this period, and became works manager for a time. He returned to Sheffield in 1907 to take charge of the newly-established Firth-Brown Research Laboratories.

"From 1907 to 1914," he later wrote, "there was no man living better pleased with his job." Brearley was in his element, being paid to expand his already considerable knowledge of steel processes. Unfortunately, this happy period ended in disillusion which coincided with his momentous discovery.

In the summer of 1912 Brearley was experimenting with steels containing a high proportion of chromium. He noticed that one containing 0.24 per cent carbon and 12.8 per cent chromium resisted the effects of etching acids. He privately arranged for a number of table knives to be made from the new metal and after some initial difficulties, he made the first stainless steel knives. The cutler who actually made them is reputed to have said, when told they would not rust: "Bloody likely it 'ud be contrary to nature."

The knives were a sensation in the Sheffield cutlery trade, but rather less so with Brearley's employers. At first they showed little interest; then, when the value of the discovery became apparent, they claimed all the credit and the patents

Uneasy truce

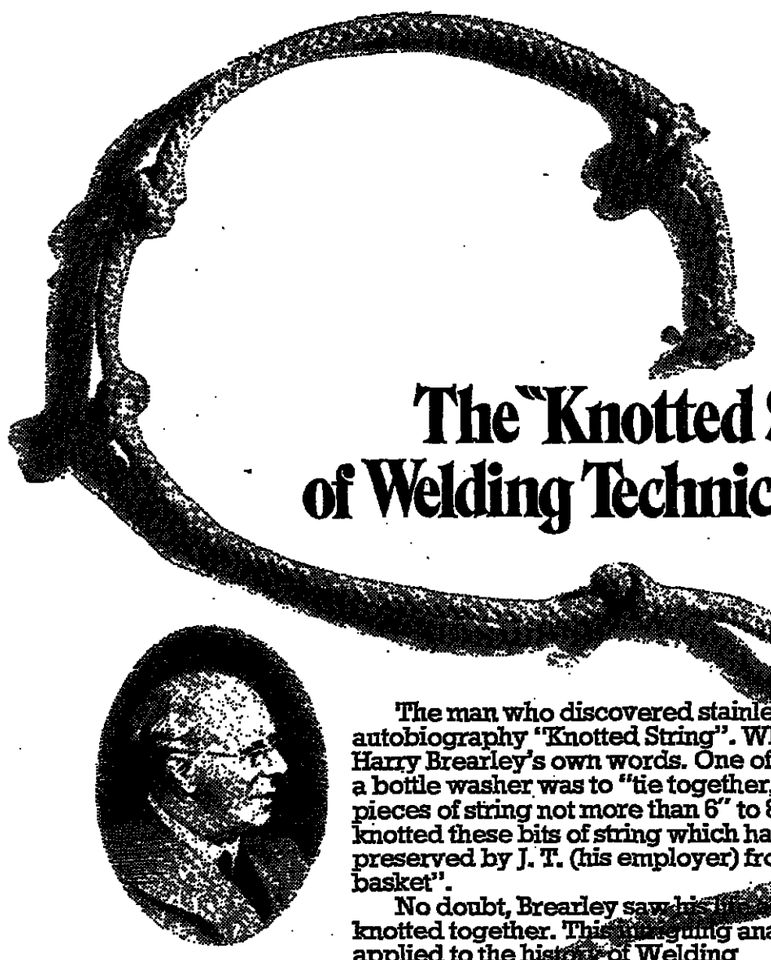
Brearley was furious. He resigned from the laboratories, and began a long legal struggle to regain what he saw as his by right. He claimed that when he took the research job in 1907, the company had agreed to share with him in equal parts any rights to new discoveries. He also maintained that he had ordered and paid for the first batch of stainless steel knives on his own initiative, after the company had shown no interest. An uneasy truce was declared between the litigants and a joint syndicate formed to exploit the new metal, but it soon foundered on mutual mistrust

Brearley went on to become a wealthy and reasonably contented man, but to the end of his days he resented what he saw as unfair and unscrupulous tactics by his erstwhile employers. He wrote of them in his autobiography: "After claiming, in 1907, a monopoly exploitation of the children of my dreams, they despised the first of them because it came in shining raiment."

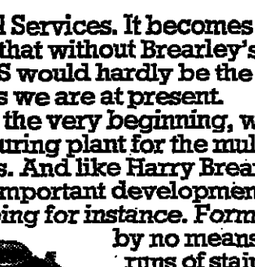
But more than personal loss he resented the distortion of his work in the laboratories, the work which had given him the happiest years of his life. "If they had taken it off my hands as soon as it was ready commercially and made a fuss about it, I should probably still be happily working in a laboratory, instead of which, I meet opposition of diverse sorts. I became amateur patent agent, detective, advocate, expert witness and commercial traveller; and I have been separated for more than 25 years from the kind of job I was made for."

Harry Brearley was a singular man; a quiet individualist who would probably have been lost in a crowd. If he had a fault, it may have been stubbornness, that is a fault often admired in Yorkshiremen. The sense of injustice which coloured a good proportion of his story could not have been an altogether unhealthy obsession, if one believes his own self-assessment:

"I am not an angel, but I am not generally regarded as a quarrelsome person, and I have had to adopt a fighting attitude, it has been in self-defence and in defence of those associated with me, also, maybe, in the interests of other men who may find themselves similarly at variance with powerful manufacturing interests."

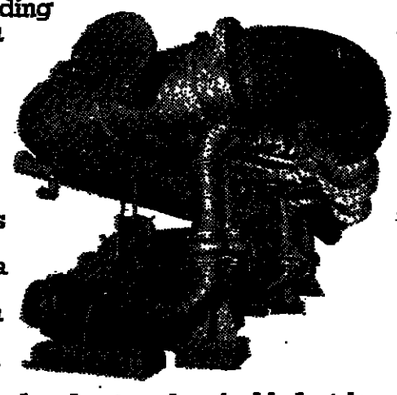


The "Knotted String" of Welding Technical Services.



The man who discovered stainless steel called his autobiography "Knotted String". Why? The answer lies in Harry Brearley's own words. One of Brearley's early jobs as a bottle washer was to "tie together, making a reef knot, pieces of string not more than 6" to 8" long . . . For years, I knotted these bits of string which had been carefully preserved by J. T. (his employer) from the waste paper basket".

No doubt, Brearley saw his life as a series of episodes knotted together. This intriguing analogy can also be applied to the history of Welding Technical Services. It becomes even more relevant when you consider that without Brearley's revolutionary discovery in 1912, WTS would hardly be the specialist fabrication engineers we are at present.



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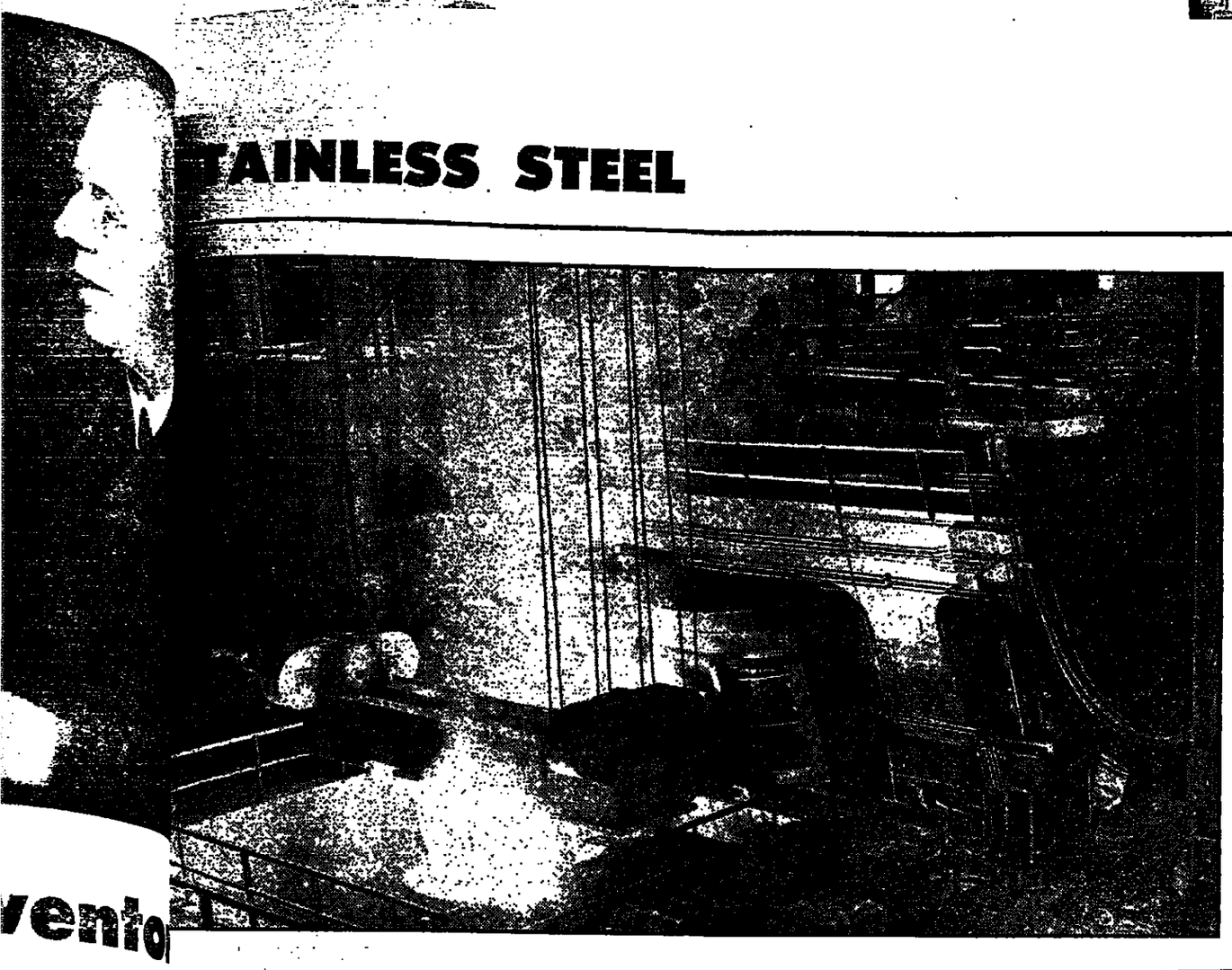
TAINLESS STEEL



tapping molten stainless steel from the 40-ton electric arc furnace at British Steel Corporation's Panteg Works, South Wales

eelmakers tend to be over-optimistic in boom times and too simistic during recessions, and current fears may simply reflect the r short-term outlook. . . . Nevertheless a cold look at the statistics is ugh to numb the hopes of the optimists.'

Tarnished image

by VICTOR KEEGAN, our industrial correspondent

LES of motorcars and consumer durables are ming, yet companies ch supply these industries crucial components such stainless steel sheet and p are in the middle of a ous recession. So stain- steel manufacturers can forgiven for thinking that nge things are happen- to their industry which litionally grows at 8 per each year. In spite of upsurge of consumer land sales of sheet and p are still significantly n on last year.

he explanation lies partly he fact that the destock- cycle, which characterises stage of the steel reces- is much more thorough usual. A combination of e inflation and the idity squeeze has forced panies to run down their ks and work in progress nprecedentedly low levels order to eliminate un- essary financing costs. has been particularly of stainless steel which a higher value than inary crude steel.

t the same time imports e risen to unparalleled hts—40 per cent of strip now purchased from oad—and motor producers e reverted to a policy of ial sourcing" so as not e over-reliant on individ- suppliers of components se output could be cut during a strike. In the years ended 1970, stain- steel imports rose from 00 tons to 42,000 tons reas-exports increased by 1,300 tons to 23,100. orts of plate (sales of ch are much more buoy- than strip) more than bled over this period.

verall the import penetra- of stainless products is ning at over 30 per cent, ich is higher than most ropean countries. What is se, from the point of w of the pessimists, is t this could get worse if Japanese start switching plus production from the to Europe. Imports of p and sheet from Japan to tain increased substan- lly last year, although ance is still the leading porter. Sweden was the ding importer of plate last ar followed by South Africa Japan.

lore imports

Manufacturers of stainless ite, in the public and pri- te sectors, are much less rried than sheet producers ce sales rose 10 per cent t year with the upward end continuing into 1971. is is largely because plate s in the business cycle. ing dependent on capital vestment decisions made o or three years ago. How- er this bodes ill for the ture since plate manufac- rers may feel the backwash the current slump in capi- l expenditure within the xt 18 months unless they increase their exports.

The current recession in ritain coupled with the morseless rise in imports as led to suggestions that e British industry is becom- g uncompetitive. If there any truth in this, it robably would not become vident for some years yet— ut it is strongly denied by anufacturers and stock- olders.

Interpretation of the true rend is clouded by several actors. Most companies trace heir troubles back two years o the strike by workers of he-Canadian group, Interna- tional Nickel, the world's dominant producer. At a stroke this severely restricted supply of an essential ingredient of many stainless steels and forced prices up at a time when demand was strong. This had an important psychological effect on consumers of stainless steel, tarnishing its image as a product with a stable price and delivery pattern.

What was more significant was that companies blamed their subsequent troubles entirely on the nickel strike when what may have been happening was a fundamental change in the supply/demand situation for stainless which the strike coincided with rather than caused. Some producers now believe that even after a substantial revival of the economy, stainless will not resume its former trend of growing at 8 per cent a year. Steelmakers tend to be over-optimistic in boom times and too pessimistic during recessions, and current fears may simply reflect the poor short-term outlook.

During the last recession few steelmakers could see any light at the end of the tunnel and were reconciled to substantial world overcapacity for many years ahead. Yet their fears disappeared almost overnight as activity picked up, and it was not long before most mills were going flat out.

Nevertheless a cold look at the statistics is enough to numb the hopes of the optimists. Current world capacity for stainless cold rolled sheet and strip is estimated at two million tons, against demand of 1.6 million tons. But, judging by existing capital investment plans—which continued unabated during the recession—world capacity will rise to 2.5 million tons by 1975. If demand continues on a lower plateau than in the past year there will clearly be substantial overcapacity in four years' time, even if future projects are slowed down.

The gap between capacity and demand is greater than it has been for many years and this raises the foreboding prospect of continued price-cutting even during the upswing of the cycle as producing countries try to find outlets for their surplus production in the home markets of their competitors.

In spite of this there is some guarded optimism in Britain that the worst fears of the pessimists will not be realised. It is pointed out that one consequence of the expansion of capital investment is that Britain can now produce a number of products which were not previously available on the home market, thereby helping to stem the rise of imports—at least in theory. However, it is also pointed out that even if the products are available, it is not always easy for customers to find the correct finishing in Britain and so companies still shop abroad.

More important, it is argued, the rise in imports has owed much to the "responsible" attitude to the British Steel Corporation in not wanting to undercut cheap imports, thus aggravating the price war. To the extent that this is true, it is not simply benevolence. By law the BSC has to keep to its published price schedules and cannot give discounts when it pleases to match lower foreign quotations.

This denies it the flexibility of foreign concerns which can quote cheaper prices at will when selling to this country. This is a practice largely absent in the Common Market where indigenous companies are subjected to more formal rules about price competition.

A revival in economic activity could, for these reasons, benefit British companies more than their European competitors when the excess production of the latter is sold at home rather than offloaded abroad. This should strengthen international prices and alleviate a situation in which the BSC (and the private sector companies which are forced to follow its lead in certain products) are the biggest losers.

In the longer term the steel industry hopes to benefit from entry into Europe. It hopes to sell more steel directly as a result of reduced tariff barriers and more indirectly as the so called dynamic effects of entry take over, bringing increased sales of cars, consumer goods, and capital goods, with a high steel content. More specifically, entry should mean access to the more stable pricing policies of the EEC and liberation from constant interference from the British Government which has intervened to keep prices down on numerous occasions—a practice which would be against the rules of the European Coal and Steel Community.

More uses

There is still considerable scope for increasing applications of stainless steel once the economy revives. Britain still has a very low per-capita consumption of the products compared with most other industrialised countries. Considerable further expansion is felt to be possible in the building and plumbing industries, catering and the motor industry where there is still resistance to such innovations as stainless steel bumpers, which are more common in other countries. Silencers are another area where stainless could make a breakthrough. The BSC's "Steel Appeal" advertising campaign was aimed at increasing the attraction of steel in new areas.

Perhaps the greatest hopes for the short-term future lie in expectations that the world's major producers will not indulge to the same degree in cut price wars which are in no one's interest—except, of course, the consumer who gains from lower prices. There are still worries that Japan, the world's most efficient steelmakers, will divert surplus production from the increasingly protectionist American markets to Europe. However, leading Japanese producers at the recent steel conference in Toronto hinted that they, too, had learned the lesson of past experience and that it was in everyone's interest to exercise restraint. This is a feeling shared by other leading steelmakers, including the BSC.

Meanwhile everyone is waiting for the upturn. Professional steelmakers claim to see only the hint of a revival and nothing very substantial at that, and they doubt whether the 8 per cent growth of recent years will ever be attained in the near future. However, some stockholders, who in some ways are better placed to sense the early indicators, are more optimistic. One prominent stockholder claimed that destocking was virtually at an end and that soon they would have to think in terms of a modest rebuilding. A revival could not come a moment too soon.

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STAINLESS STEEL

Put a little nickel in

by G. L. J. BAILEY

Machine moulded stainless steel ball castings

THE term stainless steel embraces a large family of steels characterised by their resistance to rusting in everyday surroundings, to attack by chemical solutions, and to deterioration by hot combustion products. Stainless steels are distinguished from other steels by the presence in the iron base of the element chromium in amounts ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. This metal, itself highly resistant to chemical attack, confers its resistance upon the iron-chromium alloy.

Many grades of stainless steel also contain nickel in amounts between 2 and 20 per cent. Nickel, another corrosion-resistant metal, confers further "stainlessness" and additionally makes the steel more readily workable into useful shapes. For particular applications where even greater resistance to corrosion is required additions of up to 4 per cent molybdenum may be made. Stainless steels may also contain minor amounts of such elements as titanium or niobium, added to facilitate welding.

Metallurgically speaking, stainless steels fall, according to their internal structure, into three classes, known as austenitic, ferritic, and martensitic. Broadly, the austenitic steels are more resistant to corrosion and are more readily workable and weldable than the ferritics. The martensitic stainless steels are the least corrosion-resistant but have the greatest strength. The table indicates the composition, structural class, and typical applications of a few of the more familiar grades.

By volume of production and use, the austenitic, nickel-containing stainless steels greatly exceed the other classes. The decade of the sixties saw a rapid expansion, world wide, but particularly in Europe and Japan, both of production capacity and of demand, especially for sheet and strip. So much so that, while the producers of chromium were able to keep pace, the nickel producers, 40 per cent of whose product goes into stainless steel, were unable to bring new resources to bear fast enough to avert a marginal shortage, developing from mid-1966 onwards; this in spite of the fact that between 1965 and 1971 world nickel production (excluding the Communist countries) increased by over 40 per cent to 450,000 tons — an annual increase of over 7 per cent.

The shortage of nickel reached crisis proportions for a few months in 1969, following a lengthy strike at the mines and refineries of the principal producer, International Nickel. By the end of last year, however, partly with the continued expansion of supplies and partly on account of the world-wide recession in capital and consumer spending, the position had swung dramatically into reverse.

Today, it may be emphatically asserted that availability of the basic raw materials and of stainless steel products in the hands of steelmakers and stockists is adequate to support a resumption of the demand that existed before the slow-down. But what of the long-term as concerns supplies of nickel and chromium?

The principal sources of chrome ore are Russia, Southern Africa (including Rhodesia), the Philippines, Turkey, and Iran. Reserves, particularly in South Africa, are certainly sufficient to sustain expected demand until the end of the century.

Chemically, nickel ores are of three kinds, sulphides, oxides, and arsenides, the latter being of little importance. At the present time, almost two thirds of the world's nickel comes from deep-mined sulphide ores, notably from the Sudbury district of Ontario which will remain a substantial producer for the foreseeable future.

International Nickel, from its sulphide deposits in Sudbury and Thompson, Manitoba, supplied over half of world production outside Russia in 1970 and will raise its capacity by 30 per cent to 275,000 tons by 1973. A second company operating at Sudbury, Falconbridge Nickel Mines, has reportedly raised its capacity by about 50 per cent since 1965 to over 45,000 tons/year. The third largest producer from sulphide ores in the non-Communist world is the Western Mining Company, which in 1968 started operations at its newly discovered Kambalda, Western Australia deposits and is now producing about 30,000 tons of nickel a year.

Hitherto, nickel recovered from oxide ores has provided a smaller share of the total—at present about one third of production. Nickel oxide ores, known as laterites, are formed by surface weathering of rock, and occur extensively in tropical or sub-tropical regions, for example, Cuba, Guatemala, Indonesia, and the Pacific islands of New Caledonia, the world's largest source of such ores. Operating in New Caledonia, the French Société Le Nickel has virtually completed an expansion programme begun several years ago to double its capacity to over 70,000 tons per year. Another lateritic deposit recently developed is in the Dominican Republic where Falconbridge Nickel Mines have almost completed the installation of plant to produce 30,000 tons per year.

Completion of the expansion plans of the four producers referred to could raise their combined annual capacity to about 500,000 tons of nickel annually by 1973, an increase of almost 200,000 tons over their 1970 production.

Finally, apart from a number of smaller producers, there are the Japanese refineries which are thought to have produced about 90,000 tons of nickels in 1970 from imported raw materials and have announced plans to increase capacity by about a half during the next few years.

Mr Bailey is assistant managing director of International Nickel.

SOME COMMONLY USED STAINLESS STEELS

Structural Class	Specification Number	Chemical Composition, per cent Chromium	Nickel	Molybdenum	Carbon	Typical applications
Austenitic	304S16	18	10	Nil	0.06 max.	Domestic holloware, dairy plant, hospital equipment, food and drink processing
	316S16	17	12	2.75	0.07 max.	Chemical plant, architectural metalwork, textile manufacture, yacht fittings
Ferritic	430S15	17	Nil	Nil	0.10 max.	Automobile trim, domestic flatware
	432S19	17	Nil	1.0	0.10 max.	
Martensitic	420S45	13	Nil	Nil	0.32	Knife blades
	431S29	17	2.5	Nil	0.15	Pump shafts, machine components

What does the customer want?

by E. ELLIOT Director, the Stainless Steel Development Association

IN 1969 the world outside the Communist countries produced for the first time more than five million tons of stainless steel, a total 15 per cent higher than that for 1968, which had itself been a record. Also in that year, and for the first time since the last war, another country made more stainless steel than was made in the United States; that country, of course, was Japan. Between 1955 and 1969 Japanese output increased more than thirtyfold. Over the same period West Germany, France, Sweden, and Italy increased their production very markedly.

It has been estimated that if plant for making stainless steel is to be used at optimum capacity, Europe and Japan will need to dispose of a combined annual total of over six million tons of ingots by 1975 quite apart from production in the US. In a booming world with capital investment in industry generally going rapidly ahead such a prospect might not have been daunting, but it is no secret that under present conditions both worldwide and in this country, competition between stainless steel producing countries has become more than fierce.

Under these conditions, there is the inevitable temptation to think that the expansion in application of stainless steel which has marked the post-war period is unlikely to continue, but this attitude is shortsighted. As industry becomes more highly technical it will require more sophisticated materials of construction; as standards of living rise, more stainless steel will be required for consumer goods, and in the long term there remains the enormous demand which is sure to come from the developing countries as they overcome their difficulties and increase their per capita income.

In this country stainless steel—part of an industry formerly frequently cited as an example of production orientation—has over the past decade devoted increasing attention to marketing.

One important aspect of this function, namely producing exactly what the customer wants, is perhaps less easy with stainless steel than with some other commodities, because the limitations of the steelmaking and working processes have to be taken into account. Nevertheless, many improvements have been made: the availability of material with a wide range of finishes, including bright annealing, and the expansion of the dimensions available, notably in flat-rolled products, are only some examples.

Increasing attention is also being paid to development generally. The whole process involves the commercial integration of basic and applied research, product development, market development, and sustained well organised sales efforts. Publicity plays an important part in this process, but the demand that it helps to create cannot be satisfactorily met unless the fabricator and final user receive all the technical and other information that they require, together with more detailed consultation as necessary.

Advice

The industry in this country is providing for this through its own development staffs and the Stainless Steel Development Association, giving technical advice and circulating authoritative publications. The message is also being widely spread by means of lectures and symposia, specialised exhibitions and participation in public shows, and regular contributions to the technical and lay press. Research continues in order to solve technical problems, and standardisation aims at ensuring an optimum level of quality in materials and fabricated products.

The question of quality is one which requires clarification in the minds of both producer and user. Stainless steel is a high-quality product almost by definition, but the term quality needs itself to be defined. It goes without saying that the material supplied to the fabricator must be metallurgically satisfactory and suitable both for the fabrication processes that it must undergo and the eventual service conditions.

But requirements regarding such matters as surface finish, dimensional tolerances, and formability must not be set higher than the optimum, since too rigorous demands simply mean unnecessary increases in costs. Thus the setting of standards and careful attention to their observation are all part of the efficient marketing process.

Stainless steel must now and in the future be regarded as a material in bulk supply rather than a very special product always provided in small quantities. Small orders are, of course, fulfilled by the stockist, another important link in the marketing chain.

Markets for stainless steel fall under two broad headings, those that have by now become traditional, and the newer applications; but at any time the overlap between these categories tends to be large. Domestic goods, chemical plant, dairy, brewery, and food machinery, hospital and catering equipment, textile and dyeing plant, and cutting devices ranging from the butcher's knife to the razor blade are among well established uses.

To increase sales to these markets demands detailed study of requirements, and in some cases the provision of more suitable materials — according to application this may mean stronger and therefore lighter and cheaper steels.

The stainless steel industry, in spite of current difficulties, retains its confidence in the future, and its determination, using modern marketing methods to get back on the upward curve of production, sales, and expansion of applications.

The evolution of the stockholder

IN line with other branches of industry, the modern method of stainless steel stockholding evolved in the basis of its present form during the late 1940s and 1950s. With increased specialisation in industry generally, it seemed natural that there should also be stockholders who carried stocks of the special steels which were being produced and used in ever increasing amounts. During the past 20 years there has been considerable investment and development until we now have modern service centres specialising in the supply of stainless steel in almost any form from heavy plate down through the ranges of sheet, bar, tube, circles and blanks, chains, and fastenings.

Many of the advertisements that one sees in trade magazines, on vehicle posters, and in the national press in one way or another say "Let our stock be your stock" or "Let our warehouse be your stores." This is one of the main stockholding functions, to hold stocks of stainless steel in all or some of its many forms, to enable the user to have immediate access to supplies without the cost or problems of carrying stock of high value material. While the small and medium sized order can be supplied "from stock," when larger orders, involving users who have production lines to feed, are handled, it is normal to arrange scheduled deliveries of definite quantities of material at specific times, and for the stockholder to maintain a backing stock of X days. Thus the stockholder's warehouse becomes a reservoir, which helps balance out the fluctuations of supply and demand.

Processing

With the advent of the service centre outlook, there has been a massive increase in the amount of processing undertaken. Where 15 years ago the material was bought and resold in the same sizes, forms, and finishes, it is now normal to either cut, shear, polish, slit, rigidise, or even bend before delivery. In short, part of the warehouse has become a processing shop. Many of the larger stainless service centres have facilities for decoiling, guillotining, and many types of saws, and gas or plasma cutting machines enabling delivery of exact sizes to be made for immediate fabrication or assembly.

A user buying direct from the manufacturer will find that each source of supply has limitations in range—sheet and plate will be from one source, bar from a second, tube from a third, and so on. By purchasing over the whole range and assembling the various products into one centre the stockholder can supply a much broader range than any individual steel mill. Thus, another part of the stockholder's rôle is to be a specialist buyer, who by purchasing larger quantities from a variety of sources is able to compete successfully with the steelmakers. It is not part of his rôle to take the place of the maker, whose function is to manufacture in bulk and use the capacity of the mill to the best advantage.

Every firm which uses stainless steel is a potential customer. The large company purchasing in bulk from the steel mills will at some time require a smaller amount of material for out-of-line production, or an immediate replacement for material which has been damaged or scrapped in production. At the opposite end of the scale is the individual artist, art student, or jewellery manufacturer who would require as little as 1lb or 2lb of material. All are customers of the stockholder.

Fighting

One of the strengths of the stainless steel market from the stockholder's point of view has always been the breadth of the field. From the small tinsmith who uses one or two sheets to the producers of consumer goods.

By virtue of its very high price, the level of capital investment, together with processing equipment, efficiency in warehousing, storage and transport are problems that are constantly with us. Today when users of stainless steel are fighting one another for orders, they are looking for cheap or low priced stainless steel in order to reduce their prices. Due to a world surplus of production chasing a depressed market, quantities of cheap stainless steel do exist. Further, the restrictions imposed on imports by the United States Government have caused the Japanese to turn their attention to the United Kingdom market; this steel, together with much increased imports of South African steels, has created a large surplus on the home market to the detriment of the British producers, the established European importers, and the stockholders who between them have maintained a reasonable balance. While price maintenance is essentially a bad thing, the present trend cannot continue if the special steelmaker in this country is to survive and be viable in future when the pattern of trade returns to normal.

Since its inception the British Steel Corporation has followed a policy which has supported the stockholder. Individual stockholding companies have meetings with various branches and works of the BSC in the normal course of business. Further, almost all reputable stockholders are members of the National Association of Steel Stockholders whose declared aim is to sell British Steel.

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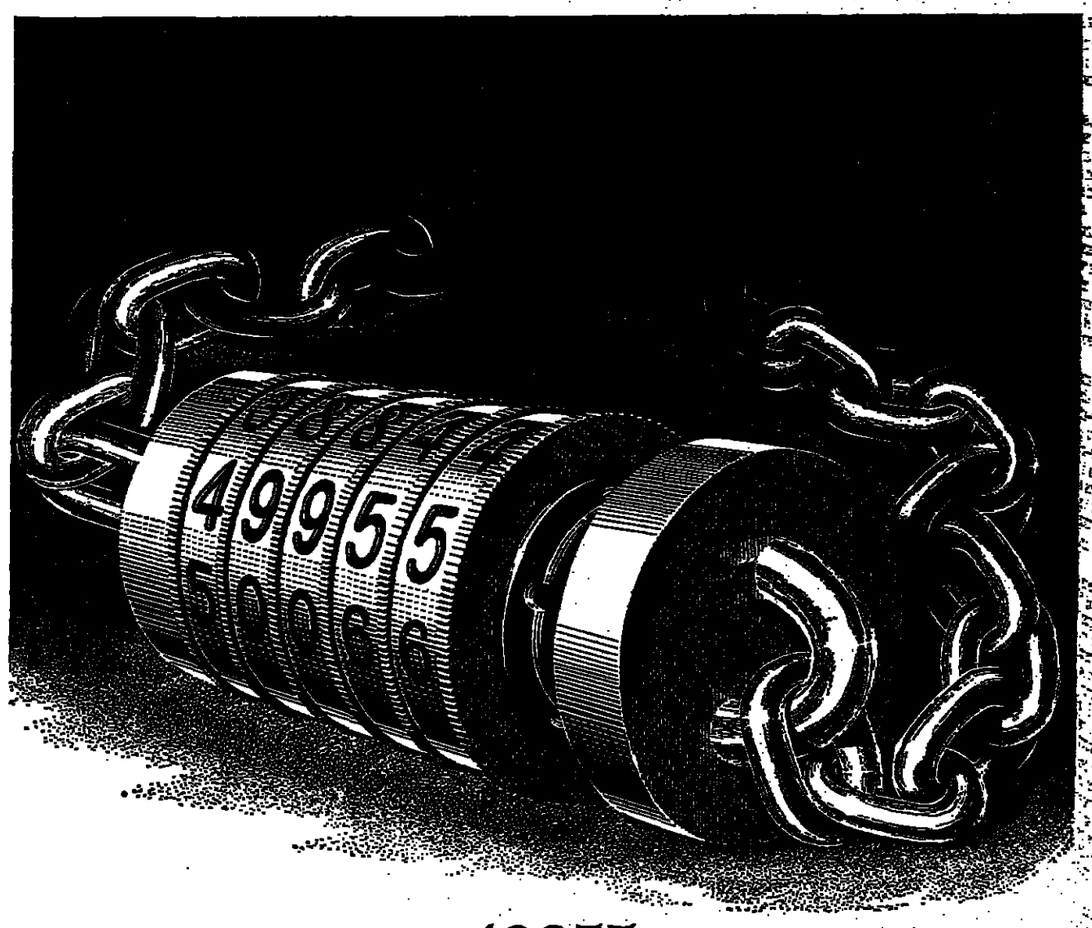

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Nigeria seeks stake in UK oil companies

By PETER HILLMORE

Nigeria has begun negotiations for Government participation in the oil exploration and production activities of Shell-BP, the company operated jointly by Shell and British Petroleum in Nigeria.

Britain gets about 9 per cent of its annual oil requirements from Nigeria, where the oil industry has nearly recovered from the effects of the civil war. Following the militant example of the Arab oil states, Nigeria negotiated a substantial price increase in June.

A company spokesman in Lagos said yesterday that negotiations with the Government were under way, but refused to comment. Reports suggest, however, that the Government might be seeking a large part of Shell-BP's operations, and partial nationalisation has not been entirely ruled out.

Under a recent agreement, the Government took a one third stake in the equity of two foreign companies, AGIP of Italy, and the American Phillips Petroleum, and it is suggested in Lagos that the Government will be seeking a bigger stake in Shell-BP, the country's most important oil company.

The Government is also beginning negotiations with the oil companies to review the price of crude oil in order to offset any adverse effect which the dollar crisis may have on Nigeria's oil earnings.

Nigeria is adopting the tactics suggested by the members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries at their special meeting in Beirut last month.

Its militant attitude is likely to cause problems for the oil companies. During the last oil crisis, in February, when there was a threat of a shutdown in the Middle East, experts had been planning ways to increase Nigeria's production to meet the extra demand. The country's stand now indicates that it intends, in principle at least, to be as determined as the Arabs.

Oil company officials are expected to meet in London in the next few days, to discuss joint measures in the face of expected demands from the Arab states for participation.

Jessel buys 10 pc stake in Herbert

By STEWART FLEMING

Jessel Securities, the City investment dealing house, has bought a 10 per cent stake in Alfred Herbert, the biggest machine tool manufacturer in Europe, and once the pride of Britain's machine tool industry but now in deep difficulties.

Last night, Sir Richard Young, chairman of Alfred Herbert, said his board had been told of the Jessel stake, but he had no further comment to make on it. It is only four years since he was himself appointed chairman of the company amidst hopes that he would be able to rescue it from the immense difficulties which were looming ahead even then.

Subsequently, however, with the industry in the doldrums, Herbert has struggled from crisis to crisis. In the first half of the current financial year the company turned in a loss of [illegible]000. City observers anticipate even worse figures for the period six months to October.

From a peak of above 365p in [illegible] its shares have sunk to a low this year of only 27½p. Yesterday they were quoted at [illegible]

Mr Oliver Jessel, the chairman and founder of Jessel Securities, said last night that he intended to hold the 2.1 million shares he has acquired as an investment.

Mr Jessel was anxious to play down the importance to his group of the Herbert investment: a £1 million investment in a company with assets of [illegible] millions. He expressed surprise at the interest shown [illegible]

The fact remains, however, that Herbert while trivial in stock market terms—the market capitalisation is down to a mere £9 millions—had a turnover last year of almost £50 millions and so accounts for some quarter of the British machine tool industry.

[illegible] hopes this is a base [illegible] recovery. [illegible] my experience of [illegible] industry," he said last [illegible] "in every company there [illegible] 'futile activity factor.' I believe that Herbert can go [illegible] if one or two loss making marginal activities are [illegible]ned off, and I hope to persuade the board of Herbert [illegible] they are overtrading."

Mr Jessel refused to explain [illegible] he intended to do the [illegible]ading. He is not anxious to [illegible] the board, he said, and he would not comment on the suggestion that a full-scale takeover of the company might be [illegible]red.

[illegible] suggested that, judging [illegible] the accounts of Herbert, the return the firm has [illegible] earning on its capital "20, [illegible]r 40 per cent of activities [illegible]oss making and misguided."

Anyone for Gotterdammerung?

On the day of the Common Market vote, ANTHONY HARRIS looks at the recent gloomy news from Europe against a longer perspective.

IF MR DOUGLAS JAY had been stage-managing the flow of news from Western Europe in the last few weeks, he could hardly have presented a less enticing picture of the economies we propose to join. The EEC Commission short-term outlook report talked of deficient investment and a poor trade balance—the sort of picture that Britain used to present.

The "wise men" of Germany are trying to pick a narrow path along the ridge between price inflation and economic recession. With a growth rate below 2 per cent, rising wages and prices and falling profits Germany seems destined for stagnation. The future of the airbus, the biggest project of EEC technology, is in doubt. Above all, the deep monetary divisions of Europe look no nearer to healing, and some Germans are beginning to talk quite seriously of the collapse of the EEC itself. It would be hard to imagine anything less like a bandwagon.

Yet when the OECD growth forecasts—already partly leaked by Dr Otmar Emminger—are published in a few days, a very different picture will be seen.

The OECD sees 1972 as a year of recovery from the slow growth of 1971, with most countries—apart from Germany —joining in. The USA, France, and the UK are likely to do particularly well. How can these pictures be reconciled?

First, one must grasp the fact that a great deal of today's bad news represents the results of past developments: the sharp drop in German profits (and the deep troubles of some German companies) are a clear example. Secondly, the OECD forecast is rather more long range than that of the EEC Commission, or the wise men in Germany—or, for that matter, of our own CBI survey of business intentions.

Clearly, if you are climbing out of the slough of despond, a view of the horizon will present a more attractive picture than an examination of the sticky going immediately ahead.

There is also a difference in method between OECD forecasts and others. The EEC Commission, for example—and the wise men too—give their own view of the future as it seems to them at the moment of writing. That view is at the moment dominated by the international monetary crisis. The EEC Commission says in so many words that its gloomy forecasts for investment may be mercifully proved wrong if there is a quick settlement.

The starting point for an OECD forecast, on the other hand, is the forecasts supplied by member governments. The economists at the Paris headquarters can modify these only on very strong grounds. Indeed, since the great row about Mr Emile Van Lennep's speech in London about British inflation —when Britain came near the point of withdrawing from supporting OECD studies, such was Mr Heath's rage—the emphasis has been strongly on recession.

The forecasts in the present OECD exercise will include bullish ones from the USA, Britain, and France, in accordance with proclaimed national growth targets. These are not necessarily wrong, but it is clearly likely that the OECD forecasts are rather likely to err on the side of optimism, just as the EEC admits it may err on the side of pessimism.

The real problem at this moment, however, is how far any forecast from any body of men, however wise, can be trusted. There are enormous psychological imponderables, caused mainly of course by the monetary crisis. These are reflected in business opinion and stock market movements: business sentiment is always volatile.

But the same manic-depressive psychosis is to be found among professional economists. In the past few days I have talked to economists of international reputation whose views have ranged all the way from boom to bust: from "there is now little to stop a burst of growth near double figures in the developed world" to "for the first time since the war, I get a real feeling of the 1930s."

Attentive readers will know that I myself lean to the side of alarm—especially about our own short-term prospects. At the least, I believe that our recovery from recession will be obstinately slow, as the US recovery has proved to be, and for much the same reasons.

A long recession—and ours has lasted since 1969—creates a habit of caution, about investment, about stocks, about jobs, which carries through to the susequent recovery of demand, and prevents improved sales lifting the economy by its own bootstraps. The basic psychological relationships represented in economic equations are changed.

Such arguments do not, however, apply in Europe. The first year of our recession, was near the peak of a European boom. Germany and Sweden are now suffering a quick—but quite shallow—cyclical downturn from which recovery should, in normal times, be equally quick. France and Italy have already taken determined action to get their economies moving. Other governments will not be long in following this example, if only for electoral reasons.

The difficulty is, of course, that times are not normal. The uncertainty caused by the aggressive Nixon move of August 15 have created grave uncertainty among businessmen in most countries—less in Britain than in nearly any other, thanks to buoyant exports and access to a sophisticated financial market. On top of that, the inability of the EEC so far to agree on any common position in response to the US challenge has caused its own wave of alarm and disillusionment. It is this kind of demoralisation which could prevent reflationary measures working in the usual way.

As a result, today's vote in Parliament is a step forward in thick fog. I doubt that any honest economist could claim anything approaching certainty about the outlook.

Given a reasonably quick resolution of the world financial crisis, the prospect and the mood could be transformed in a matter of weeks, but failing that resolution, there is a perfectly real danger that the EEC will have started to break up before we can join it.

Indeed, the only realistic thing for pro-Europeans to do is to cross their fingers and carry on as if everything was bound to turn out well. Our historic decision, as everyone claims it to be, is strangely irrelevant to the immediate crises in Brussels and in mid-Atlantic. All that can be said is that the EEC, as much as the monetary order represented by the IMF, is an organisation which not only promotes trade and growth, but depends on confidence in trade and growth. When governments are compelled to act in defence of their own employment prospects in a world of recession, international agreements of very kind go by the board.

This now seems widely appreciated. For this reason the US itself has done its best to reflate (when orthodoxy would prescribe a squeeze to rectify the trade balance) and is urging growth policies on all its partners. Unless business is already too demoralised to respond, the long-term prospect should be sound enough, though there could be some nasty short-term frights. If all goes well, it could by the mid-70s be going very well indeed —making our preoccupations with the short-term costs of EEC membership look foolish.

If all goes as badly as the pessimists fear, there may be no EEC to join—or no more than a ghost of the old community. If so, we will certainly want to help in its reshaping. So the gloom of the moment should not weight in the decision. Short-term crises have little to do with long-term decisions.

½M ton ships for Shell?

SHELL IS on the point of ordering five 500,000 ton tankers — the biggest yet ordered—from a French shipyard, according to reports circulating in the industry. If confirmed this would almost certainly be the biggest shipping order yet placed, costing more than £100 millions.

The biggest existing tankers on order are two of 477,000 tons, placed by Globtik Tankers, the London-based group, with a Japanese yard.

New Allied letter to THF chairman

By LINDSAY VINCENT

Allied Breweries last night sent yet another letter to Lord Crowther, chairman of Trust Houses Forte—a move which means that it has not abandoned its unwelcome approach to the group.

The letter, from chairman Joe Thorley, came after a full meeting of the Allied board yesterday. As before, its contents are being kept secret.

As Lord Crowther has already told Allied that THF's attitude is "bid if you want to but we won't give you any help with information," it is hardly likely that the letter was a further request for exploratory talks.

Meanwhile, THF's two advisers, J. Henry Schroder Wagg and S. G. Warburg, are pressing on with preparation of their defence documents. While accepting that the odds appear heavily stacked against Allied, one adviser expects Allied to push ahead with its bid and suspects that it could come today.

This is not an altogether different view from that of the share market. After falling by 10p to below 150p in early dealings yesterday, THF shares later recovered to show only a modest loss.

Pound floating high

The pound quickly established a new floating peak at 2.4946 to the American dollar yesterday morning. It held this level for the greater part of the day, but came off the top to a closing level of 2.4944—still the top closing position since the American moves back in August released currencies from their previously anchored values.

The gain on the day was just three points, a lesser achievement than it seemed even at face value, for the rate had the midweek technical tide running with it. But dollars that were so readily on offer on Tuesday, were in demand yesterday morning.

Though demand later subsided the Euro-dollar rates fell, supply and demand for sterling matched pretty accurately at the new rate.

	Closing Market Rates	Previous Closing Rates
N. York	2.49 7/16-2.49 15/32	2.48 13/32-2.49 7/16
Montr'l.	2.49 3/8-2.49½	2.49 3/4-2.50
Amstrdm	8.3600-8.3700	8.35 3/4-8.36 3/4
Brussels	116.30-116.45	116.30-116.45
Cphgn.	18.09½-18.10	18.09¼-18.09¾
Frankfrt	8.31¼-8.31¾	8.30 5/8-8.31 1/8
Lisbon	68.30-68.70	68.30-68.70
Milan	1527.37-1528.37	1526.50-1527.50
Oslo	17.10-17.10½	17.08¾-17.09
Paris	13.78¾-13.79¼	13.77¼-13.77¾
Stckhlm	12.50 7/8-12.51 1/8	12.50½-12.51
Vienna	60.30-60.45	60.25-60.40
Zurich	9.96¼-9.96¾	9.95¼-9.95¾

Bank of England official limit on US dollar 2.38-2.42. Investment dollar premium 18¼ per cent (previous 19⅜ per cent).

FORWARD RATES

New York 1c. premium to 3c. discount
Montreal 0.02c. to 0.12c. discount.
Amsterdam 30c. to 60c. discount.
Brussels par c. to 10c.
Copenhagen 3¼ to 6 ore discount.
Frankfurt 20 premium to 20 pfennigs discount
Milan 1 premium to 1 lira discount.
Oslo 4 to 1½ ore premium.
Paris 8c. to 6c. premium.
Stockholm 110 to 155 ore discount.
Vienna 20 premium to 20 groschen discount
Zurich 4¼c. to 3¾c. premium
Gold $42.475.

Job cuts raise efficiency

By our Industrial Correspondent

The sharp drop in employment in the past 12 months has produced a pronounced rise in productivity according to figures published this morning by the Department of Employment.

In the second quarter of the year output per person employed in the industries covered by the index of industrial production was more than 6 per cent above the level of a year earlier, which is considerably higher than the productivity levels achieved in most recent years, even when output was more buoyant.

It is likely that this rise in productivity has been sustained since employment continued to drop in July and August while output remained stagnant.

Among the pacemaking industries were motor vehicles, where output jumped significantly on a lower labour force, the gas, water, and electricity utilities and engineering. The only major sector where productivity declined was metal manfacturing.

Figures released by the Department of Trade and Industry show that the country is in a much stronger position than last year to sustain a possible coal strike. Stocks of coal at power stations now represent more than 10 weeks' supply compared with only 7.8 weeks at the same time last year.

Stocks of domestic coal represent 5.2 weeks' supplies

● Fewer jobs were advertisd in the past three months than at any time since 1959, according to figures issued by MSL, the big marketing consultants.

Further cutbacks by Volkswagon

Further retrenchment measures are being implemented by Volkswagen in Germany, including the cancellation of orders for machine tools worth tens of millions of pounds.

A spokesman for Volkswagen declined yesterday to give figures but some estimates indicate that the cancelled orders, which were placed with several German manufacturers, were for a new model series originally due to be marketed in 1973.

Volkeswagen has already admitted that its £250 millions capital expenditure programme this year will be drastically pruned with further cuts next year. The West German giant, whose profit slumped from £41 millions in 1969 to £24 millions in 1970 is expected to make no more than £10 millions this year. With Fiat and Renault struggling to keep in the black this—ironically—makes British Leyland, so often thought of as a sick group, the most profitable motor group in Europe.

Capital expenditure cuts are part of the programme instituted by Volkswagen's new chairman, Mr Rudolf Leiding, who replaced Kurt Lotz at the beginning of October. A second plank of the retrenchment programme is a streamlining of the group's model range which was felt to be becoming too diversified.

'Japan will not become top Power'

The Japanese economy will grow far more slowly than the 10 to 12 per cent generally expected, and Japan will not become the number one economic power as many Westerners predict, an adviser to the United States Department of State says.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, a Soviet-affairs expert who spent more than half a year in Japan to study the country, predicts that Japan's gross national product (GNP) growth may slow to as little as 6 per cent per annum in the late 1970s.

Many of the factors that have contributed to Japan's phenomenal and coveted economic expansion are gone, and others will not continue, Mr Brzezinski says. Among these are low-cost labours, an industry fully protected from foreign competition, US paternalism and the Vietnam war, he told business men at the Japan Society.

Social change, also, will contribute to slowing Japan's economic growth as the nation places less emphasis on business expansion and stresses such areas as social welfare.

US aims won—envoy

Japan's Ambassador to the United States said that the US had won its objectives, and therefore called for the speedy removal of the 10 per cent import surcharge, in a speech in Boston, Massachusetts, yesterday.

He warned that "the real objects of the emergency American trade and monetary measures will be frustrated if the effect is to depress world trade and world economic expansion. The atmosphere of crisis and confrontation has been very damaging to world business confidence," he said.

He added that "the Nixon shock has worked. Currency realignments will now certainly take place.

Warning of EEC sales war

A warning that the High Streets of Britain will be the scene of tough sales battles when this country enters the Common Market was sounded yesterday by Mr Felix Mansager, chairman of Hoover.

Mr Mansager, who was receiving the Institute of Marketing Award for 1971, was speaking in the City of London at the presentation luncheon.

He told the guests—among whom were Lord George-Brown, Vic Feather, and leading industrialists: "I see foreign manufacturers moving in and shouldering each other aside as they attempt to take a slice of traditional home markets. Only companies who can meet this challenge by becoming efficient and more competitive can hope to hold their ground.

"Most businessmen clearly see the opportunities that lie across the Channel. Others see only the horde of Europeans who eagerly await to have a shot at the new sales potential that the United Kingdom presents to them. Such companies have every cause for apprehension. Their fears are not shared by Continental companies who are gearing up and getting ready to stake their claims over here," Mr Mansager said. He continued: "For a nation of marketeers who in the past have pioneered trade to places where even Marco Polo feared to tread, it seems strange that a strip of water just 21 miles wide should hold fears for so many.

"I predict a time, however, when selling to Hamburg or Rome will be as commonplace as sending a load of goods up the motorway to Wolverhampton or Manchester and this will apply to small companies as well as big industries."

Connally 'must go'

US CONGRESSMAN Henry Reuss yesterday urged President Nixon to replace his Treasury Secretary, Mr John Connally with Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board as chief United States international monetary negotiator.

In a House of Representatives speech, Mr Reuss argued that Mr Connally had not demonstrated the attitude required for the US to persuade "old friends and allies" to work out urgently needed international monetary reforms.

Losers falling back

By ROMAN EISENSTEIN

The second development decade launched last year by the United Nations has got off to a poor start and might even run into quicksands before long. A tough and pessimistic report by Mr Edward Martin, chairman of the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD, criticises some crucial aspects of the recent development strategy.

This and other problems make it very likely that the gap between rich and poor countries will widen further and that much of the Third World could end the decade poorer than it started.

Mr Martin shows that last year there was no net increase in the transfer of resources to developing countries. Money flows increased by 7 per cent to $15,500 millions but when inflation credits and private investments are taken into account, there was no real change on the previous year. Much of the rest of the report tells a similar story: Bland statistics conceal embarrassing facts.

Imbalances

The first development decade which ran through the sixties ostensibly achieved its major aim of 5 per cent growth in the national product of the poor countries. Close examination reveals serious imbalances which probably nullify the progress so far as most countries are concerned. The average growth of population was about 2½ per cent a year thus halving the real advance per head. Then, the growth was the overall achievement by all developing countries taken together. In fact most of the progress was made by the few countries well endowed with natural resources such as the oil producing states or where special political considerations applied, as in the cases of Taiwan or South Korea. The populous nations of Asia and most of Africa got very little. They will now be the chief victims of the recent increase in the price of oil.

Changes in the terms of trade against producers of raw materials—and this incidentally is one of the reasons for our own strong trade balance—will probably dash the hopes of another list of countries, such as Zambia, that may have expected to make some progress this year. The world monetary crisis defers any hope of improvement, as Pierre-Paul Schweitzer of the IMF told the United Nations yesterday.

One of the most disturbing aspects of development aid, as shown in Mr Martin's report is the unequal distribution of benefits inside the individual countries. The majority of the population of the Third World, he claims, are no better off even when advances are made. He effectively says that in many cases a greater national income has led to a stronger position for the existing élite.

Mr Martin makes some suggestions for a new development strategy. The goal to be attained by developing countries should not be an average one but minimum targets should be set for each country. This would help the poorest countries which are falling behind the rest. To concentrate aid for those that most need it, some countries should be "promoted" out of the number receiving aid.

CITY COMMENT

BUTLINS

Profit out of season

WHAT CAN one say about Butlins? Having pulled up a little last year with a £260,000 profit advance to £3.51 millions, it now seems to be back in its rut.

Having promised further improvement in his annual report, and trimmed this back to talk of closing the gap at the time of the annual meeting, chairman Mr Robert Butlin now reveals bigger first-half losses and admits that "profit before taxation for the current year will be less than for 1970."

For the first six months of 1971 Butlins has suffered a £929,000 loss, against a comparable loss of £643,000 previously. The first half, of course, always produces a deficit, since during this period the holiday camps are closed for 20 weeks and open for only six. Against the six weeks' revenue is charged most (why not all?) of the expenditure incurred during the first six months. In the second half the camps are open for 14 weeks including the peak July and August months.

Still, this bigger first-half deficit has been produced in the face of a rise in gross revenue from £4.58 millions to £4.87 millions — presumably reflecting higher prices and spending at the camps.

As to the rest of the year, bookings for the whole of the season were materially affected by the postal strike so the 12 months' revenue will fall short of last year, even with increased customer spending at the camps. Additionally, operating costs have continued to rise, and together with £400,000 of modernisation expenditure, will mean a hefty fall in profit.

First-half experience suggests the fall will be in the region of £575,000, but the tone of the interim statement hints that it may be a lot worse. So for the moment Pontins continues to show a clean pair of heels to its rival and any investment in this field has to be in Pontins.

DEBENHAMS

Incalculable, but good

DEBENHAM'S interim results, which exclude the Christmas season and include some slack summer months, hardly give a hint of the outcome for the full year. This time they allow for the halving of the selective employment tax and this makes a comparison with the previous year difficult.

They do, however, show an improving trend of profitability, and that the recovery which started last year is still going strong. Excluding sales of the stores closed since last year, turnover is up by 10.4 per cent to £66.6 millions and pre-tax profit increased by 12½ per cent to £3.08 millions.

The real improvement is even better because of stocks adjustments in the first half, previously counted for the full year, took £100,000 off profit.

Itis the second half of the year that is by far the most important. Last year it accounted for more than 70 per cent of the profit and this in a poor Christmas season. This time Christmas is more likely to result in a buying spree.

This, together with the smaller selective employment tax, and the better return on capital following the closure of the less-profitable stores should bring about a good, though incalculable, rise for the full year.

The shares—up 1p yesterday to 230p—on a PE ratio of 21.3 are in line with the rest of the sector and will probably go higher by the end of the year.

THE BREWERS

Spoils to the loser

BOY FOR the job. After his hasty exit from Truman Hanbury and Buxton only 15 days after Maxwell Joseph made an entry, 37-year-old George Duncan has found himself a new position — chief executive of Watney Mann.

Brewery followers will recall that Duncan and Michael Webster, presently chairman and chief executive of Watney, are close friends: Duncan led the pro-Watney body of Truman directors during the great bid battle. It is hardly surprising that his departure from Truman was not one of those gold-watch occasions.

Duncan then said that brewing was not necessarily the life for him: after a holiday, his plan was to look elsewhere. After all, he is more a professional manager than brewer and his four-year term with Truman came after jobs with Ford of Canada, Hambros Bank, and a management consultant.

But Michael Webster telephoned him immediately after his dismissal from Truman and indicated that they might be able to offer him a post at Watney—and one which held more rewards than the £11,500 he was earning at Truman.

Webster felt the job of chairman and chief executive was getting too much for one man. When Duncan moves in on November 1, Webster will vacate the day-to-day chair and devote his energies to "expansion and development policy."

Meanwhile, all this means that Maxwell Joseph got it right after all. While Watney had to confess that its offer for Truman would have immediately meant redundancies for brewery workers, Joseph said his offer would not mean redundancies at either Truman or elsewhere. The one Truman redundancy is now solved. Cheers!

● Suggestions that the stock market had oversold itself together with Mr Barber's confident remarks about future economic growth, sent the FT All-Share Index up 2.3 yesterday to 179.12. The FT Industrial Ordinary Index was up 6.9 at 412.8.

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France, Russia sign 10-year trade treaty

France and the Soviet Union yesterday signed a 10-year economic, technical, and industrial agreement designed to facilitate cooperation between industry in the two countries and the conclusion of long-term contracts, taking into account requirements and resources of raw materials, capital goods, and techniques.

Special attention will be given to cars and tractors, machine tools, shipbuilding, electrical energy, precision instruments, data processing, communications, steel, oil and gas, coal, mineral extraction, timber, chemicals, light industry, and water.

The agreement also provides for the participation of Soviet organisations in the establishment of large industrial complexes in France, and French participation in industrial complexes in the Soviet Union, and in the modernisation and expansion of Russian consumer goods industries.

'Only beginning'

The two countries will also facilitate the conclusion of long-term contracts for the supply of raw materials required by France. This cooperation will be extended jointly to third countries.

The agreement was signed by the French Finance Minister, *M Giscard d'Estaing, and Nicolai* Patolichev, the Soviet Minister for External Trade.

Addressing a large audience of French businessmen present for the signing, Mr Patolichev said the agreement signed with Renault for the Kama River truck factory project would give the French firm "priority" in construction of the 150,000-*truck-a-year plant. He said this* was only a beginning and expressed the hope that it would be followed by other "more important" contracts.

M Giscard d'Estaing told the audience that he expected trade between the countries to double in the next three years.

Under the Kama River agreement, Renault will be responsible for the complete study, organisation, and necessary supplies for the diesel engine plant. Pierre Dreyfus, the president of Renault, said yesterday that he expected the first contracts for equipment to be signed within a few months.

Both French and foreign firms will be competing for the equipment under the "assistance" of Renault but with the Russians having final say in each case.

Mr Souchkov, president of the Kama River project, told a news conference later that the complex, which he said would be the world's biggest in its *field, would comprise six factories.*

The diesel engine plant, for which Renault was awarded the engineering contract, would be the most important of the six units, he said.

He also said that there were no talks with other foreign manufacturers at present, but he conceded that the project was *too big to be undertaken* by one company alone.

"Our competitors failed to reach agreement with the Soviet Union because they only offered to sell licences for both the engines and the trucks," Mr Dreyfus said. Renault bid for the engines only.

Bouncing cheque?

WHEN Mr P. G. Terry, of Hazlemere, Buckinghamshire, won a Dunlop competition recently he chose to take his prize in the form of a cheque for £1,000. Having ascertained from Lloyds Bank that it could be done, Dunlop decided to surprise Mr Terry with a cheque actually written on a tyre.

The cheque drawn up by **Dunlop's packaging design department and signed by Mr John Simon, the company's joint managing director was presented to Mr Terry yesterday and cashed soon after at Lloyds' St James's Street branch—without problems.**

D Charles request

David Charles, the development and construction group, is applying for a share quotation on the Northern Stock Exchange. The shares are already quoted on the London and Midlands and Western *stock exchanges.*

The decision comes at a favourable time. Pre-tax profit increased from £727,000 to £851,000 in 1970-71 and the dividend has been raised by three points to 33 per cent.

Mr Robin Buckingham, the chairman, reports that thanks to easier credit and higher incomes, that demand for the *company's houses continues to* be "exceptionally good."

He warns of a possible slackening in house purchase later in 1972, but believes that the group's selectivity of prime sites and the underlying firmness of the housing market should maintain the proportion of the profits represented by house sales.

In the field of commercial and industrial property development, he says that the group is now able to trade up into larger and "more prime schemes" and he looks forward to increasing profits.

Company news briefs

Interim results

Shiloh Spinners: 2pc (same). Profit £16,437 (£35,135) after depreciation £32,123 (£31,912) but before tax and minorities.

Newbold and Burton Holdings: 2½ pc (same). Group profit £43,297 (£23,029) before tax of £17,000 (£10,000).

H. and M. Rayne: 1p per share (same). Pre-tax profit £21,000 (£67,000), tax £11,000 (£31,500).

Gillette Co.: Quarterly dividend 35 cents (same). Net income for nine months to September 30, 1971, $44,081,000 ($48,110,800) after tax of $36,506,000 ($40,165,000).

Bridgend Investment Trust: 4pc (2½). Net pre-tax revenue surplus £15,284 (£5,829). The 1970 result does not include figures for the dealing subsidiary as these were not then consolidated.

Bankers Investment Trust: 1p (same) per share.

Frederick Lawrence: 10pc (same). Pre-tax profit £85,621 (£65,802), *tax £34,126 (£29,566).*

Roberts Adlard: 7½pc, to bring interim more in line with final (for previous nine months, interim 3½pc, final 7½pc). Profit for half year £70,000 (£83,957 for nine months) after tax of £50,000 (£53,139).

Ferranti: 6pc (same).

Final results

Myddleton Hotels and Estates: 9pc (8½) making 12½ (12). Profit £103,939 (£100,064) after tax of £36,858 (£50,371) and maintenance provision £107,000 (£91,500).

Kaye and Stewart: Net loss after tax £23,566 (profit £25,235).

Fitzroy Investment: 4½pc making 7½ (9). Profit £35,851 (£50,636) after tax of £11,844 (£2,021).

James H. Dennis and Co.: 2½pc making 10 (15). Pre-tax profit £26,361 (£86,649), tax £13,000.

Duckwari Tea and Rubber Estates: Nil (same) Pre-tax profit £5,205 (18,812), tax £1,200 (£6,671). Credit tax adjustments £475 (credit £6,033).

Longmore Brothers: 55pc (same). Net profit £179,955 *(£188,464) after tax of £121,000* (£147,750). Deduct prior year adjustment £22,750 (nil).

Elpitiya Rubber Holdings: Nil (10pc) for 1970. Interim 5pc for 1971. Profit for 1970 (£3,066 (£2,316) after tax on undistributed income of £2,619 (nil). Interim results for period to September 30, 1971 indicates income from investments £5,600 and profit from purchase and sale of investments £6,000 making £11,600.

W. F. Johnstone and Co.: 6½ cents making 10 (8½) plus distribution of share premium 2½ cents (same) per share. Consolidated profit R1,103,347 (R873,671) after tax of R903,024 (R735,362) and minorities R208,060 (R175,783).

Points from reports

***Associated Dairies:** Chairman,* Mr A. N. Stockdale, says dairy division's contribution is exceeding that at a similar period last year, as is the meat and confectionery division. The superstore division is also on target.

Thomas French and Sons: Chairman predicts that results for current year should show good improvement on 1970-1.

Long squeeze kills hopes of New Day

The results of New Days Holdings, the furniture, radio, television, and hardware group for 1970-1 are most disappointing. A pre-tax profit of £254,000 goes against a forecast of £436,000 and the £418,000 made in 1969-70. Calculations of the board were put out of gear by the severity of the last few months of the credit squeeze. In their view, however, the considerable improvement in trade since the end of the financial year justifies a final dividend of 10½ per cent making an unchanged total of 21 per cent.

The radio/TV and hardware divisions each had a record year. The brunt of the difficulties experoienced before the introduction of reflationary measures *in July being felt by the furni*ture division. A higher level of demand is now being experienced which, with the progressive streamlining of the group's activities, should ensure a much improved situation at the year-end. Turnover is already well up in each trading division.

Tilbury confident of topping target

Profit of Tilbury Contracting is now expected to "comfortably exceed" the £450,000 forecast last July at the time of the rights issue, the directors report in their interim statement. In 1970 the group showed a profit of £400,000.

Profit for the six months ended June is up from £81,000 to £176,000 pre-tax while the interim dividend remains unchanged at 3 per cent.

Heron tops forecast

Heron Holdings has topped its £1.2 millions forecast with pre-tax profits of £1,302,000 for the year ended March, against just £833,000 for 1969-70.

The reasons behind the impressive rise in earnings are an increase of £322,000 in net rental income, higher trading profits from its house-building and petrol retailing subsidiaries, and a six-month contribution from Swain Group, the vehicle distributors.

Heron, whose ordinary shares are privately held, raised £5.5 millions by a debenture issue last April. This is not included in the group's balance sheet but even so the accounts show £2.6 millions in ready cash.

Mr Henry Ronson, the chairman, comments in his report: "With its strong position . . . your company is in a much better position to consider future acquisition." In April Heron also made a takeover offer for Hollingdrake Automobile which valued the company at £2.3 millions. It failed but Heron ended up with nearly 34 per cent of the equity.

Plant changes hit Garford-Lilley

The delay in selling the Derby properties vacated by the textile division and the move to the new Borrowash factory have hit the 1970-1 results of Garford-Lilley Industries and shareholders have to go without a dividend, against 15 per cent last time.

Pre-tax profit has tumbled from £166,301 to only £4,886, although with the help of a tax credit, net profit works out at £10,353, against £88,601 for 1969-70.

The outlook seems brighter. The current year's turnover in all sections is running at a considerably higher level than last year and the board expect much better results for 1971-2.

Newman expansion pays off

The jump from £252,000 to £337,000 in pre-tax profit of Newman Industries for the six months to June 30 seems to justify the decision to broaden the spread of activities through the merger with West of England Securities.

Mr A. Millhouse, the chairman, emphasises that without this the extremely difficult conditions in the UK for electric motors "would have made a dismal picture."

Expansion continues with the acquisition of an alloy foundry group which, in conjunction with Newman Foundries, will provide what Mr Millhouse describes as the "substantial nucleus" of a highly efficient foundry group.

Newman Industries is also taking over a private engineering company in the South-west of England which will add to *the potential of the Newman* fabrications subsidiary.

Mr Millhouse reports that "other significant" talks are being held and he anticipates that by the financial year end the new structure of the group will have reached the point where it will be able to exploit its opportunities.

MARKET REPORT

Barber helps to reverse drift

The Chancellor's optin remarks on prices and econ growth coupled with hopes buying spree if the Comı should vote for Europe stock markets the courag reverse their recent down drift yesterday.

Trading remained very l but, in the absence of se industrial sectors scored a l advance and by the close th Index was up 6.9 at 412.8.

Transatlantic influences pushed into the backgrounc levels of the day in spit leaders closed at their Wall Street's lower openin

Bid situations continue attract a good deal of int while the volume of com news was higher than previ this week.

Government stocks had quietest day for several v and simply drifted lower to losses ranging to ⅛ amon longs at the close.

A few mediums manag recoup early falls of ⅛ b finish, while shorts were again virtually unchanged.

With half-year figures d be published today Dunlo lied another 5p to 140p. City seemed to be takin view that their recent caused by nervousness Pirelli's misfortunes—had overdone.

In the aircrafts sector in tional buyers were again a ted to Hawker, still influ by last week's profit for and the shares closed w 10p gain at 278p.

Teachers had a good finishing 9½p up at 2 spurred by a broker's cir that suggested whisky an tillery shares were too low

The main item of bid was the agreed offer for Li from Trafalgar House. Li jumped 13½p to finish at just ½p under their best Trafalgar suffered—easin to 130½p. Meanwhile Ta the original bidder, was ch by the news, adding 2½p to at 233½p.

Bargains marked to 11,372, against 12,511 on day, and fell back from Wednesday's 13,597.

Fire damag

Fire damage in the U Kingdom reached an esti £9,500,000 in September British Insurance Assoc said yesterday. This was sl below the monthly averag the past year,

CLOSING PRICES

Account October 29
Settlement November 9

British Funds		
Transport		
3pc 68-73	97 1/16	+1/32
3pc 78-88	63	-1/8
4pc 72-77	92	
Consols		
2½pc	39	-1/4
4pc	46½	-1/4
Conversion		
3½pc	46⅝	-1/8
5½pc 74	99	
6pc 72	100 13/32	
Exchequer		
5pc 76-78	92⅞	
6½pc 72	101 5/32	
6½pc 76	101 3/32	+1/32
6½pc 73	102¼	
Funding		
4pc 60-90	97⅜	
5½pc 78-80	93⅞	-1/8
5½pc 87-91	79	
6pc 93	78¼	-1/4
6½pc 85-87	88	
3½pc 99-04	50⅞	-1/8
5½pc 82-84	89⅞	
Savings		
3pc 65 75	92 5/16	
Treasury		
6½pc 76	101 3/32	+1/32
8¼pc 95-98	81⅞	-1/8
8¼pc 80-82	106⅞	-1/8
8¼pc 84-86	105⅛	-1/8
8¾pc 97	101¼	-3/8
8¾pc 97 A	102¼	-5/8
9pc 94	103⅞	-1/8
9pc 92-96	103⅛	-1/8
2½pc 75	28⅞	-1/4
3pc	24¼	-1/4
3½pc 77-80	83⅛	-1/8
3½pc 79-81	82¼	-1/4
5pc 86-89	74⅞	
5½pc 08-12	67⅞	-1/4
6pc 75	99¾	-1/32
6½pc 74	102 11/16	
Victory		
4pc	97¼	
War Loan		
3½pc	40¼	-1/8
Electricity		
3pc 68-73	97 7/16	+1/32
3pc 74-77	90¾	
3½pc 76-79	84⅞	
4½pc 74-79	88⅛	
Gas		
3pc 90-95	23½	-1/8
4pc 69-72	99 15/32	
Redemptn		
3pc 86-96	54¾	-1/8

Commonwealth Bonds		
Australia		
2½pc 70-75	87⅝	
5½pc 76-79	89½	
5½pc 81-82	83¼	-1/8
6pc 74-76	95⅝	-1/8
East Africa		
5½pc 77-83	74½	
N Zealand		
3½pc 81-84	66	-1/4
4pc 76-78	83¼	-1/4
6pc 76-80	88	-1/8
7½pc 83-86	96¾	
S Rhodesia		
2½pc 65-70	62	
Jamaica		
7½pc 77-79	94	

Corporations and Boards		
L.C.C.		
3½pc 68-73	95⅝	-1/8
5pc 80-83	78⅞	-1/4
6pc 75-78	85⅞	-1/8
6pc 72	100 5/16	+1/16
Ldn Crp		
8½pc 76-80	106¾	-1/4
G.L.C.		
6½pc 76	98¼	
9½pc 80-82	107¾	-1/4
Birmingham		
5½pc 74-76	94½	
6½pc 72-73	100	
Bristol		
5½pc 74-76	93⅜	
7pc 74-75	99⅞	
Liverpool		
4½pc 70-74	93¼	
5½pc 71-75	95	
5¾pc 76-78	89⅛	-1/4
7pc 76-77	95⅝	-1/4
Manchester		
3pc	32¼	-1/4
5½pc 74-75	94⅛	+1/8
6pc 73-74	98⅝	+1/8
Middlesex		
6½pc 75-77	96¼	-1/8
P.L.A.		
6½pc 72	100	
Met. Water		
3pc "B"	39¾	
Ireland		
7½pc 81-83	88⅝	

Banks and Discount Houses		
Alex Dis	335	
Aln Hvy	645	+10
A Lthm	255	
ANZB	247½	-5
Bnk Irl	357	-3
Bnk NSW	221½	
Bnk Sctld	301	+2
B'clays	555	+10
Br Bk Com	162½	+1½
Brn Ship	517½	
Burston	82	
CaterR	350	
Cedar	98	+3
Clive	650	
Com Aus	186	-1
Dalton	438	+10
Gerrard	£31¼	
Gillett Dis	310	
Guin MH	110	
Hambros	365½	+2
Hill Samuel	146	+6
Hong Sh	£15⅝	
KeyserU	125	+2½
KingSx	350	
Kleinwort	114½	+½
LBI	238½	
Lloyds	565	+12
Ldn C Sec	173	
Merc Sec	177	+3
Midland	485	+14
Minster As	61½	+4½
Montagu T	282½	
Nat Com	141	+2½
N & Gndly	375	
Nat West	535	+12
ReaBros	210	
Schroders	612½	
Slater W	282	+6
S., StAub	170	-5
Std Chtrd	268½	-2
Union Dis	435	

Breweries		
Allied	118¼	+5½
Bass Ch	123¼	+3
Bddgtons	169	
Brn Matt	380	+5
Bulmer	92	
Burtnwd	78	
Cameron	160	+2
Cty Ldn Tr	112¼	+2
Courage	113	+4
Dvenpts	131	
Devenish	555	
Distillers	144¾	+3½
Greenll W	156	+2
Greene Kg	555	+5
Guinness	169	+1
Hghld Dis	156	
Higsons	132½	+8½
Hull Brew	164	+2
Int Dis Vnt	71	+5
Invgdn Dis	26	
Marston Th	107½	-1
Sc& Ncle	88¾	+3
T'chers	244½	+6½
Tollemche	134	
Vaux	360	-1½
Watney M	144½	+4
Webstor	312	
Wtbrd 'A'	82¼	+3½
Wtbrd Inv	272	+2½
Wlvpln Dly	156	

Commercial and Industrial		
AAH	133½	-1
AC Cars	15	
AD Int	88	
AGB Res	164	
APV Hdgs	227½	
AVP Ind	149	
AW Secs	50	
Aaronson	311½	-6
Aberdare	12	+¼
Aberthaw	140	
Acrow Ord	230	
do 'A'	222	
Ada (H)	7¼	
Adams But	32	
Adepton	96½	+1½
Adv Elec	129½	+2
Adv Laund	38	
Adwest Gp	180½	+5½
Agrialite	106¾	+4½
Airfix Ind	71¼	
Albright&W	27½	+2
Allen	352	-5
All Alders	21½	
All Coll	137½	+3
All Eg Pot	36	+3
All Insirts	19½	
All Poly	80½	+½
All Supirs	276	
Alwyn	41	-2
Am Metal	139	
Am Pwr	48¾	
Amey Gr	104	
Anchor Ch	72	
Anda, Mvr	95	
Adrt Force	84	-4
Ang TV-A	143½	
Ang. Food	47	-1
Ang. Swiss	35	
Angus Rest	72	+1
Applyard	96½	+6½
Arenson	125	
Armtgo Sh	84¾	
Amstg. Eq	217½	+2
A & Nvy S	38	
Ash & L	52	
Ashe Ch	94	
Ass Bisc	146	
Ass B. Eng	8	
Ass B. Fds	65¾	
Ass B. Malt	106¼	+1
Ass Dairies	329	-3½
Ass Eng	82½	+2
Ass Fish	59½	-1½
Ass Fd	32	+4
Ass Hotels	289¼	-3
do 'A'	287½	-5
Ass Leis	11½	
Ass News	139	+½
Ass Paper	19	-1
AP Cem	277½	+3¼
Ass Spray	69	+1
ATV 'A'	185	+2
Astra Sec	28½	-3½
Atlas St	104	
Ault & W	45¼	
Aust-Hall	147½	
Auto-Prod	167½	
Avana	11½	
Avon Rbr	340	+6
BBA	134½	
BHD Eng	185½	+6
BPB Ind	394	+2
BSR	419½	+14
BTR Layl	83½	+½
Babcock	282	+8
B Bailey	28	
Baird (W)	145	+3
Baker P	68¾	+1
Balfour D	80½	
B'berger	28	
Bank Brdge	39¾	
Bnk & Com	15	
Barclay Sec	148¼	+1½
Bardolin	25½	-½
Barrow H	132½	
Barton	72	-½
Bassett(G)	115	+1
Bath & Ptl	37½	-½
Baxters	98½	+1½
Beatson Ck	148	
B'tlity	128	
Bvrbrk 'A'	84½	+1
Beech Aus	34	
Beecham	311½	+5
Bellami Kt	38	+1
Bentalls	95½	-2
Beral'd SW	146	-1
Berisfords	88	
Berry Wgn	48¼	+4
Bwick Tpo	315	
Bestobell	138	+2½
Bibby (J)	85	+3
Bfcated Eg	50	
J. Bliam	48	
Birmid Q	111	+4
BSA	19¼	
Bikwd Hdg	238	+5
Bkwd Mor	44½	
Blakdale	20	
Blendoll P	53½	-½
Bdman M	12	
Bolton Txt	44	+4¾
Booker M	107	-2
Boosey H	228	+½
Boots	286	+1
Brne & H	82¼	
Bovis	288	
Bowater	154	+3¼
Bowthorpe	48½	+¼
Bowyers W	169½	
G. Brady-A	180	
Braid Gp	24	
Branmer	160	+5
Brierloys	62	
Bright J	38½	+½
Bristol St	131½	
B A Metal	63	
BATS	318½	+5
Brit & Can	318	
Br Anzani	41	
Br Bz Cbn	46	
Br Cotton	25½	+¾
Br Enkin	66¼	-1½
BHS	357	+7
BICC	189	+6½
BLMC	48⅞	+1½
Br Match	177½	+3
Br Mohair	38	
Br Oxygen	61½	+1½
Br Ptng Cp	38½	
Br Relay	42	+1¼
Br Rollmks	37	
Br Ropes	186	
Br Sugar	379	+9
Br Tar Prd	38¼	
Br Trmgs	41	
Br Vendg	25	
Br Vita	262	
Britton	24¾	
Broadley	58	
Brockhse	222¼	
Brocks	180	+3
Brook St	160¼	+½
Brooke Bd	72½	-1
Brooks Th	260	
Brown & J	85	
Brn. Bros	195	
Brown (J.)	158	+3
Brown, M	118	-3
Brunning	185	
Bryant Hg	55½	+3
Bunzl	92¼	+1
Burco	94	
Burns And	41	
Burt. Bltn	132½	
Burton Ord	230	
do 'A'	215	+4
Butlins	17	-1
Stfold Hvy	24½	
Bydand	30	
Cdbury Sch	86½	+1½
Camrex	207½	-2
Canning	88	
Capo Asb	158½	+8
Capper-NI	31	+1
C'vans Intl	77	+3
Cbn Elec	30	
Card Cloth	34	
Carlton Ind	112½	
Carpets Int	128½	
Carrons 'B'	34½	+1½
Crgtn Vlyll	37	+1½
Cashmore	177½	+2½
Cavenham	141	-1
Cawoods	166½	+6
Cent Mfg	58	
Centy Secs	13	+1
Chblain Gp	81	
Chlain Php	48	
Channel Ts	65¼	+2
Chansom	96	
Chrgn Gdr	61¾	-1½
Chide Elec	150	+4
Chubb	172	
Clarke, Ch	76½	-1½
Clarke (G)	33	
Ciken Inter	87¾	
do 'A'	87¼	
Clay Cross	138	
Clay (R.)	85	
C Dowdre	118	-1
Clove Drs	113	
Coalite Ch	88	
Coates Ord	109	
do 'A'	106	
Coats Pat	67½	-1½
Cohen 600	82½	-1½
Coley Rin	41½	-½
Cilt. Dick	185	-2
Collins Ord	156½	+3
do 'A'	151½	-1½
Comb Eng	53½	
Compton W	58	
Concentric	58½	-1
Concrete	89¼	
Cope Almn	43	
Corah (N)	74½	
Coronet	17	
Cory (Wm)	367½	+2
Costain (R)	195½	-2
Court Bros	224	
Courtaulds	126¾	+3
Cox H	28	
Crabtree	150	+5½
Crane Frhf	43	+1
Crest Hms	195	
Creda Intnl	345½	
Cros. Hlns	31	
Crossland	19	
Crown Hse	41	
Currys	271½	+3½
Cussons Gr	58	
Customagic	24	
Dallas (J)	107	
Darnell	98	
Davis (G)	156	+4
Davy-Ash	48¼	-½
D Bartos	35	
Dwsn (J)	63	
Dwsn Js	35	
do 'A'	34	-1
De La Rue	286½	-½
De V Hots	183	
Dn Smith	48	
Dbnhams	230	+1
Decca Ord	289½	+2
do 'A'	197½	+1½
Delta Met	101½	+3
Denbyware	103	
Dennis Mt	93	
Deritend St	288	
Desoutter	146	
Devi Secs	298	
Dew G	94	
Dexion C	21	
Diamond S	144½	+1½
Dickinsn R	127	-5
Dimplex In	37¼	+1
Dixons Ph	101	
do 'A'	89	
Dobson Pk	49¼	
Dorman S	148	+8
Douglas R	128½	-1
Doulton	62½	+¼
Dowty Gp	137	
Doxfd S	36	
D & Cubitt	65	
Drakes	282	+1½
Drmld Elec	31	
Ductile Stls	224½	+2½
Dunhill (A	116	
Dunlop	140	+5
Duport	135	
D-Forshaw	93	
EMI	158	-3
ERF (Hds)	166½	
E. Lancs P	32	
Estn Prdco	375	
Eastwood	393¼	
Edbro	100	
Edward L	19	
Eleco Hdgs	27	+1
Elec Ind	10½	+½
Elcmpts As	141	-4
Elect Mchn	53	
Elec Rents	88½	+½
Ellis & Evd	78	
Elswick-H	15	+½
Empire Sts	288	+4
Ems Wool	66	
Eng Calico	44½	+1
Eng Card	32½	
Eng China	99½	+2½
Eur Ferries	166	
Eva Indsts	27	
Ever Ready	203½	+3
Ex Telegph	181½	
Exp Metal	118½	+1
FMC	63	
Fairbarn L	18	-½
Fairclough	215½	-2
Fairey	279½	+1½
Fairvw Es	71½	-½
Fob GB	67	
Felixstowe	208½	-4
Fennor Ord	188¾	-3
do 'A'	169½	-2
Fine Art	31	
Finland J	165	
Finlay (J)	277	
Firth Clvld	128	
Firth J B	121	
Fisons	329½	+8
Fitch Lvll	106	-½
Flovont Elc	6	
Fodens AD	296¼	-4½
Folkes n/v	27	
Forbuoys	155	
Fordath	195	
Forminster	71	
Foseco M	138	
Foster Bros	155¼	
Fothergill	69	
Fram Grp	15½	
Freemans	139½	
French T	146	+5
Frnch W-A	209	-1
GRA Prop	89¾	
Cala Cos	71½	
Gallaher	126	-1
Gelinkamp	150	
Gskll & C	48	+1
Gateway-A	73	
Geers G	12	
Gen & Eng	65½	+½
Gen Elec	149¼	+2½
Gen Eng	15	
Gestetnr-A	145	-3
Gibbons D	66	+1
Gibbons (S)	50	
Gill & D	167½	
Glaxo Gp	380½	+5
Glossop	75	
Glynwed	188	
Gbin BVC	58	
Goldbg (A)	155	
G Egg Gp	131	-1
Gomme	218	+1
Grampian	54½	+½
Granada-A	335½	-7
Grand Met	183	+7
Grattan W	270	+3
GUS Ord	438	+5
do 'A'	421	+5
Cr & Thos	170	
Greeff Chs	59	+½
Green's Ec	165	-1
Greening	35½	
Grnwd & B	44	-½
Gffths Bonl	36½	
Gross C Rg	167½	+1
GKN	371½	+5
Gunn (A)	128	
Gschrie Cp	241½	+6
HAT Grp	84	+3
Haden	240	-2½
Haggas (J)	194	+1
Haighth, D	11	
Hall Eng	150½	
Hall (Mat)	142	+4½
Hall Thtnk	59½	-½
Hanson Tr	166¾	
Hardmn T	29	
Hardy Furn	139	
do 'A'	118½	
Hgreaves	29	
H & Wolff	30½	+½
Harmo Ind	59¼	
Harper J	40	
Harris & S	61¼	
H & Crfld	82½	-5
Hrson T C	94	+5
Hartwells	36	+1
Hisly Stird	220	
Hawker S	318	+10
Hazal (Q)	61	
Hd. Wgtsn	58	+½
Heath G. H	41	-2
Henlys	141	
Hnry A & S	105	-½
Howth Cal	70½	-¾
Howth J-S	398	-2
Hbert (A)	50¼	+4½
Hewden S	53	
Hicking, P	73	
Hickson	420	3
Higgs & H	165	
Highams	36	
Hill (Wm)	120¼	-3¼
Hilton (R)	64	
Hilton Ftw	94	
Hodge Grp	32⅞	
Hoffng S	191½	
Holt Prods	30¾	
Homfray	103	
Hoover	520	+5
do 'A'	513¼	+7
H T & Sky	35½	
Hopkinson	388	-1
Hse of Frs	220	+5
Hse of Lrs	134	
Hudsn (R)	71	
Hwth Mrs	33	
do 'A'	31	
ICI	302	+2
Imp. Metal	89	+½
Imp Tob	90½	+2
Ind Cntrct	35¼	+½
Initial Serv	71½	-½
Int Comb	15¾	
Int C Air	132¼	-1
Int Compts	110	
Int Paint	152½	
Int Stores	77½	
Int Timber	150	+4
Invsk Ppr	35½	+1½
James Gp	25	+½
Janes(HC)	91	-1
Jenks (T)	45	
Jontique	31¼	
Jevons Cpr	72¼	+½
Jayes Grp	94½	
Jhnsn CH	27	
J'son Clnrs	62	+½
J'son Mty	295¼	+10
J'son Rchd	297	+4½
J'son Neph	270	
Jones & S	165½	
K Shoes	195¼	
KMPH	182	
Kalamazoo	171½	
Kangol	95½	
Kenning	88	
Kngln Pal	247½	
do 'A'	247½	
Kent (G)	87	+4½
Kier (J L)	183½	-1
Kinloch	465	
Kirkstall F	53¾	+1
Kleeman In	314	+6
Kwik Save	221½	
LRC Int	127	+1
Ladbroke	360½	-11
Lafarge Or	58	
Laing-A	145	-½
Laird Grp	25½	+1
Lake & Ell	135	-4
Lambt Hw	62	
Lamson In	83	+1
Lestr Cpt	398	-1
Lankro Ch	162½	
Laport Ind	101¼	+4
Ldratte Inv	44	
Lawdon	67	
Lawtex	23	
Lead Ind	187	-½
Lebus (H)	40	-¾
Leeds Ass	119	
Lennons	109½	
Lep Grp	185	
Lesney Pr	44½	-1
Letraset	41¼	
Lewis & P	175	+3
do 'A'	119½	+1
Lex Service	132	-1
Leyland Pt	68	-1
Lidon Hdgs	28¼	
Lilley FJC	60	
Limmer Hl	47¾	+13¼
Lindustries	54	
Linread	78	-2
Lipton (L)	110	
Listor	44½	
Lpl Dly Pst	128	
Lloyd (FH)	63½	+1
Lloyds Ind	72	+1
Locker T	12¼	
Lockwoods	141¼	
L & M Ind	119	+9½
Ldn Brick	39¼	+1
Lotus	88½	-4
L & Bonar	170	+3
Loyds Rtlr	28	
Lucas(Jos)	278½	+4
Lunt, C P	128	
Lyons (J)	570	
do 'A'	544	-2
MFI Whse	201	+5
MK Elec	119	+½
MK Refrig	252	
MTE Cont	30	
MY Dart	33	
Macarthys	141	+1
McC'dale	227½	
McKecknie	84	
Macowards	53	
Macph'son	26	
Mlne Tusd	20½	-1¼
Maden, Irld	17	
Magnet Jy	403	-2
Mlson (W)	79	
Mgmt Ag	149	-1½
Manbre	108	
Mchstr Gar	15	
Mchstr Ship	280½	+6
Manders	59	+1
Mann Egtn	94	
Maple	117½	
Marchwiel	282	+½
Marks (A)	133	
M & Spcr	283	+5
Marley	136¾	-½
Marshall T	132	-1
Mtln News	327	
Martin (T)	75	
Martin W	96	
Martonair	185½	+1
Massey BS	26¼	+½
Mather & P	73½	-½
Maynards	287½	
Melbray G	22¼	
Menzies J	149	
Metal Box	391½	+6
Mela' Clos	113¼	-1½
Metalrax	45	
Metal Trds	36	-½
M'pole Ind	37½	
Mettoy	25	
Meyer	68	-1
Midland Al	99	+2
Mland Elec	111	+3
M-Y Tar d	143	
Miles Drce	105	+½
Mng Supls	62	+2
Mint Bham	62	
Mtchll Con	277½	+2½
Mitchell Ct	45¾	
Moderna	30	
Monk A	104	-3
Monotype	133	
Moores St	34	
Morgan Cr	127	+1
Morris D	95	-3
Morris (H)	41¼	+2
Moss Bros	194	+3
Mowlem	145¼	
Mulrhead	73	-1
Murray	335	
Myson Grp	212	+4½
NSS News	92½	-1
Nairn & W	124	
Nat Carbg	132	+3½
Neepsend	133¼	
Neill (J)	129	
Neville Grp	68	
New Day	34½	-½
Newman T	135	+2
Newmark	170	
News Intl	211½	-1
do n/v ord	210½	-½
Newton Ch	76	+3
Norcros	176¼	+½
Norgren Sh	119	
N Dairies	128¼	
N Devlpms	149	+7
Norton Hld	10½	
N'west Hls	75½	+2
Nighm Mn	328	+1
do 'A'	327	
Nova Knit	244	+5
Nurdn & P	232½	
Nu Swift	84	
Nuttall (W)	44	
Offrex Grp	184	
Ogilvy Mat	216½	-½
Oldham Ill	46¾	
Olympia	132	
Osborn (S)	63¼	
Owen O	51	+2
Ozalid	213½	-2
Page Jhns	139	+2
Park Cake	14¾	
Park'son L	219	-2
Pkind Taxt	27	-2
Paterson Z	420	
do 'A'	382¼	-30
Pearson L-s	142½	+½
Pearson (S)	239¼	+2
Peck (Jos)	27	
Pegler Hily	238	+3
Pmbtn Grp	18	
Perkins(D)	157½	+½
Peters (J)	168	-4
Philblack	117½	+1
Philips	470	-5
Phoenix Tb	78	
Photo-Me	65	
Pkrg (Edg)	133	+1
Pickles (W)	14	
Pifco Hldg	280	
Pikgtns Br	311	+2
Plaxton's	127	-1
Plessey	128	+3
Pontins	29½	+3
Portals Hg	182½	+3
Powell Dff	124¼	+¾
Pratt Eng	50	
Press (W)	52¾	-½
Prestige Gr	188½	-1
Pricerite	54	
Pritchard	49	
Pr Hay's W	339¼	-11
Prov Cloth	246	+1
Purle BH	185½	
Pye Holds	104	
Queen St	14½	
Quick (HJ)	29	-3
Racal Elct	131½	-4½
Rlsm (Ltd)	11¼	+3
Ramar Txt	3	-½
Rank Org	702½	-13
do 'A'	722	-13
Ranks Hov	139¾	+½
Ransm HP	89½	+3
Ransm SJ	135	+5½
Ratclf (FS)	72	
Rayback	101	
Readicut	49	
Rdy Mix C	143½	+3
Rcktt & C	364¾	+4
Redfearn	162¼	+4½
Rdiffusion	95¼	+¼
Redland	107¾	+1
Redman Hn	14¼	-½
Reed (A)-A	285	
Reed Exec	52¾	+3
Reed Int	248	+4
Reed & M	24	+2
Reeves (FJ	63¼	
Renold	370	-2½
Rentokil	135	+1
Revertex	31	+1
Rexmore	182	+2
Reyrolle P	77	+1
RFD Grp	21½	
Rchds Brs	23	
Rch & Wal	74	+1½
Rich. West	35	+½
Rhmmel	143	
Rbtson Fd	163	
Rban Rent	461¼	
Rbsn (Ths)	58	
Rockware	70½	-1½
Ropner H	38	+½
Rolaflex	83	-1
Rotary HS	78	+3
Rown Mck	685	
Rowton Ht	130	+2
Royal Wcs	149½	
Rub Regen	19	
Ruberoid	85	
Rugby PC	144¾	+3
Ryan (L) H	18¼	
S & K Hlds	68½	-1
S & U Strs	38	
SGB Grp	200	
Samuel A	170	
Sandeman	173½	-1
Sandhurst	53	-1
Sangmo W	130	
Sangers	145	+1¼
Savile G	37	
Savoy A	360½	
Scapa Grp	77	-½
Scholes	360	-5
Sct Meat P	187	
Scotia Inv	112	
Scot & Unit	134	
Scragg E	41¼	+½
Sealed Mtr	148½	-1
Sears Hlgs	160	
do 'A'	157	+2½
Seddon	36½	
Sen Eng G	48	
Serck	46¾	-¼
Sharna W	15	
Shaw Cpt	49	
Shaw (Fr)	44	
Shaw (RG)	538	+20
Shpbrge E	84	-1
Sheff Twst	70	
Shiloh Spn	13½	-1
Ship Ind H	276	
Sidlaw	55	
Sime Darby	76	+3
Simon Eng	128	+1
Sktchly A	188	-1
Small JC T	64	-3
Smith (DS)	58	
Smth EHP	13½	
Smth Whit	18	+½
Smith Nepl	89½	+3
Smth WH-A	325	+½
Smiths Ind	187	+2½
Smurfit (J)	108	
S Const	21	
Sthn Evans	136	
Sprrw GW	112½	
Spr Jcksn I	159	
Spillers	51	
Spirax-S E	128	-2
Spirella Gr	58	
Staff Pot H	188	
Staflex Int	64	
Stand Tyre	189½	
Staveley I	64	+2
Sid Sim-A	257½	+3
Steel Grp	151	+1
Steetley	160	+1
Stnbs & So	61	-3
Stewart Pl	73	
Stocklake	145¼	+1
Stone-Drl	101	+2
Stn-Platt I	63½	-2
Storey Brs	48	+½
Stoth & Pit	71½	+4
Stw & Bow	10	
Sturge (JE	82½	
Summers	76	-2½
Sumner	18½	
Swan Hunt	61¼	-½
T P T	45	
Tarmac	223¾	+2½
Tate of L	38	
Tate & Lle	149	
Tayl & Hrt	17½	
Taylor Pal	56	
Tlr Woodr	342	+2
Tecalemit	94	
Telefusion	238¼	+½
Tele Rents	216¼	-1½
Tesco	74	+2
Text Jersey	134½	+1
Thoms Ors	77½	+¾
Thorn	408¼	+7
do 'A'	407½	+8
Tilling (T)	121½	+1½
Timpson-A	49	
Tiss Mich	39	-1
Tiser	36	+1
Tob Sec Tr	134	+1
Tmlns FH	25	
Tower Asts	44	
Tz Km Mi	151	+6
Traff Cpts	48	+3
Trnmer G	93	+5
Tr Ch Eng	22	
Trans Dev	86¾	
Travis & A	154	+1
Trident-A	62¾	+1½
Triplex FG	86	+2
Triplex H	128	
Tr Hses Ft	153	-3
Trutex	162¼	-2
Tube Invs	414	+4
Tunnel-B	193	
Turner & N	161	+5
Trner Man	74½	
Trnr (Ray)	127	+1
Turriff C C	47	+1
Twyfds H	130	
UK Opt In	92	
Ultra El	21	
Unigate	135¾	
Unilever	285¾	+½
Utd Bisc	213½	
Utd Bld M	124	-1
Utd Drps	131¼	+3
Utd News	293	+2
Utd Scient	65½	-2½
Utd Trans	150¼	+1½
Utd Wire	33½	+1
Univ Grnd	96	
Uchrome I	27	
V de Trv A	36½	+2½
Vale (T)	73	+3
Vantona	55	
Venesta	53½	+½
Vickers	72¼	+3
Vici Carpt	38	
Vita-Tex	72½	+½
Vokes Grp	81½	+1½
W.G.I	43	
Wadd J-B	237	
Wad Strng	33½	+1
Wadkin	120	
Wagon Rep	147½	-1½
Wallis (FJ)	174½	-1
Walmsley	83	-3
Ward & C	160	+6½
Ward (TW)	362	
Wardle (A)	45	
Wardle (B)	17½	
Wa Wr Ro	36½	+½
Wrwck Eng	18	+1
Watts Blke	145½	+3½
Wedgwood	197½	+6½
Weir Grp	74½	+3½
Wilmn Eng	43	+½
West (A)	41¾	-1
W Cmb SM	13	
Westingh's	299½	+3
Wstlnd Air	45½	+½
Weston Ph	67	
Whatlings	7	
Whessoe	68¼	+3
White Chlk	48	
Whitecroft	110	+1
Whttlm W	65	
Wigfall (H	177½	
Wilkes (J)	142	-3
Wilk & M	59	-1
Wilk Swd	42	
do 'A'	32½	
Wilk Tr C	190½	
Wilms F	19	
Wlms & J	18	
Wilws-Frn	35	
Wilmot Brd	84	
Wimpey G	298½	-½
Wndsrs Sl	196½	
Wisly-Hus	143½	
Wolst BZ	249	
W'ton Die	19½	
Wood Hall	93½	+3¼
Wood W	49	
Wdll-Duck	89	
Woodhead	189	+3
Whs & Rx	40	
Wicombrs	54	
Woolworth	74½	+1½
Wrghs Bls	50	
Yks Dye C	253	
Yks FWS	22	+1

Financial Trusts		
Armour T	64	
Aust Agr	42½	+½
Brit Debt S	205	
BET dfd	133	+3
Charth'se	75	
Comm Sec	62	
D Mail A	502	+4½
Dalgety	168	-3
FC Finance	176	+1
FNFC	226	+3
Hawtin	41½	+1½
Inchcape	448½	-6
Ind Fin Inv	140	
Jessel Secs	266	
Knlton Inv	101½	+½
Law Deb C	125	-1
Lloyds & s	189	+2
Merc Cred	196½	+1
Ralli Intl	123¾	+1½
River & M	164½	+1
T&A Aust	158	
UDT	213½	-3
Vavasseur	143½	
Wagn Fin	137½	+1
West Crdt	38	
White Drw	44	

Insurance		
Bowring	483	+2½
Britannic	222½	+6
Comm Un	467	+9
Eagle Star	442½	+10¼
Equity & L	294½	+10½
Excess	247½	
Fenchurch	84	+1½
do-A	80	
Genl Accdt	167¼	+5
GRE	258	+10
Hammond	90	
Heath C E	202½	
Howden A	156	+2
Legl & Gn	316	+15
Les & God	254	-1
L & Mchst	144	+1½
M Wrlson	248	
Mercury	185½	-1½
Minet Hld	242½	
Orion	637½	
Pearl	386	+8
Phoenix	257	+9
Price Fbs	292½	-3
Prov Lf-A	178	
do-B	170	
Prudential	172	+6½
Refuge B	170	
Royal	408	+12
Sedgk Coll	219	+2½
Stapleqrn	286½	+11
Sun Al & L	508	+7½
Sun Life	75	+1
Trade Ind	490	
Victory	425	
Whm-Rch	286	

Investment Trusts		
Alnca Inv	196	
Alnce Tr	190	
Amer. Tr	255	
AA Sec C	82	
Ashbne In	34	+1
Ashdn IT	125	
Atlan AT	81½	
Atlas Elec	138	+1
Bankers Inv	109	
Bay Hall T	170¼	-1
Brit Am	54	-½
Brit & For	83	-1
Brit Ass T	72½	
Brit Inv Tr	158½	
CLRP	110	
Cable Tr	138	+2
Caled Tr	75½	
DO 'B'	81	
Cannon St	83¼	
Carlio IT	186	
Cen & Shr	38½	+3¼
Charl IT	106	-1
Cty & Cnl	237¼	
Clydsle I	76	
Cons T Dfd	150	
Deb Corp	184	
Der T Is	168	
do Caps	198	
Elec T Ord	84	+½
do 'B'	82	
Eng & Int	96	
as Duties	480	
Evr-Rdy Tr	134½	-½
First Union	26½	-1
For & Col	136	
Fundivest	28	-¼
do Cap Sh	328	
Gen Stock	273	
Giltspur	162½	-1
Glendovon	161½	
Globe IT	139	
Grt Stk dfd	135	
Grange T	136	
Gr Nor IT	100	
Gres IT	93½	
Hambros-A	138	
do 'B'	130	-1
Harcros IT	37	
Hill (P) IT	172	+2
Hume-A	79¼	+½
do 'B'	77	+1
Ind & Gen	122	
Inv T Cp	161	+3
Ldn M Sec	109¼	
M & G Is	126½	
do Caps	138	+1
Merc IT	32	
Merchs T	54½	
N Thrgm Is	31¼	
do C Ln St	169	+3
Omnm Df	133	
Prem In	157½	+½
Robeco	£21½	-¼
Rolinco	£22¼	-¼
Rchld IT	448½	+1
Scot Am I	111	
Sec Al Tr	166½	
Sec Br AT	215	
Sec Cons T	112	
Sec Gr Nl	86	
do 'B'	87½	
Standard	126	+½
Sterlg GT	346	+21½
Stckhld IT	362	-3
Throgm Tr	62¼	+1½
Trpvest Is	38	
do Caps	270	
Triumph	217	+4
Trust Corp	166½	+1½
Union Com	110	+½
Utd Br Sec	163	-1
W Stck IT	43	

Mining		
A-A Corp	214	+4
A-A Inv T	£15¼	+⅜
Ayr Hm T	72½	
Brit Tin W	189½	-4
Blyvr GM	117	
Bracken M	41	+2
B Hill Prp	474	-1
B Hill Sth	93½	+1
Buffs GM	168	+5
Crter Cons	176½	+1
Chthll Fin	18½	
CAST	136	+17½
Cons GF	166½	+3
CMTG&D	197½	-5
Corner HSI	28	
D Beers Pr	213	
do DFD	178½	+1
Doornftin	134	+2
E Gedul M	18½	
E Rand Pr	9	
Fr Stt Ged	415	+2
Geduld Inv	145	-10
Gen Minin	785	
Groot Prop	16½	
Hmp GMA	187½	+2
Harmony	50	
Hbeest GM	145	-5
Jburg C In	850	+75
Kloof GM	198	-1
Leslie GM	28	
Lond Tin	119½	
Lonrho	59	-2
Loraine	16	
Malay Tin	148½	-1
Msma (Tr)	194½	
Mid Wit W	122¼	
MTD (Ma)	102½	
Nw Bkn Hll	298	-12
Nth B Hill	63	-½
OFSIT	437½	-5
Pahang C	53½	+2
Potgt Pts	77½	+3
Pres Brnd	462	+2
Pres Steyn	394	+2
Rnd Ls V	6	
Rnd Select	448	+7½
Randfontein	£5½	
Rio Tinto Z	196½	-8
St Helena	433	
Selec Trust	487½	+10
SA Land	76¼	
S Kinta C	79½	-1
Stifnt GM	33	
Sub-Nigel	57¼	
Tangyka C	146	-½
Tronoh M	61½	-1
Union Crp	134	+½
Vaal Reefs	383	+10
Vgost GM	51	+1
Vlkintein	48	
Vogels Ml	38	
Walkom	76½	+2
W Drfntn	728	-2½
W Rand C	29½	-1
W Rand In	567¼	+12½
W Wits A	485	-7½
W Deep L	330	+5
West Holds	712½	-5
W Mln Crp	110	+4
Winkelhk	133½	+2½
Zbsia Cons	70	-4
Zblan AA	177½	-5

Oil		
A-Ecudar	91	-1
Attock Oil	99½	+3½
Brit-Borneo	183	+5
BP	585	-5½
Burmah	339½	+6½
Prem Cons	Susp	
R Dutch P	£18⅝	
Shell Trns	352	+5
Trind Can	157	-1
Ultramar	357½	-½
Walkers	70	+1
IC Gas A	445½	+5

Property		
Allance P	117	
Allied Lnl	67½	
Amal IP	356	
Artagen P	126	
Bmont Prp	99	
Berk P I	136	
Bradfd Prp	158	+3
Brit Land	120	+½
Brxtn Est	117	+1
Cap Coun	93½	+½
Cen Dist	178	+2
Ctrvcl Est	78½	
Cwood All	87½	+½
Chfield Pr	153	
Cty & Cty	43½	
Daejan H	73¼	
Edger Inv	179½	
Est Prp Inv	190	
Evans Ldns	97¼	+½
Fore S Inv	16½	-¼
Gr Junctn	164	
Grt Port E	261	-1
Grvwood S	34½	
Hmmrsn-A	539½	
Hslmre Est	158	
Lane Sec I	170	+2
Law Land	405½	+1
Lynton	97	
MEPC	172½	
Mlview Est	31	
Mucklow	118	
N Brit Pr	185	-5
Oddenino's	268	+5
Peachey Pr	114¼	+½
Prp Rev-A	156	
Prop Hldg	192	
Raglan Pr	16⅝	+⅛
St Martins	158	-1
Samuel Prp	365	
Scot Met P	112	+1
Slough Est	83	
Star (GB)	286	+6
Sterling-Est	212	
Stock Conv	697½	+10
Sunley (B)	227	
Tn & City	108¼	+4½
Tn & Com	132	+4
Trafgr Hse	130½	-3
Traffd Pk	81	
Utd Real	226	-4½
Webb (J)	17½	
Wmnster T	71	

Rubber		
Gldn Hope	47	
Grnd Cent	3⅛	
H Lowld	39	+½
Kuala L-K	28¼	
Ldn Asiat	47½	
Malay Plt	16¼	
Patalng R	44¼	+½
Seafld Am	69	

Shipping		
Br & Com	311	
Comm Br	181	
Court Line	168	+1
F Withy	318	+3
Houlder B	370	
Houlder L	215	
Jacobs (J)	54	+½
LOFS	58	
Mchtr Lnrs	61	
Ocean SS	115	+1½
P O Dfd	160¾	+2½
Reardon S	63	
Runciman	244	

Tea & Coffee		
A A Inv	38½	
Assam FT	68¼	+1
Ceylon AT	23	
Ceylon TP	180½	
Doears H	30	
Empire H	57¼	
Jokai TH	82½	
Jorehaut H	61½	
Lunva T	47	
Sdrd TH	55	
Warn TH	51	

Birmingham & Northern		
Bamfords	39	
Belgrave	57½	
Boulton	36½	
Br Nthrup	22	
Bronx-Eng	47	-1
Castings	31	
Clough A	13¼	
Cranes	18	
Dunks	40	
Dwg Hill	44½	
Elmrd Reg	49	
Emms	38	
Excalibur	7 ex cap	
Gardner L	282¼	+2½
Halm Sigh	33¼	
Hales Prp	18	
Hangra Mr	125	
I o M	32½	
Lye Trdg	78	
McLean	178	
Nwy Tyle	82½	
Newman	18	
Peel Mls	19	
Pochin	30	
Preedy	19	
Priest	30	
Rch Lec	35½	-1
Scd C Prp	21½	
Smith W	83½	
Stag Line	98	
Thgr Brdx	19½	
Tinsley Stl	67½	
Vale Thms	72½	-1
Vincent	30	
Walker A	28½	
Wiks Gdwn	13	
Wrenson	30	+1
Wykes L	22	
Zinc All	13	

UNIT TRUST PRICES

	Bid	Off
Abacus Management		
Giants	36.9	38.8
Growth	30.8	32.5
Income	30.5	32.5
Allied Hambro		
Allied 1st	46.1	48.8
Br I 2nd	48.4	50.2
Capital	*53.2	55.6
El & I Div	*34.3	36.0
Equity	28.3	29.9
Growth	29.8	31.5
High Inc	*39.8	42.1
Met & M	*36.6	38.5
Ansbacher		
N Am	*41.4	44.4
Archway		
Capital	109.8	115.6
Inc	123.3	129.8
Barclays Unicorn		
Capital	59.7	63.7
Financial	48.8	52.5
General	*36.6	38.2
Growth	30.8	32.6
Income	54.6	57.8
Pgrssive	59.6	61.6
Recovery	26.0	27.5
Trustee	100.2	106.0
500	47.5	50.6
Baring Brothers		
Stratton	135.6	139.2
do Acc	142.4	146.8
W. Brandt's		
Capital	*109.9	112.0
Accum	111.8	115.0
Inc	117.8	121.0
Bridge		
Inc	*152.0	159.0
Cap	*148.6	154.0
British Life		
Capital	30.8	32.8
Balanced	31.0	32.8
Dividend	32.4	34.3
Opt (Ac)	32.0	33.9
Brown Shipley		
Fund	134.1	138.1
Acc	137.1	143.1
Canada Life		
C'lfe Inc	24.3	25.6
do Acc	24.3	25.6
Charterhouse Japhet		
Capital	*26.4	27.8
do Acc	*26.6	28.0
Discretionary		
Income	86.5	92.2
do Acc	93.3	97.2
Dowgate		
Dowgate	146.6	154.5
Ebor		
Capital	50.0	52.9
C P's Ch	*109.1	115.4
Com'dity	35.2	37.2
Financial	36.4	38.6
General	56.5	58.5
High Rt	73.6	77.8
Pr & Bldg	79.7	84.2
Universal	33.3	34.2
Edinburgh Secs.		
Crescent	29.2	30.7
do Inc	29.8	31.5
Internti	32.8	34.3
Equity & Law		
Eq & Law	*47.1	49.5
Family Fund		
Family Fd	60.2	63.4
First Provincial		
High Dist	32.5	35.2
Reserve	37.2	39.3
Framlington		
Fram'lt	*52.6	55.2
Friends Provident		
Frnds Prov	31.8	32.8
do Acc	31.8	32.8
G & A Trust Managers		
G. & A	25.8	27.3
Govett		
Stk'hld's	120.6	125.0
do Acc	135.6	138.2
Guardian-Hill Samuel		
Guard Hill	76.1	75.0
Hambro Abbey		
Ham Ab	35.3	37.3
H A Inc	38.9	41.4
Hambros		
H. Fund	34.1	37.6
Recovery	72.1	75.6
Smaller	210.5	217.4
Sec of Am	42.8	47.1
Henderson		
H'd Gross	137.5	140.5
Hill Samuel		
British	125.4	132.1
Capital	223.6	234.3
Dollar	*38.3	41.3
Financial	*62.6	65.8
Income	169.0	177.0
I'national	94.5	99.5
Security	39.4	41.5
Intel		
Intel Inv	69.8	73.5
Janus Securities		
Growth	32.7	32.9
Raw Mat	32.7	30.5
Sec Inv	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janus Securities		
Capital	23.5	25.5
C'modity	29.9	30.9
Compound	24.0	25.0
Int. Grth	28.7	29.7
Sect Ld	30.9	31.9
Jessel Britannia		
Br C Plus	*40.2	43.1
Br Gen	*34.1	36.8
Cap Grth	*35.4	37.8
City of Ld	52.2	53.6
Extra Inc	28.8	30.7
Gold & G	68.0	72.4
Income	38.2	40.8
Invest	27.2	28.9
New Iss	44.2	47.0
Plan: & G	*34.5	36.2
Prop & G	16.4	17.6
Selective	*38.2	40.3
Key Fund Managers		
Capital	63.3	66.5
Income	68.4	69.8
Legal & General Tyndall		
Dist	52.0	54.6
Acc	52.6	55.2
Lloyds Bank		
1st Inc	43.0	45.1
do Acc	47.8	49.9
2nd Inc	45.5	47.7
do Acc	47.9	50.2
3rd Inc	*59.4	61.9
do Acc	61.0	63.6
London Wall		
Capital	57.5	59.9
Export	32.2	34.1
Financial	62.5	65.5
do Acc	64.1	68.2
High-Inc	39.2	41.5
H-Inc Sci	*31.7	33.6
Ld & Wall	*27.1	28.7
Special Sit	20.8	22.0
Stronghold	35.8	37.1
Mallet & Wedderburn		
Overseas	24.1	25.7
Minster		
Minster	41.5	43.6
Morgan Grenfell		
Capital	114.9	117.1
Insurance	£12.45	£12.70
M. & G. Group		
Charifund	324.8	337.3
Compound	56.6	58.1
Dividend	69.2	72.0
do ACC	91.6	95.3
FITS	52.0	55.0
do ACC	54.0	57.1
General	110.2	118.9
do Acc	133.7	144.2
Japan	53.2	56.1
Magnum	157.3	162.0
do Acc	166.6	171.8
Mid & G	*97.8	100.9
do Acc	120.7	125.5
Pension	*104.6	106.8
Recover	79.4	82.6
Second	102.2	107.8
do Acc	124.5	131.3
Special	79.5	87.5
do Acc	84.3	92.7
Trustee	*97.6	103.5
do Acc	135.5	142.6
M. & G. (Scotland)		
Clyde Gen	*55.5	57.7
do Acc	60.6	63.0
C Hg Inc	51.4	53.5
do Acc	56.9	59.2
Mutual Managers		
Blue Chip	36.7	38.
High Yld	*31.6	33.6
Income	*67.6	70.0
Sec Plus	42.4	44.4
National Group		
Domestic	*39.2	41.2
Gs Id Pwr	49.3	51.2
High Inc	*58.6	62.2
Nat'h 'Ts	62.4	65.6
Nufits	46.0	48.5
N Rsrcs	51.2	53.9
Scot	*49.2	52.5
Security	61.4	64.5
Shamrock	48.2	50.7
Shield	37.6	39.5
National Provident		
NPI Gth	37.6	39.6
Nel Managers		
Nelstar	*52.4	55.1
Oceanic Managers		
F'ncial	32.8	34.6
General	*27.0	28.7
Growth	46.4	48.1
High Inc	*24.7	26.2
ITU	*24.5	26.0
Overseas	19.4	20.6
P'formance	*41.0	43.6
P'grssive	22.6	23.9
Recovery	26.7	28.1
Pan-Australian		
Pan Aust	32.8	36.1
do Acc	38.1	40.7
Pearl-Montagu		
Growth	24.0	25.7
do Acc	24.0	25.7
Income	34.6	36.5
Pri-Mont	32.8	34.6
do Acc	34.2	36.0
Pelican Administration		
Pelican	*31.6	33.5
Portfolio Managers		
Capital	31.2	33.2
Practical Invest		
Practical	*130.	[illegible]
do Acc	141.	[illegible]
Provincial Life		
Prolific	59.	[illegible]
Prudential Trust		
Prudential	*32.	[illegible]
Save and Prosper		
Atlantic	71.	[illegible]
Capital	31.	[illegible]
Europn G F	47.	[illegible]
Financial	58.	[illegible]
General	38.	[illegible]
High Yld	*38.	[illegible]
Income	34.	[illegible]
Insurance	62.	[illegible]
I.T.U.	*33.	[illegible]
Japan	*29.	[illegible]
Trident	63.	[illegible]
Schroder Wagg		
Capital	102.	[illegible]
do Acc	106.	[illegible]
Europe	39.	[illegible]
General	61.	[illegible]
do Acc	83.	[illegible]
Income	113.	[illegible]
do Acc	124.	[illegible]
P'n's Shty	133.	[illegible]
Recovery	141.	[illegible]
Special Ex	164.	[illegible]
Scotbits Securities		
Scotbits	47.	[illegible]
Scotxm Gth	141.	[illegible]
Scotxm Yld	121.	[illegible]
Scotfunds	*162.	[illegible]
Scotgrwth	43.	[illegible]
Scotmp	121.	[illegible]
Scotshares	43.	[illegible]
Scotylds	41.	[illegible]
Scot Inc	*27.	[illegible]
Slater Walker Management		
Assets	37.	[illegible]
Capital	27.	[illegible]
Financial	36.	[illegible]
Growth	45.	[illegible]
High Inc	44.	[illegible]
Surinvest Management		
Future Inc	37.	[illegible]
Growth	46.	[illegible]
Finance	18.	[illegible]
Raw Mat	39.	[illegible]
Target Management		
Consumer	36.	[illegible]
Equity	38.	[illegible]
Financial	54.	[illegible]
Exempt	136.	[illegible]
do Acc	120.	[illegible]
Growth	31.	[illegible]
Income	*28.	[illegible]
Invest	24.	[illegible]
Prfrnce	*16.	[illegible]
Prof'sional	144.	[illegible]
Target (Scotland)		
Eagle	34.	[illegible]
Thistle	34.	[illegible]
Trades Union		
T.U.U.T.	45.	[illegible]
Transatlantic		
Barbican	36.	[illegible]
do Acc	37.	[illegible]
B'ingham	54.	[illegible]
do Acc	56.	[illegible]
Glen	*58.	[illegible]
do Acc	62.	[illegible]
Merlin	62.	[illegible]
do Acc	63.	[illegible]
Vanguard	43.	[illegible]
do Acc	45.	[illegible]
Trustee & Profes		
Capital	19.	[illegible]
Income	26.	[illegible]
Tyndall Manag		
Capital	118.	[illegible]
do Acc	126.	[illegible]
Exempt	108.	[illegible]
do Acc	117.	[illegible]
Income	95.	[illegible]
do Acc	126.	[illegible]
Local Auth	93.	[illegible]
do Acc	99.	[illegible]
Tyndall Nat. & Commercial		
Capital	128.	[illegible]
do acc	135.	[illegible]
Income	125.	[illegible]
do Acc	133.	[illegible]
Tyndall Ulster		
Ulster	62.	[illegible]
do Acc	64.	[illegible]
TSB Managers		
TSB	24.	[illegible]
do Acc	26.	[illegible]
Ulster Hambro		
U H Gth	31.	[illegible]
Vavasseur Group		
Capital	34.	[illegible]
Cap Expan	[illegible]	[illegible]
C'wealth	*62.	[illegible]
Enterprise	122.	[illegible]
Essent Min	36.	[illegible]
Financial	[illegible]	[illegible]
High Inc	33.	[illegible]
I Achmnt	31.	[illegible]
Inv Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leisure	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midlandor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil & Eqy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orthodox	[illegible]	[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

MARKET ROUNDUP

Barclays helps reverse drift

Alliance confirms record trend

...o building societies yester- ...reported that advances to ...e buyers were running at ...d levels.

...Roy Cox, general manager ...Alliance Building Society, ...ing at the opening of a ...branch in Southend, said ...dvances to home buyers ...running at a substan... higher level during 1971 ...in any previous year."

...anticipated that the ...y will break through the ...millions barrier this year ...the first time, compared ...£70 millions in 1970.

...G. A. Raymond, chairman ...he Hastings and Thanet ...ing Society, said yesterday ...his society had advanced ...y £1 million a week this ...for home loans—a record ...he society.

...said: "Our total assets ...e end of 1971 will be more ...£180 millions, but this will ...ncreased to £210 millions ...we take in the assets of ...Hastings and East Sussex ...ing Society at the end of ...year, following completion ...the recently approved ...er."

...rains tax ...ppeal ...ails

...e Law Lords yesterday ...ld an Appeal Court ruling ...Mr Peter Neville Crabtree, ...oston Spa, Yorkshire, must ...£65,695 capital gains tax on ...sale of shares in R. W. ...Tree and Sons, printing ...ine manufacturer, to ...ers Limited.

...x Commissioners had re... Mr Crabtree's assessment ...0,819 and that figure was ...ld in the High Court. But ...rown won its appeal to the ...t of Appeal.

Crabtree, joint managing ...tor of the company, sold ...tock holdings to Vickers ...5s a share on the basis that ...middle market value on ...6, 1965, was 42s 6d a ...

Fi... the High Court held that ...s quoted by the London ... Exchange for share units ...abtree were not a proper ...ure of the market value ...use the exchange did not ... of negotiations for a take- ...of the company.

...e Appeal Court ruled that ...he Stock Exchange known ...e takeover negotiations, the ...tion would have risen to ...pr 51s 6d and the price ...the shares might reason... have been expected to ... on the open market was ...3d.

...e question was whether ... were any special circum... ...es on April 6, 1965, affect... the market value of the ...s. The Law Lords agreed ...the Appeal Court that there ... not.

...ich nickel ...say at ...him Creek

...him Creek Consolidated has ...unced "significant" nickel ...copper values in its Pilbara ...ves.

...reported values of up to ...er cent nickel and 5.35 per ... copper over a 15-foot inter... ...on in one hole at the Ruth ... prospect 18 miles from ...ourne, 1,076 miles north of ...h.

...e hole gave the following ...s: from 170ft to 185ft, 2.26 ...cent copper and 3.22 per ... nickel; 185—195ft, no ...ralisation; 195—210ft, 5.35 ...cent copper and 7.2 per cent ...el.

...lectrocomponents associated limited

Interim Statement for Half Year ended 30th September 1971.

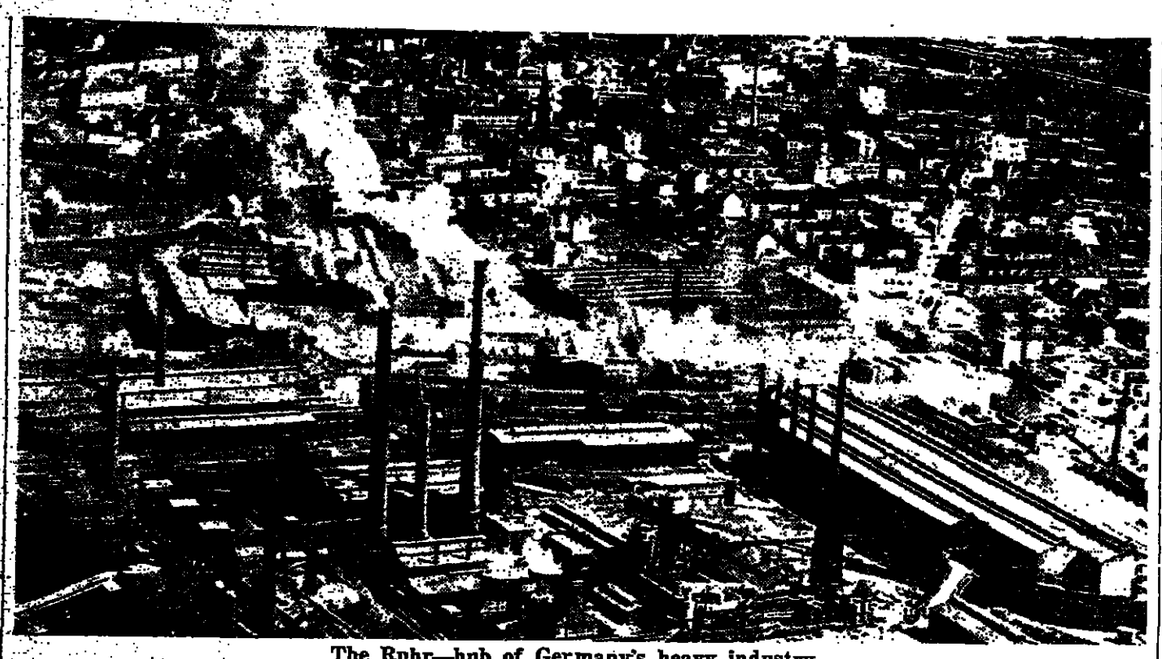
...he unaudited figures for the half-year to 30th Septem... ...er 1971 are:—

	Half yr. to 30th Sept. 1971 £000's	Half yr. to 30th Sept. 1970 £000's	Full yr. to 31st March 1971 £000's
...nternal Sales (after Customers' bonus)	2,836	2,494	5,224
...rofit before Taxation	542	454	986
...orporation Tax at 40%	217	182	373
...rofit after Taxation	325	272	613

...t a Board Meeting held on 27th October, the Directors ...eclared an interim dividend of 11% on the Capital as increased ...y the recent one-for-one bonus issue, which is equivalent to a ...ividend of 22% (17½%) on the Capital at the time of the 1970 ...nterim declaration. The interim dividend will be paid on 17th ...ebruary, 1972 to shareholders registered at the close of ...usiness on 14th January, 1972.

In spite of the dull economic climate during the first half of the ...urrent financial year, the Company continued to make progress. The Directors are confident that the profits for the full year 1971/72 will show a marked increase over 1970/71.

Britain's biggest distributor of electronic components.



The Ruhr—hub of Germany's heavy industry

The Ruhr's ailing coal king

By Rene Elvin

IF IT BE true that the misfortunes of others are some kind of consolation for our own troubles, the National Coal Board may derive some wry satisfaction in its present parlous situation from the even worse predicament of its West German opposite number, Ruhrkohle AG.

That combine was formed in 1968, at the suggestion of the then Coalition Government of Socialists and Christian-Democrats, prompted by the urgent request of the authorities of north Rhine-Westphalia, the land in which the Ruhr district is located, to reorganise the coalfields there, which had fallen on evil days.

After prolonged negotiations, practically all the Ruhr steel combines agreed to relinquish their coalmines in favour of a new overall entity, Ruhrkohle AG, which now controls 93.55 per cent of the Ruhr coal output, and has a capital of 534 million marks.

Naturally enough, they did not surrender them for nothing although coal was even then a wasting asset. In fact, they exacted conditions that are now gravely affecting the Ruhrkohle finances: they were henceforth to obtain coal from the new company at 71 marks a ton, while other steelworks that were not shareholders of it had to pay up to 120 marks for it. Those rates have since been revised, but are still extremely disadvantageous for that company.

Moreover, the Ruhrkohle AG capital of 534 million marks is quite inadequate to modernise the pits, many of which are obsolescent, having been worked in part for a century or more. In that respect, incidentally, the much-maligned NCB is widely regarded in the Ruhr with some envy as a model to be imitated.

Lastly, the Ruhrkohle management has been extraordinarily timid and maladroit in its relations with its shareholders, the steel combines. In 1968-9, when coal demand was at its highest and there was a prospect of a real boom in the coalfields, the management failed to obtain the substantial rises it could easily have got.

It is only now, at a time of considerable recession in the German steel output, that it has decided to impose a price increase of 12 marks a ton to the shareholding steelworks.

Even that augmentation, much though it is resented by the latter, is unlikely to replace Ruhrkohle on a sound financial footing. Should it be accepted, it would only bring in an additional 360 million marks, while rises in salaries and production costs will amount this year to 470 million marks.

The Bonn Cabinet and the Dusseldorf (regional) government have had therefore once again to guarantee bank credits to Ruhrkohle AG in order to enable it to tide over the deficit.

In fact, everybody is dissatisfied, not without reason, with the situation in the Ruhr coalfields—Bonn and Dusseldorf, which have had willy-nilly to grant Ruhrkohle bank guarantees of no less than 986 million marks; the shareholding steelworks, who have had to write off their assets, in the form of installations, up to an amount of 700 million marks.

There is also the miners' trade union, which blames the steel combines for having off-loaded their decaying coalmines to the Ruhrkohle company without the means of modernising them. All are unhappy about the present predicament of the German coal giant.

Still, a giant it remains, even if it has feet of clay. With an annual turnover of more than 7,000 million marks for a production of 85 million tons of coal and 26 million tons of coke, it is the largest EEC coal producer.

Even so, it seems unable either to live or die. It cannot live because its capital is woefully insufficient, its profits miserable, and its inadequate attempts to rationalise production immediately swallowed up by the rise in cost. It cannot die, because the West German economy and that of several neighbouring countries depend on it for at least another decade, as do also its 180,000 workers and 200,000 old age pensioners.

And so, Ruhrkohle AG, one of the top ten among the largest companies in the apparently most prosperous country in Europe, has to struggle on as best it can—possibly in the vague hope that the Common Market, after it has been joined by Britain and other EFTA nations, will experience a boom that will help to refloat it.

Time to act on pensions

"Before the year is out every employer and every employee ought to take a hard look at what his company is doing, or failing to do, about pensions," Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Social Services said in London yesterday.

Speaking at a conference on pensions organised by the British Institute of Management, Sir Keith said: "Following the enormous publicity given to the Government's White Paper on pensions, the message has at last got through: it is not just the size of your pay packet that counts but what you get to live on when you retire.

Sir Keith said that often those "in the know" have been too ready to assume that pensions are too difficult to explain to the man-in-the-street. But they matter to each individual and people should take an interest in what they are putting aside each week for their retirement.

The Government's proposals, he went on, are not just concerned with existing company schemes: they also affect companies without schemes at all. "The days of wait-and-see are over. The time for action, by employers and employees alike, is now."

Record US foreign investment

The value of United States direct investments abroad in 1970 rose to a record $7,100 millions compared with $5,800 millions in 1969, the United States Commerce Department reported yesterday.

The investment in developed countries accounted for about 75 per cent, or $5,200 millions of last year's flow, the report showed, with US investment in Canada reaching $1,700 millions and in Europe $2,800 millions.

In 1969, direct investments in developed countries totalled $4,200 millions.

Investment in less-developed countries in 1970 rose $200 millions to $1,400 millions.

Earnings on US direct investments abroad last year totalled $8,900 millions, the report said, up from $8,000 millions a year earlier. The accumulated "book value" now stands at $78 millions.

BASF looks to sharp profit fall

Badische Anilin-und Sodafabrik (BASF) expects its 1971 profit to decline sharply and plans a drastic cut in its dividend, the chairman, Bernhard Timm, warned at a confidential BASF managers' meeting a few days ago, a company spokesman disclosed yesterday.

According to the spokesman, Herr Timm did not give any precise hint as to how much dividend would be cut nor on the size of the profit decline.

He noted, though, that BASF's foreign subsidiaries had been doing better than the domestic BASF group. Precise earnings figures for the first nine months are due in November.

W German trade surplus up

Germany's September trade surplus rose sharply to 1,924 million marks from 1,335 million marks in August and 1,353 million marks in September 1970, the Federal Statistics Office reported yesterday.

In the first three quarters of 1971, West Germany's trade surplus widened to 11,542 million marks from 10,595 million marks in the comparable 1970 period.

BLMC £10M fleet orders

Fleet and car hire orders for 11,000 new cars—worth more than £10 millions—have been placed during the first week of the London Motor Show with British Leyland, the company said yesterday.

Budget Rent-a-Car, who have now opened more than 30 offices in association with British Leyland's distributor and dealer network, placed orders for 3,100 cars, including 1,900 Morris Marinas, to be delivered over the next 12 months.

The Godfrey Davis car hire firm ordered 1,000 new Marinas and 250 Triumph Toledos. Ten major contract hire companies, including Kennings and Industrial Rentals, asked for more than 5,800 new Austin-Morris cars and 850 Triumphs for delivery in 1972.

20 pc increase

Speaking at Earls Court, Mr George Turnbull, deputy managing director of British Leyland, said: "Since the formation of the corporate fleet sales division last year, we have increased our sales to the fleet market by over 20 per cent.

"The Morris Marina, launched in April, has been a sensational success particularly in the fleet sector and almost 10,000 are now in fleet customers' hands."

Mr Turnbull added: "We are building more than 1,000 Marinas monthly, solely for the fleet market, and we envisage this growing as production increases at Cowley.

● Ford of Britain announced today it has negotiated with Otosan of Istanbul an order for commercial vehicle and car components worth £4 millions to be delivered during 1972.

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BRITISH TRIMMINGS (HOLDINGS) LTD.

Year ended June 30	1971 £	1970 £
Turnover	1,041,566	894,853
Trading Profit	73,068	55,031
Taxation	23,867	23,194
Dividend	(12%)22,445	(10%)18,704
Balance carried forward	108,082	81,126

Mr. Alfred C. Stone (Chairman) reports:—

Turnover increased by 16% and profits before tax by 33%, enabling the Board to recommend an increase in the dividend to 12%.

While the benefits looked for from the Chancellor's recent easing of various financial restrictions have not, up to the end of August, had any real effect on sales, benefits should be felt in the course of the next few months, though the general unsettled conditions make it difficult to predict with any certainty.

PARK CAKE BAKERIES

Extracts from Mr H. D. LEETE'S Statement

★ The Net profit of £302,513 before Taxation is £97,246 greater than the previous year and Turnover is up from £5,809,002 to £7,445,760.

★ The demand for our products is still increasing. Profits for the current year should enable us to pay at least the same Dividend on the capital increased by the proposed 2-for-5 Rights Issue and I shall be budgeting for a turnover in excess of £10,000,000 for 1972/73.

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We can plan the fastest route for your shipment–check on space availabilities–make reservations for you worldwide. And we can do it fast through our worldwide communications network, second only to the Pentagon's.

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ENGINEER'S GUARDIAN

Moving mountains

by PETER MYTTON-DAVIES

PERHAPS it is curious that a war which was not fought in trenches should have provided Europe with its first real insight into what can be achieved with heavy-duty earth-moving equipment. Less surprising is the fact that it was the American Army which taught the generation which, after the conflict, was to become concerned with immediate post-war planning and reconstruction, just how to move earth.

For, in the Second World War, the Americans fought with bulldozers and mechanical shovels as well as with tanks, guns, planes, and ships. If a hill got in the way of a badly needed airstrip, they simply got rid of the hill. To many of the British, Uncle Sam's earth-moving equipment was at least as impressive as the rest of his gigantic war effort.

The aftermath brought a paramount need for reconstruction in every country which had suffered war damage. Europe, including the United Kingdom, had very little heavy equipment with which to speed this task. Nevertheless reconstruction on a massive scale was imperative.

We in Britain started late—some ten years after most of the others. We had so little to help us at first that today we are still plodding on. But now, fortunately, we have a well established earth-moving industry in this country. This is just as well—for earth moving forms a major part of nearly every construction job. Look at road making. Success in meeting the cut-and-fill programme on schedule exerts an influence on the critical path of the whole project.

How big is British earth-moving today? The capital intensive plant hire industry has grown during the past decade. Its capital investment has been estimated at around £250 millions and its turnover probably approaches £200 millions. This reflects the need for the contractor to maintain liquidity by conserving his capital resources.

Plant hire industry

Although the construction industry generally has suffered some cut-back in our flagging economy, statistics relating to the delivery of construction and earth-moving equipment are encouraging. The figure for 1969 was £207.6 millions; for 1970, £232.1 millions. No doubt, some of this increase is due to higher prices. 1971 began quietly; for the first quarter the figure was £53.7 millions. The corresponding figure for the first quarter of 1970 was £54.3 millions. Yet for the first quarter of 1971 there were orders in hand amounting to £49.4 millions, of which £25.6 millions was for export. During 1969 new orders amounted to £213.4 millions; last year's figure was £223 millions. New export orders were slightly up—for 1969 the net total was £114.5 millions. For 1970 this figure was £120.6 millions.

To understand the structure of the modern earth-moving industry it is necessary to consider its history. When the construction industry really got going, there was little capital available for buying all the costly plant each contractor needed. Plant hire became accepted, perhaps partly because it could hardly be avoided. The contractor equipped himself with those items which he knew he could use all the year round. But he soon found that it was more economical to hire most of his heavy-duty earth-moving equipment.

The earth-moving industry then is really the plant hire industry. It grew from comparatively modest attempts to provide a service for contractors which would meet their peak demands. It grew because the contractors came to rely on it for far more than this. In 1963 membership of the Contractors' Plant Association was some 300 companies. Today, there are nearly 1,000 members.

During the busy years the boom in plant hire attracted operators who—quite reasonably—saw this activity as a good field for their investment. This resulted in intensive competition. Rising costs and increasing competition tended to cut profit margins. Currently the industry is complaining that rates are at an unacceptable level. In view of the increasing cost of fleet maintenance and expansion and the general high level of overheads, this concern is justified. The position is certainly not made easier by the fact that during the past year investment grants have ceased.

Another problem is that, with a relatively quiet market, the construction industry is not making heavy calls on equipment and a great deal of equipment available for hire is not being fully utilised.

In an effort to solve its problems the plant hire industry is trying to achieve some degree of rationalisation. Takeovers and mergers appear, to some, to offer a hope of salvation. Here, as elsewhere, the trend is for the large to swallow the small and the next ten years may see a drastic thinning out of small concerns undertaking general hire. Probably there will emerge a smaller number of larger undertakings concentrating on general business and the hiring of very costly items such as tower cranes. There may still be room for some smaller establishments specialising in relatively limited but lucrative sections of the market.

If further capital is to be attracted to plant hire, change is imperative. Contractors must be made to see the benefits of hiring rather than purchasing their own equipment. In this connection it may be that there should be a thorough examination of such matters as maintenance and servicing, operating costs, and productivity. Earth moving, like every other industrial job, should be looked at in the light of job analysis and cost benefit techniques.

As construction methods change so does the demand for equipment. The erection of a large structure which requires extensive excavating will be rather different, from the point of view of earth moving, from one with less extensive excavations but a lot of pile-driving. Size and location of the site is also important and whether or not skips can be used or a fleet of tippers.

The distance of the dumping ground from the site and average traffic density on the haul-route are also factors to be taken into consideration. For relatively short hauls, and particularly in road-making, large capacity loaders and high-speed hauling units such as those produced by Caterpillar may well represent a more economical work team than excavators or shovels working with a fleet of tippers. However, where the haul is long and off-site, road vehicles of some kind will probably have to be used.

As earth-moving equipment becomes more sophisticated different earth-moving systems become popular, so the choice of what should be used for a given job calls for more exacting knowledge.

Fleet management

Today the earth-moving engineer has to be knowledgeable about many items of equipment such as angledozers, bulldozers, excavators, crawlers and track layers, conveyor belts and drag lines, drills and drilling rigs, dumpers, tippers, face shovels, graders, scrapers, rocker shovels, powered shovels, trenchers. He must also understand their suitability (or otherwise) for the working conditions of the job in hand, and be aware of the comparative operating costs of different teams of equipment.

Because of all these considerations earth moving offers interesting prospects to the qualified engineer with a leaning towards fleet management. While much of his work will be concerned with excavating for building structures, or trenching for pipelines and other supply services, he will almost certainly be concerned with road making from time to time. Other specialised branches of earth moving include opencast work and the use of explosives for blasting operations.

The earth-moving engineer has a number of specialist considerations to keep in mind when planning his work. He must know a great deal about different kinds of spoil and about rock formations. He needs the qualities of an engineer, a cost accountant, a quantity surveyor, and an administrator.

Like any other executive, the engineer concerned with earth moving must not only know his machines—to get the best results he must also understand his men. The performance targets he sets must be fair and realistic. Although he must analyse the work performance of each team he must also give to his men a sufficient measure of confidence to promote their self-respect. With this faith—and the equipment at his disposal—the engineer concerned with earth moving can move mountains.

SERVICES ENGINEER

Hickson & Welch Ltd., Castleford, Yorkshire, manufacturers of organic chemicals, require a Services Engineer to be responsible for steam raising, refrigeration, compressed air, power generation and water services.

Experience of water tube boilers and water treatment is essential. Steam is currently raised from coal and oil, but a 600 psi 200,000 lbs. per hour boiler fired by North Sea gas is due to be commissioned in June, 1972.

This is a responsible position in an expanding works which currently employs 1,000 people.

Applications quoting reference G.1., giving details of qualifications and experience, should be addressed to The Personnel Officer:

HICKSON & WELCH LTD
Ings Lane Castleford

C.S. Allott & Son
Consulting Engineers

A SENIOR ENGINEER, M.I.C.E.

Aged about 32 years, with not less than 5 years experience in civil engineering design, including concrete road bridges, since corporate membership is required in our Marine and Public Works Group. Salary will be negotiable and not less than £2,600.

AN INTERMEDIATE ENGINEER, M.I.C.E.

is required for the same group—having a general civil engineering design experience.

A ROAD ENGINEER

is also required as an Assistant Resident Engineer. He should be M.I.C.E. or a Graduate, aged 25 years.

A non-contributory life assurance and pension scheme is in operation. Please apply in writing, giving details of age and experience, to: Colonel R. G. Bishop,

C.S. Allott & Son
Fairbairn House,
23 Ashton Lane, Sale, Cheshire, M33 1WP.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON & CHELSEA
Technical Services

ASSISTANT ENGINEER

AP4/5/SO1 (£2,076 to £2,910 p.a. incl.)

Commencing point according to qualifications and experience. Progression to SO1 subject to 2 years' post-graduate experience. Successful applicants will be engaged on general civil engineering work. This post is suitable for young, part-qualified Engineers and is based at Chelsea Town Hall, Kings Road, London S.W.3.

Application forms from: Town Clerk, Town Hall, London W8 4SQ. Closing date: 8th November, 1971. Ref. 639.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

MANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ALICE BRIGGS HOSTEL
Appointment of Deputy Warden and Housekeeper
(Readvertisement)

A married couple is sought for these posts in this hostel for maladjusted boys of secondary school age, situated in Heaton Mersey, just outside the Manchester boundary.

THE DEPUTY WARDEN (MAN) should be a qualified teacher with not less than three years' teaching experience, preferably with boys of this age. Salary in accordance with the Burnham Scales for primary and secondary schools.

HIS WIFE should be capable of undertaking the duties of Housekeeper. Salary in accordance with the scales for residential child care staff (£1,155-£1,431).

Self-contained accommodation is provided and an allowance will be made for board and lodging for the Deputy Warden in return for supervisory duties at evenings and weekends. His wife will be required to contribute £129 per annum for board, with no additional charge for lodging.

Removal expenses of up to £50 will be payable in an approved case.

Application forms from the Chief Education Officer, Education Offices, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3BB, to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.

LONGSIGHT SCHOOL
Earl Street, Manchester 12. Tel. 061-273 4894

Required as soon as possible:
Qualified and experienced teacher, Infant trained, to take charge of the Nursery/Infant Unit at this school for slow learning children.
The post offers responsibility and the opportunity to be involved in interesting diagnostic work and home/school liaison.
A person fully sympathetic with the needs of the young slow learner is sought and the salary is in accordance with the new Scale 2 Burnham award with the addition of £160 Special Schools allowance.
There is the opportunity to visit the school by arrangement with the Headmaster.
Application forms available from the Chief Education Officer, Education Offices, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3BB, to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.

NORTH MANCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Brookside Road, Moston, Manchester M10 9GJ
Telephone 061-681 4678

Required from January, 1972, for this seven form entry Comprehensive school for Girls a well qualified teacher of English able to take the subject at all levels in the school. External examination work is available for an experienced candidate. Application forms from the Headmistress.

PARRS WOOD HIGH SCHOOL
Wilmslow Road, East Didsbury, Manchester 20
Telephone 061-445 3340

Required from January, 1972, or as soon as possible thereafter:
Assistant Master or Mistress to join the MUSIC Department of the 9 form entry High School.
The successful candidate will be responsible initially for the music in the Lower School and must have a keen interest in instrumental and choral work.
Applications immediately by letter to the Headmaster giving the names of two referees.

ST PETER'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL
Bury Old Road, Prestwich, near Manchester
Telephone 061-773 6238

A vacancy will exist in January, 1972, for an assistant PHYSICS Master to teach to "O" level standard (Nuffield).
The governors invite applications from Catholic teachers, preferably graduates, who should apply by telephone immediately to the Headmaster giving the names and addresses of two referees.

WILBRAHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Nell Lane, Manchester 21. Tel. 061-881 4925

Required immediately until the end of term:
Temporary teacher of GENERAL SCIENCE with some Mathematics in the lower school.

YEW TREE HIGH SCHOOL
Wythenshawe, Manchester M23 0DD
HEAD OF THE GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT

Required from January 1, 1972, or as soon as possible thereafter:
A trained Honours graduate to fill the post of Head of the Geography Department. The successful person will have charge of four geography rooms and the department normally consists of four full-time staff with a little part-time assistance.
The work of the department covers the full range of ability including C.S.E., G.C.E. "O" and "A" level. There are strong links with the University Department of Education and emphasis has been placed on active field work.
The vacancy arises due to promotion of the present holder to the Deputy Headship of a large Comprehensive school.
This school is comprehensive, co-educational, and situated in its own playing fields in the southern part of the city.
A Scale 4 salary will be offered to the successful candidate.

APPLICATION FORMS AND FURTHER DETAILS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE HEADTEACHER AT THE SCHOOL CONCERNED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED AND SHOULD BE RETURNED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS

Edinburgh Northern Hospital Group
PHYSIOTHERAPISTS

Applications are invited for the following posts:

EASTERN GENERAL HOSPITAL
SUPERINTENDENT PHYSIOTHERAPIST GRADE II required immediately.
TWO BASIC GRADE PHYSIOTHERAPISTS required October 1, 1971.
This is a 330-bed general hospital with the following specialised units, medical surgical, obstetrics and gynaecology, and geriatrics. There is a busy out-patient department staff of five physiotherapists.

LEITH HOSPITAL
ONE BASIC GRADE PHYSIOTHERAPIST required October 1, 1971.
This is a 166-bed general hospital with a medical and surgical paediatric unit. Staff of four physiotherapists.

WESTERN GENERAL HOSPITAL
TWO BASIC GRADE PHYSIOTHERAPISTS required immediately.
ONE PART-TIME PHYSIOTHERAPIST required October 1, 1971.
This is a 520-bed general hospital with the following specialised units, surgical, neurology, radiotherapy, maternity and gynaecology, orthopaedics, medical and surgical paediatric, tissue transplant, a new accident and emergency unit and a busy out-patient department. Staff of 14 Physiotherapists.

Applications with names of two referees to the Group Medical Superintendent, Western General Hospital, Crewe Road South, Edinburgh EH4 2XU.
Further information from Miss S. E. Cameron, M.C.S.P., Group Superintendent at the Western General Hospital.

OTHER PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS APPEAR ON PAGE 8

COURSES AND SEMINARS

University of Oxford
Department of Educational Studies

International Course in Education
1972 — 1973

The Department offers a one-year course for experienced Educational Administrators, Teacher Trainers, and Head Teachers from overseas, who wish to extend their thinking on the special problems in developing countries and to study modern trends in education. The course has a flexible and varied programme designed to meet the professional needs of individual students within a tutorial framework. Students undertake practical work, research and writing leading to the Certificate in Further Educational Studies or the Advanced Certificate in Education.

Applications should arrive as early as possible but not later than 31st January of the year of entry.

Further details from the Tutor for Admissions, 15 Norham Gardens, Oxford OX2 6PY.

Manchester College of Education
Long Millgate, Manchester M3 1SD.
Principal: Miss M. A. Mycock, M.Ed.
IN-SERVICE COURSES FOR QUALIFIED TEACHERS

A. Full time courses
1. ONE YEAR COURSE IN THE TEACHING OF HANDICAPPED CHILDRE
Applications are invited from qualified teachers with at least two years' te ing experience for the course beginning in September, 1972. The course offers opportunity to study normal child development and the education of physically mentally handicapped children excluding the blind, deaf and partially hear Secondment on salary may be available from Local Authorities and early applica is advised. Successful students are awarded the Certificate in the Education Handicapped Children of the School of the University of Manche
2. ONE TERM COURSE IN THE EDUCATION OF SLOW LEARNING CHILDI
This course is designed to help experienced teachers in primary and seco schools. It will include a study of the nature, causes and treatment of lear disabilities with particular reference to the child in the ordinary school. The courses will be held in the Summer Term 1972, the Autumn Term 1972, Summer Term 1973. Secondment on full salary is normally available.
3. MODERN MATHEMATICS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS
A one term full time course for qualified teachers will be offered in Summer Term in 1972 and in Summer Term of 1973 in Modern Mathematic Secondary Schools. Teachers will normally be eligible for secondment on full sa

B. Part-time courses
1. TWO YEAR PART-TIME COURSE IN THE TEACHING OF HANDICAP CHILDREN
This is a part-time version of the course listed above beginning in Septe 1972 and has been introduced to meet the needs of teachers who are unable obtain secondment from their schools.
2. TWO YEAR PART-TIME COURSE LEADING TO THE FROEBEL ADVAN CERTIFICATE
This course is designed to help experienced qualified teachers workir Primary Schools to pursue more advanced studies in the Theory and Practi Education. The next course begins in September 1972.
3. COMPENSATORY EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS
Applications are invited for September 1972 for a two year part-time c in Compensatory Education in Primary Schools available to qualified teachers wo in normal schools with deprived children. Successful completion of the course lead to the Certificate in Compensatory Education of the School of Education University of Manchester.
Requests for further particulars and application forms should be accomp by a 6p stamp and addressed to the Registrar. Early application is essential.

Manchester College of Education
Principal: Miss M. A. Mycock, M.Ed.
IN SERVICE COURSE IN PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

A two year part-time course in Pre-School Education for experienced Qu teachers is to be offered at Manchester College of Education, commenci January, 1972.

It is proposed that this shall lead to the award of a certificate in Pre-S Education.

The course would be of special interest to teachers of very young ch and teachers interested in preparing to work in this field in the future.

Further details and application forms are obtainable from The Regi Manchester College of Education, Long Millgate, Manchester M3 1SD.

BUSINESS

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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35 Westgate, Huddersfield.

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Tender forms, returnable by 10 on November 15, 1971, from th Engineer and Surveyor, Town Manchester M60 2JT.

SITUATIONS

COMPUTER AND E D P STAFF

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER
Computer Laboratory
Statistical Applications
The University wish to appoint a COMPUTER ASSISTANT / SENIOR COMPUTER ASSISTANT to advise and assist in the use of statistical techniques for research within the framework of the service provided by the Computer Laboratory. Salary scales £1,224 (£1117) to £1,779 / £1,779 — £2,113 — £2,667 p.a. Applicants should have a good Mathematics degree (with Statistics), and for a Senior appointment should have a post-graduate qualification in Statistics and/or suitable experience.
Write to Dr. J. R. Thompson for further particulars and form of application — for return by November 8, 1971.

PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

ARTICLED CLERK required by medium-sized Manchester firm of Chartered Accountants with varied practice. Address NA 359 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

NORTH MANCHESTER/EAST LANCS: ASSISTANT SOLICITOR (Litigation) required; partnership prospects; salary £2,000 or according. Address WP 47 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

GENERAL

County Borough of Stockport
Housing Department
RESIDENT WARDEN require aged persons' dwellings, Woodhall Estate, South Reddish, Stockport. Details and application form obt from the Housing Manager, Town Stockport SK1 3XA, to be re by November 12, 1971, quoting HM/4.

OFFICE STAFF

BOOKKEEPER required by Mic Centre Building Co., to tak charge of books, accounts and A knowledge of Shorthand and is desirable, but shorthand essential. A responsible pers required with a great deal of ini Address NA 385 The Guardian Deansgate, Manchester M60 2

Super Secretary/P
required for super boss Electric typewriter, own offi *Friendly, professional* atm
Telephone: Mrs Blake 061-834 3301 for intervie

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

LONDON BOROUGH OF
BEXLEY

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Appointment of DEPUTY DIRECTOR of Social Services

Applications are invited for this key managerial position. Applicants should:—
(a) Have proven administrative and management ability and experience in the application of modern management techniques; and
(b) Have wide experience at senior level in the provisio of Social Services.

A qualification in one or more of the fields of Social Wo within the scope of the Local Authority Social Services Ac 1970, is desirable and an additional administrative qualificatio advantageous.

Salary Scale: £4,164 to £4,722 (inclusive) plus car allow ance.

Further details, together with forms of application, a obtainable from:—

Noel C. Hustler,
Director of Social Services,
9 Brampton Road, Bexleyheath, Kent,
to whom applications should be returned by 15th Novembe 1971.

RICHARD TRIS
Acting Town Cler

UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND
Armidale, New South Wales

Applications are invited for the following positions to be filled if possible in February, 1972:

LECTURER IN AGRONOMY

Applicants are required to have interests and qualifications in either of the following or related fields:
Agricultural systems, with emphasis on plant-animal-environment interactions.
Eco-physiological studies with reference to crop and pasture adaptations and productivity.
In addition to laboratory, field station and glasshouse facilities, modern growth cabinets are available for detailed control environmental studies, and special equipment exists for biochemical analyses, work with radio-isotopes, CO_2 gas analysis and for specialised soil analysis. Good opportunities exist for cooperative work with other Departments within the Faculty of Rural Science and with the Department of Agricultural Economics, the School of Natural Resources and with the C.S.I.R.O. Division of Animal Physiology.

LECTURER IN ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The Department of Accounting and Financial Management provides courses in accounting, systems, business statistics, business law for undergraduates in the Faculty of Economic Studies and postgraduate candidates for Diploma and Masters' degree courses. Applications are invited for the position of *Lecturer from persons qualified to conduct lectures and initiate research programmes* in one or more of the following fields:
(a) Management accounting
(b) Accounting systems (with particular reference to computer based systems)
(c) Business finance
(d) Business law
Teaching staff are encouraged to participate in research programmes of the Accounting Systems Research Centre established within the Department. The Research Centre has a staff establishment of two senior and four junior research fellows with secretarial and computer programming assistance.

LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

Applicants with qualifications in Philosophy or Philosophy of Science will be considered. Substantial acquaintance with at least one Social Science would be advantageous. Duties will involve teaching Philosophy of Science with particular reference to the Social Sciences, for the Bachelor of Social Science degree and also teaching in the Philosophy Department, preferably including undergraduate logic.

LECTURER IN EDUCATION

Applications are invited for a Lecturership in Educational Sociology. Applicants should have a substantial academic background on Sociology, and qualifications and experience in Educational Sociology.

TWO TEACHING FELLOWS IN AGRONOMY

The appointees will assist in the teaching programme of the Department, both in laboratories and in the field. They will be required to proceed to a higher degree and time is made available for this research.
All applicants should possess an Honours degree, but graduates who will shortly be completing their Honours degree are also encouraged to apply. Applications are invited particularly from people with special interests in any one of the following fields: autecology and chemical control of weeds; physiological aspects of crop and pasture production; root studies and plant water relationships; temperature and plant adaptation; systems analysis approach to pasture-animal ecosystems.

TUTOR IN ECONOMICS (one or more positions)

Applicants should possess a good honours degree in Economics but graduates who will shortly be completing their Honours degree are also free to apply. They will be required to undertake tutorial and related work with both internal and external students in the areas of Micro Economics, Macro Economics, Monetary Economics and/or International Trade Theory.
SALARIES: Lecturer: $A6,697—$A9,286 per annum
(Base plus 7 increments)
Teaching Fellow: $A4,186—$A5,302 per annum
& Tutor:
Lecturers' conditions include provision for travel and removal expenses. In addition, for permanent academic appointments superannuation is available, together with assistance in buying or building a home and study leave. Study leave grants are available and credit may be granted for existing study leave entitlement.
Teaching Fellows and Tutors may claim actual travel and removal expenses to a maximum of $A400. Appointees from the United Kingdom will travel under the Assisted Passage Scheme.
Further information can be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF (Tel. 01-387 8572). Applications close on November 19, 1971.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES
Staff Lecturer in Biblical and Religious Studies

Applications are invited from Honours graduates for this new post. Candidates should be qualified to conduct courses for adults in the study of biblical theology or comparative religion or philosophy of religion or the principles of pastoral care. The post also offers opportunity for research. Experience in adult education will be an important qualification. Duties will start on March 1, 1973, or as soon as possible thereafter.
Salary scale: £1,491-£3,417, plus London Allowance: £100. Point of entry will depend on qualifications and experience.
Application form and terms of appointment from: The Director, The Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of London (G/28/92), 7 Ridgemount Street (Room 8), London WC1E 7AD.

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY
YORKSHIRE REGION
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for a post of Administrative Assistant in the University's Yorkshire Regional Office, located at Leeds
Salary Scales, according to age, qualifications and experience, with F.S.S.U. benefits.
Administrative Assistant I £1,215 — £1,767 p.a.
Administrative Assistant II £1,491 — £2,454 p.a.
Further particulars and application forms are available by postcard requests, from the Personnel Manager, (Y1) The Open University, Walton Hall, Walton, Bletchley, Bucks.
Closing date: Friday, 12th November, 1971.

University of Keele
CHAIR OF AMERICAN STUDIES

Applications are invited for the newly established CHAIR OF AMERICAN STUDIES, tenable from October 1, 1972. Application forms and further particulars from The Registrar, The University, Keele, Staffs ST5 5BG, to whom they should be returned by November 30, 1971.

University of Otago
Dunedin, New Zealand
APPOINTMENT IN STATISTICS

Applications are invited for appointment within the range of LECTURER-SENIOR LECTURER, or ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR in the Department of Mathematics. Applications will be considered from candidates with qualifications in statistics or operational research.

Salary scales:
Lecturer, $NZ4,814 to $NZ6,034 per annum.
Senior Lecturer, $NZ6,132 to $NZ7,226 per annum with a bar at $NZ7,174 per annum.
Associate Professor, $NZ7,609 to $NZ8,913 per annum.
Academic salary scales are subject to regular cost of living increases and to triennial review. A cost of living adjustment is expected shortly.
Further particulars are available from the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF (Tel. 01 387 8573), or from the Registrar of the University.
Applications close in New Zealand and London on November 30, 1971.

University of Melbourne
TRUBY WILLIAMS CHAIR OF ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for appointment to the Truby Williams Chair of Economics, which will become vacant at the end of 1972 on the retirement of Professor W. Prest. This Chair is one of three Chairs in the Department of Economics.
An appointment would be considered in any field of economics, including econometrics and economic statistics, which would complement the interests of Professor C. S. Soper in macroeconomics and of Professor J. O. N. Perkins in monetary economics.
Salary: $A15,264 per annum.
Further information, including details of application procedure, superannuation, travel and removal expenses, housing assistance and conditions of appointment, is available from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF. (Tel 01 387 8573).
Applications close on February 15, 1972.

Monash University
Melbourne, Australia
CHAIR OF CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for the third Professorship in the Department of Chemistry with responsibility for teaching and research in the area of Organic Chemistry. The Professorship has become vacant through the appointment of Professor J. M. Swan to the first Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Monash University.
The Chairman of the Department of Chemistry is Professor R. D. Brown; Professor R. O. West holds the second Chair (Inorganic Chemistry). The organic group comprises two Readers, five Senior Lecturers, two Senior Teaching Fellows, and nine Technical Officers in supporting staff. The department as a whole has a permanent academic staff of 29 and is fully equipped with extensive workshop facilities.
At the present time Monash University has 12,000 students. Students completing the first degree in chemistry number approximately 90 per annum. The organic research group, which includes 15 B.Sc. Honours students and 10 higher degree students, has research interests in the following areas: carbocyclic, heterocyclic and metal-complete studies; studies in mass and n.m.r. spectroscopy, pyrolytic reactions at high temperatures, enzyme models, and the chemistry of cell differentiation.
Further information concerning the department is obtainable from Professor R. D. Brown in the University.
The Professorial salary is $15,264 per annum. Superannuation is based on an endowment insurance scheme, the employee and employer contributing 5 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.
Information on application procedure and further particulars may be obtained from the Acting Academic Registrar, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168, Australia, or the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF. (Tel 01-387 8572).
Closing date January 31, 1972.
The university reserves the right to make no appointment or to appoint by invitation.

هكذا من الأصل

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Down and up in Devon

TOM ALLAN on commercial property in Plymouth and Exeter

DEVON'S CITIES have been the scene of much development activity in recent years. Both suffered considerable damage from German bombers and both were able to plan their central areas afresh. The clearance and replacement of devastation were made easier by wholesale acquisitions in the central areas of each city by the far-sighted authorities both of which are now extensive land-owners—particularly of the prime central sites.

The city council of Plymouth owns more than 170 acres of the city centre. Its planning is based on "A Plan for Plymouth" prepared by the former city engineer, Mr J. Paton Watson, in conjunction with Sir Patrick Abercrombie. At first, sites were let on long lease to individual traders but one of the larger development organisations is now the medium for development in association with the council.

The completion of Plymouth's Drake Circus scheme rounds off a large central area redevelopment which has been going on for a long time. This shopping centre adjoins the main shopping area and is bounded by Drake Circus, Charles Street, Eastlake Street, and Saltash Street. The development consists of four large stores (let to C & A Modes, Tesco, Williams Furniture, and Knights of Reading) and 41 shops most of which are let to a wide range of trades and commercial interests.

The shopping area is on two levels, the top level approached by subway under Drake Circus and both levels are connected by escalators, staircases, and pedestrian ramps. A five-storey office block containing about 27,000 square feet completes the development and this too has been virtually fully let. Rents are between 85p and £1 per square foot per annum for office space and shop unit rents range from £1,500 to £5,000 per annum depending on siting and size.

The Drake Circus shopping centre has been developed by the Laing development company in partnership with the city of Plymouth. Princess Anne is to open the centre officially on November 16, Hillier Parker, May and Rowden (77 Grosvenor Street, London W 1) have acted as the sole letting agents for the scheme which is clearly a highly successful one.

Not all the development in Plymouth is sparkling new. Hillier Parker, May and Rowden recently sold Tozers departmental store at 96/100 New George Street, Plymouth, an old established and long respected family business which has now closed down. Three shopping units are being created out of the old store and Hillier Parker, May and Rowden have been instructed to let them.

Other office developments in the city are part of the city council's plan to attract good large office users. A new Land Registry capable of employing up to 700 people is now under construction and other Government offices are likely. But perhaps the greatest endeavour on the part of the city council has been to attract industry. These efforts have been very successful.

Seeking to provide a more balanced economy to replace the former almost *total reliance on the naval dockyards* at Devonport and to relieve unemployment, the city has invested well over £1 million in industrial land and buildings. Twenty-seven new factories have been built since the Second World War and have provided jobs for 12,000. Three more are being built now, two for American companies.

It is the American invasion that is a feature of Plymouth's industrial growth. Eleven of the 27 new factories house American firms. This has been *no accident.* W. K. Shepherd, Plymouth's estate and development valuer, must be one of the few local authority estates men to have been to the United States for the purpose of drumming up interest in industrial investment in the United Kingdom and he has been remarkably successful. Perhaps Plymouth's historical associations with the development of the American nation were in themselves attractive to American investors, but for nearly 50 per cent of post-war *industrial development to be American inspired* must be a record for any city. The Mayflower has done Plymouth proud.

The Laing development company is also involved in the central area redevelopment of Exeter. Although negotiations are not yet completed, Laings will undertake the redevelopment of an area near the Guildhall, a site of about seven acres. The city council made great strides in the rebuilding of the area destroyed in the Baedaeker raids on cathedral cities in 1942. The prime central area *was redeveloped and the city turned* its attention to the problems of urban renewal. The site at the rear of the Guildhall is one of the obsolescent areas to receive attention.

The scheme will be of the precinct kind. Planning will provide for large department stores and supermarkets as well as smaller shops and, as with all well-designed modern precincts, servicing will be provided at basement level well away from the shoppers. Exeter's singular views will be pro*tected by height limitations.*

Generally in Exeter, office development has kept ahead of demand and there are some small blocks in prime areas available at rents which can reach £2 per square foot per annum. Renslade House which contains about 75,000 square feet is about one third let at between £1 and £1.25 a square foot.

But again it is in the industrial field that the city has taken great interest. The city council owns two industrial estates, the largest containing about 250 acres, and is seeking further land for industrial expansion. The city council also controls in conjunction with the Devon County Council a 60-acre estate on the fringe of the city which it also wishes to expand.

Both Plymouth and Exeter are served by improving road and rail communications and there is an affinity between those cities and the Midlands on the one hand and Bristol on the other. But perhaps their situation in the heart of one of the country's better loved playgrounds is one of the factors contributing towards their growing success. Couple an improving economic base with delightful countryside and long warm coastlines and there exists a magnet for decentralisation. Any major company interested can rely on local authorities controlling modern, redeveloped cities with vigour and imagination.

> "FOR NEARLY 50 per cent of post-war industrial development to be American inspired must be a record for any city. The Mayflower has done Plymouth proud."

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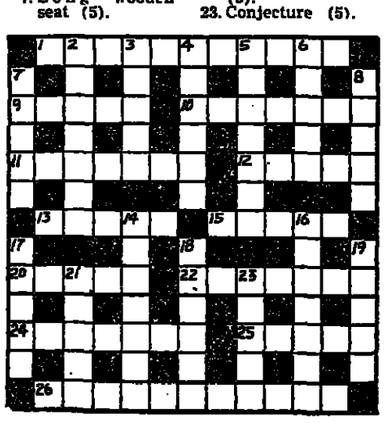
ACROSS
1. Representing by a sketch (11).
9. Into the bargain (5).
10. Overcome (7).
11. Mountain goat (7).
12. Lariat (5).
13. Teams (anag.) (5).
15. E. India state (5).
20. Musical instrument (5).
22. Agony (7).
24. Vessel for holding liquids (7).
25. Set aloft (5).
26. Unfeelingly (11).

DOWN
2. Competitor (7).
3. Stage of insect life (5).
4. Lay open (6).
5. Structure of latticework (7).
6. Comes close to (5).
7. Long wooden seat (5).
8. Inundation (5).
14. Someone else (7).
16. Lady's maid (7).
17. Room to manoeuvre (5).
18. Go the rounds (6).
19. "——r than ——" (5).
21. Turning machine (5).
23. Conjecture (5).



Solution No 539

Across: 1 Indescribable; 8 Section; 9 Rural; 10 Seem; 11 Feelings; 13 Using; 14 Bribe; 19 Injuring; 21 Omar; 23 Iliad; 24 Inkling; 25 Heterogeneous.

Down: 1 Insist; 2 Dickens; 3 Skin; 4 Render; 5 Burglars; 6 Baron; 7 Enlist; 12 Intruder; 15 Bamboo; 16 Finish; 17 Ending; 18 Bruges; 20 Joint; 22 Akin.

HORNER — The Thoughts of Citizen Doe

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BEXLEY

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Appointments DIRECTORY Social Services

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SOCIAL SERVICES

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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

The Warrington New Town Development Corporation, together with the local authorities concerned, is responsible for developing Warrington as a New Town and for expanding the population of the Designated Area to over 200,000 in the next 20 years. The Social Development Department has the task of settling these newcomers and of participating in the integration of the incoming with the existing population.

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There is a Contributory Pension Scheme. Conditions of Service are excellent. Houses can be made available to staff. The Offices are situated conveniently near the centre of Warrington. Removal and re-location expenses will be paid in appropriate cases. Essential car user allowance.

Application forms can be obtained from :

The Secretary,
WARRINGTON NEW TOWN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION,
P.O. Box No. 48,
80 Sankey Street,
WARRINGTON, Lancashire.

Closing date for receipt of completed application forms is November 15, 1971.

SPORTS GUARDIAN

Cardus on Arlott on Trueman

Four characters find their true author

By Neville Cardus

JOHN ARLOTT has written a truly brilliant portrait of Trueman, Yorkshire and *English* cricketer.* His insight, depth of psychological analysis, evocation of scene and event, really deserve a subject and significance transcending any game, or even the greatest *player of any game.*

I do not here belittle Trueman as a representative Yorkshireman; I do not belittle cricket. All I am implying is that I should be delighted, and *surprised, if more than a few* of my fellow music critics were to write about, say, Mahler or Britten, with half the penetration into character, and with half the relevant technical knowledge effortlessly put into Arlott's valuable and revealing book.

It is a book which might best be reviewed mainly by quotations from it—which would certainly be a change from the methods of our Sunday reviewers, who often appear more intent on revealing to us their own literary propensities than those of the authors undergoing discussion. Arlott begins with a *four-faceted sketch of his sitter:* ". . . There is not one Fred Trueman but four—the basic Fred Trueman, Fred Trueman the fast bowler, Fred Trueman the man, and Fred Trueman the *public image. He is no one of* these *four*; he is all four of them; and it is difficult to set any order or priority among them." This four-grouped composite theme is then developed with a symphonic *spaciousness*, with continuous variety in the development.

We see the young Trueman, a miner, emerge from submergence, to the most spectacular, most omnipresent cricketer since Cecil Parkin. "The rather shaggy outfits of his youth," writes Arlott of Freddie, "gave way to restrained suitings, fashionably neat, trousers sharply creased, shirts gleaming, shoes highly polished. . . like most who have known the pinch or have grown up in its reflection, he meant to be safe. 'I'm going to have a hundred thousand,' he said one day and, as someone smiled 'and I'm halfway.'"

Fortunately, restraint and polish have not incommoded his vocabulary. Arlott reproduces the *Trueman accent* and adjectival reinforcements uninhibitedly. Squeamish readers may well wince. During a Yorkshire v. Northamptonshire match, Wardle retreated from Tyson umpire-wards and was grotesquely b o w l e d, not frightened (in Jim Sims's term) "but somewhat apprehensive." Trueman was next batsman, and as he passed Wardle on the way to the wicket he said "What a bloody stroke." A minute later Trueman was also bowled by Tyson for nothing, and Wardle greeted Trueman's return to the dressing room with the obvious *riposte* "What a bloody stroke." "Ay," retorted Trueman "I slipped on that heap of shit you dropped in crease."

Occasionally Arlott's fidelity to his sitter promises to turn a page or two of his book into a sort of reproduction of a wall of graffiti in a public lavatory. For example: a batsman twice, by blind fearful instinct, deflected great inswingers from Trueman between pad and leg stump, then scored a boundary from an on-side push which gyrated to third man. Said Trueman, "You've got more bloody edges than a broken piss-pot." Trueman's freedom of language is entirely justifiable and in character, as essential to his mode of expression as the banalities needed by intellectuals for *their* way of communication: "basically, you know, involved, I mean committed, you know." But, in the West Indies, when Brian Statham was obliged to fly home, Trueman was appointed senior professional of the England team. He was quick to realise he was now in a position of responsibility. "Then," he said, "first thing these buggers'll have to do"—meaning his team mates—"is cut out t'bloody swearing."

"*He* can be uproarious but also—though not often—silent, moody; he can be generous—and mean; he could bowl his heart out—or turn it in; he can be harsh—or gentle; he can be genuinely witty—and horribly crude; almost hysterically funny—and a complete bore; he can be arrogant—and as uncertain of himself as a schoolboy; he is pulled this way and that by his doubts and emotions; he wants desperately to be liked and he is, at bottom, lonely." By means of such passages as that Arlott paints his living likeness of a canvas.

But "*genuinely witty*"? I doubt if wit could merge with the Trueman nature; it might even be alien. Yet there is one strike of wit, or something approaching wit in Arlott's gorgeous story of Trueman's remark at a party in Aden. A local sheikh was present, and one of the hosts pointed him out to Freddie, saying, "He's got a hundred and ninety-six wives." "Has he?" said Trueman. "*does he know that with* another four he could have a new ball?"

Another flash of Arlott's vision. "He stalked back to his mark, arms bowed, at a threatening muscle-bound gait; but as soon as he gathered himself and began his run he became a different creature. About this time someone described him as a young bull; and there was in his approach that majestic rhythm that emerges as a surprise in the Spanish fighting bull. It steps out of the toril, stands hesitant, cumbersome then, suddenly, sights the peon from the *cuadrilla*, pulls itself up and sets off towards him in a mounting glory of rhythm, power and majesty. Such was the run-up of the young Trueman. . ."

What writer, whatever his subject, would not be proud to put down that passage on a page? No cricket lover should miss this book. Yorkshiremen who do not get a quick hold on it will be as stupid as unfaithful to Fred.

* *Fred: Portrait of a Fast Bowler (Eyre and Spottiswoode, £2).*

"As soon as he began his run he became a different creature . . . a mounting glory of rhythm, power and majesty. Such was the run-up of the young Trueman."

GOLF

Intense Player aims for seventh heaven

From PAT WARD-THOMAS: Hobart, October 27

One of the strongest fields seen in Australia has assembled here for the Qantas Australian open golf championship which begins tomorrow on the Royal Hobart course. Nicklaus, direct from Florida, and Player from South Africa, have joined those who played in Melbourne last week and a memorable contest, the first of its kind in this *remote, compellingly beautiful* land, is probable.

Emerging yesterday from the turbulent overcast above Bass Strait it was hard to believe that we were not approaching the western coast of Scotland — great inlets of gunmetal seas and a tumbled mass of hills, but the setting of the course is gentler. And the rich green pastureland might be that of the Cheviot foothills.

The course, the narrowest in Peter Thomson's memory for an Australian open, runs mostly North and South and the wind is westerly and so there will be considerable problems of control if the wind persists. A measure of wind, though one not so chill, would be welcome, for the course in calm air is not a forbidding test. It is entirely flat, winding between groves of the eternal eucalyptus trees their trunks towering stark above ti-tree and acacia shrubs.

Given wind though the driving could be exacting for the rough has been allowed to grow inwards and often is deep and clinging near the fairways edge. As Nicklaus said one or two mistakes would be inevitable in any round, and 275 would be a good score. In the unlikely event of little wind a total in the 260s would probably be needed to win, for the course is in beautiful condition with enough grass on the fairways and greens that even before their final cutting are putting fast and true.

Nicklaus has set about his preparations in his usual methodical fashion, carefully pacing and charting distances to the greens. Neither he nor Player regard this championship as a holiday. Australia has been a kind of heaven to Player, who has won these past two years, and six times in all, since he first visited the country. The intensity of the little man's determination appeals to Australian crowds and Player usually is formidably responsive to a favourable atmosphere.

Of the other Americans Hill, who is anxious to make a good showing after a moderate week in Melbourne, is drawn in a three-ball with Thomson for the first two rounds, hardly a tactful move in view of his remarks about Thomson in Melbourne. One would hope too that Littler can find some form, but the course might not be sympathetic to the occasional variables in Stockton's game.

Crampton, bent on presenting himself in a favourable li the Australian public, ac his purpose admirably last The confidence from his v and his consistent contro putting, make him as lil winner as anyone. Thes qualities will be the esse success. Power, even that o laus, will be of no great a age on a course of only yards with many short par Devlin is recovering from h gestion problem and is usual good spirits and so h come into the reckoning.

Bembridge would appe have the game for this contained and steady, ar confidence is high after his in the Wills Masters. Oos doubtless would prefer a le fining course for a con return to his best. As yet not entirely happy with hi but this phrase has a f ring when applied to hi standards are so high tha when he does not fulfil th outcome is often exception

Large crowds are ex because Tasmania per hea population of 300,000 is one most richly endowed countries. Some 15,000 play on 51 courses, a trib the game's appeal. Sadl Nettlefold, one of history's left-handed players and a influence in Tasmanian go recently and just failed t what must have been a ch dream.

A question of restraint

JOHN ARLOTT discusses another fast bowler's *dilemma, that of* Bob Willis, and the inconsistences in county registration surrounding it

The decision of Bob Willis, the Surrey and England fast bowler, to leave the county, has revealed some strange and probably illegal inconsistencies in the application of the registration regulations for county cricket.

In 1969 the Test and County Cricket Board took counsel's opinion on the validity of the regulations as they are understood. They were informed that they were certainly in restraint of trade, and would certainly not be defensible in law. The rules were amended accordingly. They no longer made it incumbent upon a county to ask permission of another—but only to notify them of their intent before approaching a player who wished *to* leave the first club. Secondly, on the expiration of his contract, any player, simply by notifying Lord's, could cancel his registration, and be free to join another county without reference to or permission from the club which had previously held his contract.

These changes were announced at Lord's at the same time as the intended course of action to defend the projected South African Tour of 1970, and, in terms of news, were swamped by it. Nor have the revised regulations been published in Wisden, as the previous code always was.

Meanwhile, the counties, fearful of the consequences of the change, met, framed, and agreed mutually to conform to a "code of conduct" which, in fact, amounted to the former regulations. They were binding upon the player, and could bar him from championship cricket for a season if he joined another county without the permission of his former one.

Thus, neither Lancashire wickshire, nor any county was legally requ *obtain permission* from before approaching Neither are Surrey in tion to prevent him fro ing for another count season. Willis's contra pires on December 31, *on January 1, 1972, he h* to inform Lord's that he to cancel his registratio Surrey to be legally f join any other county choice prepared to offer contract.

It *is* difficult indeed to what act of self-denial a could sign Willis, yet r him in 1972 without ac restraint of trade ag young cricketer of *integrity, whose wish t* is dictated solely by hi tion to have a regula team place.

He can only be debarre such a position by a c conduct which, after Jar 1972, he might challen defeat as in breach of t

RACING GUARDIAN

● Followers of the Guardian selections had a good day at yesterday's three jump meetings. Five out of six won at Newcastle, including 20-1 chance Sarona. Four won at Ascot and three at Hereford, making a total of twelve winners from eighteen selections.

Newmarket

SELECTIONS

2 0 BUNGEBAH (nap) | 3 30 Taranto
2 30 Pirate Bell | 4 0 Takawin
3 0 Barlasch (nb) | 4 30 Mountain Air

● COURSE POINTERS: There is no advantage to the draw. Brian Taylor, Frank Durr, Ron Hutchinson and Greville Starkey are the leading jockeys with mounts today. Noel Murless, Harvey Leader, Bernard van Cutsem and Sam Armstrong are the top trainers. Bernard van Cutsem saddled Tula Rocket to win the 2.0 last year. This time he runs newcomer Avec Mol. Pat Rohan sends Bungebah from Malton for this race. Another Malton trainer, Bill Elsey, runs Lavandale (3.30) and Playful (4.30).

TOTE DOUBLE 3 0 & 4.0 TREBLE: 2.30. 3.30 & 4.30. GOING: Good. ALL RACES FROM STALLS

ITV: 2.30 3.0, 3.30 & 4.0 (various channels).

2 0—KING'S GAP MAIDEN PLATE: 2-Y-O; 7f; winner £890 (43 runners).

1 (39) 0 Abominable Showman (G. Chapman) W. Stephenson 8-11 D. Ryan
2 (23) 00 Ashe Ingen (P. Talbot-Ponsonby) Maxwell 8-11 P. Madden
3 (37) Avec Mol (K. Mason) van Cutsem 8-11 .... W. Carson
4 (34) 322 Bungebah (Gp-Capt H. Hanmer) Rohan 8-11 J. Seagrave
5 (22) Carloway (H. Willis) Hobbs 8-11 .... J. Gorton
6 (21) 300 Chrisboy (N. Cohen) P. Bailey 8-11 .... D. McKay
7 (4) 00000 Club Talk (T. Haynes) Pitt 8-11 .... ——
8 (10) 000 Come Spring (G. Morrow) Holden 8-11 .... W. Snaith
9 (33) 0 Fort Sumtor (J. Astor) Hern 8-11 .... J. Mercer
11 (31) 0 Game Reserve (Sir R. Macdonald-Buchanan) H. Cecil 8-11 G. Starkey
13 (19) 004040 Grey Gaston (BF) (Mrs R. Lamb) Beeby 8-11 B. Connorton
14 (36) 0 Highview Jack (J. Sutton) Harwood 8-11 W. Wilkinson (5)
15 (41) 00 Hondao (Sir C. Clore) Masson 8-11 .... W. Hood (5)
16 (20) 0 Joy for the Girls (E. Warren) Hills 8-11 ...... G. Cadwaladr
17 (8) 00 Law of the Wise (J. Barker) Breasley 8-11 ...... T. Carter
18 (3) 0 Le Doyen (Maj V. McCalmont) Nelson 8-11 Ron Hutchinson
20 (38) 0 Midnight Romp (J. Taylor) Swift 8-11 .... J. Wilson
21 (5) Millstone (F. Sasse) Hills 8-11 .... E. Johnson
22 (12) My Aura (B. Murjani) K. Cundell 8-11 .... G. Ramshaw
23 (9) 000 Padlocked (J. Dellal) Todd 8-11 .... F. Durr
24 (25) Paveh Star (D. Robinson) Powney 8-11 W. Somerville (7)
25 (18) Primessia (F. Dellafara) Holden 8-11 .... J Reed (7)
26 (13) 003 Sea Picture (Ld Cadogan) S. James 8-11 .... doubtful
27 (32) 444030 Sanciel (P. Asquith) Shedden 8-11 .... E. Larkin
28 (16) St Aureole (B. Samuel) Maxwell 8-11 .... ——
29 (24) 0 Sumanon (J. Swift) Swift 8-11 .... W. Hewlett (7)
30 (30) Temple Watch (R. Graham) Marks 8-11 .... ——
31 (26) 0320 Whistling Storm (Mrs L. Milne) Maxwell 8-11 ... J. Lynch
35 (43) 0 Balotti (G. Stephens) Masson 8-8 .... J. Lowe (3)
36 (17) Bodeni (R. Hollingsworth) Oxley 8-8 .... G. Duffield
37 (14) 00 Bold Step (Mrs J. Phelps) Holden 8-8 .... B. Raymond
38 (40) 0 Charles Edward (Lady Macdonald-Buchanan) Prescott 8-8 E. Eldin
39 (6) 000 Damascus Sky (Mrs J. Swift) Swift 8-8 ... R. Houghton (7)
40 (44) 0 Dead Reckoning (D. van Clief) Doug. Smith 8-8 ... B. Jago
41 (42) 0 Decimal Year (R. Boucher) J. Winter 8-8 .... B. Taylor
43 (35) 3034 Kay's Hour (BF) (J. Adam) R. Jarvis 8-8 .... P. Tulk
44 (1) 0 Lindamoss (Mrs W. Hanson) P. Walwyn 8-8 ...... G. Sexton
46 (2) Meryl Jane (J. Barker) Akehurst 8-8 .... C. Moss
47 (11) Monkey Tricks (H. Joel) Murless 8-8 .... R. Street (7)
48 (39) 00 Moss Call (R. Bulfield) Whelan 8-8 .... P. Eddery
49 (7) 004 Office Party (Mrs F. Nagle) Mrs Nagle 8-8 ... M. Kettle (5)
50 (27) 02 Parthia's Image (BF) (Mrs J. Liesching) H. Cecil 8-8 S. Clarke (7)
51 (28) 000 Princess Kybo (I. Kerman) H. Cecil 8-8 .... D. Fowler (7)
53 (15) 00 Land Valley (Mrs A. Hunt) Mrs Lomax 8-8 .... P. Cook

TP FORM TIPS: Bungebah 9, Grey Gaston 6.

Betting forecast: 3 Bungebah, 9-2 Monkey Tricks, 6 Game Reserve, 7 Millstone, 10 Padlocked, Lindamoss, Carloway, 12 Chrisboy, Le Doyen, Grey Gaston.

2 30—BARROW SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 1m; winner £690 (19 runners).

1 (18) 200040 Gallic Rebel (M. Ramsden) Davison 8-6 .... F. Durr
3 (12) 000 Hurricane Ride (P. Smith) Cole 8-6 .... B. Raymond
4 (17) 400000 Jave River (K. Maharaj) Ashworth 8-6 ...... G. Ramshaw
6 (15) 0040 Pirate Bell (H. Spearing) Sturdy 8-6 ...... W. Wilkinson (5)
7 (7) 000004 Quasar (Maj H. Hall) W. Payne 8-6 .... M. Kettle (5)
8 (9) 04000 Sparring Partner (P. Simmonite) L. Hall 8-6 ... J. Mercer
9 (1) 020000 Sunnymede (Mrs M. Hunt) Wightman 8-6 .... E. Hide
11 (14) 033030 Tat's For Sure (BF) (Mrs J. Seward) Hunter 8-6 G. Baxter
12 (4) 0000 Yamsac (J. Halbwachs) Gosling 8-6 .... T. Roche
14 (2) 000 Coot (P. Bailey) P. Bailey 8-3 .... G. Duffield
15 (13) 0 Courtly Lad (W. Ward) Hills 8-3 .... W. Carson
16 (6) 400000 Disciplinarian (Lady Z. Wernher) Doug. Smith 8-3 E. Eldin
17 (19) 004430 Evening Sky (Mrs B. Hazebroek) Harwood 8-3 ... J. Gorton
18 (3) 040000 Exedown (L. Creed jun) Goodwill 8-3 .... D. McKay
19 (11) 00 Gray Reed (C. Edgar) B. Leigh 8-3 ...... R. Edmondson (5)
22 (8) 0000 Lilac (Duke of Sutherland) Barling 8-3 .... P. Eddery
23 (10) 0000 None Brighter (G. Smith) F. Cundell 8-3 ... Ron Hutchinson
24 (5) 000040 Rosemarkie (R. Nairn) M. H. Easterby 8-3 M. Birch (5)
25 (16) 0 Royal Ziska (B. Shine) Swift 8-3 .... K. Daniels (7)

TOP FORM TIPS: Evening Sky 8, Quasar 7, Pirate Bell 6.

Betting forecast: 7-2 Evening Sky, 4 Courtly Lad, 5 Quasar, 6 Pirate Bell, 13-2 Tat's for Sure, 8 Sparring Partner, 10 Disciplinarian, 12 Rosemarkie, Hurricane Ride, Jave River.

3 0—DULLINGHAM HANDICAP: 3-Y-O; 1¼m 100yds; winner £445 (10 runners).

1 (2) 310120 Casual Lass (D. McNab) R. Jarvis 9-6 .... B. Connorton
2 (9) 340132 Barlasch (A. Strothers) Dunlop 9-4 ...... Ron Hutchinson
3 (5) 210203 Title Fight (BF) (R. Moller) H. Wragg 9-1 .... B. Taylor
4 (7) 300141 Ian's Choice (V. Matthews) R. Jarvis 8-11 ...... E. Eldin
5 (6) 0-23110 Cape Clarendon (J. Mullion) Armstrong 8-9 ... G. Starkey
6 (8) 410 Cibor (BF) (B. Schmidt-Bodner) J. Sutcliffe jun. 8-5 F. Durr
7 (4) 011100 Tairing (M. Dennis) S. Hall 8-3 .... E. Johnson
8 (3) 021300 Wild Willow (Miss P. Wolf) Pope 8-2 .... D. Cullen
9 (10) 310302 Rose of France (L. Creed jun.) Goodwill 8-0 ... D. McKay
10 (1) 343001 *Charley's Aunt (5lb ex) (Mrs E. Charlton) Miss S. Hall 7-13* W. Hood (5)

TOP FORM TIPS: Charley's Aunt 8, Barlasch 7, Ian's Choice 6.

Betting forecast: 11-4 Barlasch, 3 Ian's Choice, 9-2 Title Fight, 6 Charley's Aunt, 7 Casual Lass, 8 Cape Clarendon, 13 Rose of France, 14 Cibor.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS

Nap—KAROO (3 30). Next best—MOUNTAIN AIR (4 30)

3 30—SAXHAM HANDICAP: 1½m; winner £873 (13 runners).

1 (11) 41011-0 Karoo (C/D) (F. Burmann) van Cutsem 4-9-8 ... W. Carson
2 (12) 014202- Boxer (D) (Ld Blakenham) R. Smyth 4-9-6 ... G. Ramshaw
3 (6) 000113 Lavandale (D) (S. Tennant) Elsey 6-9-1 .... E. Hide
4 (14) 0-10001 Lord David (C/D) (7lb ex) (G. Marks) Ingham 3-9-0 F. Durr
5 (2) 101022 Astrocan (D) (S. Grey) H. Leader 3-8-12 ...... P. Eddery
6 (7) 000000 Slingsby (J. Mullion) Armstrong 5-8-6 .... G. Starkey
8 (8) 321111 Cannabis (D) (D. Prenn) J. Winter 3-8-3 .... doubtful
10 (1) 220221 Taranto (C/D) (Duke of Norfolk) Dunlop 4-8-1 Ron Hutchinson
11 (4) 240442 Bold Strings (B. Shine) Swift 6-7-13 ...... K. Daniels (7)
12 (3) 000110 Creslow (D) (Ld Rosebery) Doug. Smith 3-7-12 ... B. Jago
13 (5) 230301 Prudent Girl (Mr L. Holliday) Denys Smith 3-7-12 D. McKay
14 (13) 132022 Harvest Spider (D, BF) (Mrs I. Griggs) R. Jarvis 4-7-11 E. Johnson
16 (9) 240210 Hope Springs (Mrs M. Valentine) H. Leader 3-7-7 D. Cullen
17 (10) 0-33044 Wooddilton (R. Moller) Wragg 4-7-7 .... J. Rees (7)

TOP FORM TIPS: *Taranto 9, Astrocan 8, Bold Strings 7.*

Betting forecast: 7-2 Astrocan, 9-2 Taranto, 5 Harvest Spider, 6 Bold Strings, 7 Lord David, 8 Karoo, 10 Lavandale, 14 Prudent Girl, 16 Creslow.

4 0—ROUS NURSERY HANDICAP: 2-Y-O; 5f; winner £414 (10 runners).

1 (1) 311330 Takawin (D) (E. Hill) Supple 9-0 .... G. Starkey
3 (10) 313200 Red Laser (D) (W. Tremaine) Armstrong 8-9 H. Ballantine (7)
4 (7) 04314 Gold Loom (D) (G. Turnbull) Gray 8-2 ...... B. Connorton
6 (8) 130202 Mrs Masham (D) (J. Straus) Ingham 8-1 W. Wilkinson (5)
8 (9) 204 Silver Cord (Lady Rosebery) Dunlop 7-13 ... Ron Hutchinson
9 (4) 0120 Upper Reach (D) (R. Green) Maxwell 7-13 .... ——
10 (3) 001 Mary Canute (D) (D. Robinson) Powney 7-11 ... E. Johnson
13 (5) 320 Signal Melody (H. Vickery) Gosling 7-4 .... D. Cullen
14 (6) 020403 Ring True (Mrs R. Mason) R. Mason 7-0 ... L. Muller (7)
15 (2) 014000 Winko (W-Cmdr J. Johnson) Akehurst 7-0 .... D. McKay

TOP FORM TIPS: Takawin 10, Mrs Masham 8, Mary Canute 7.

Betting forecast: 3 Mrs Masham, 4 Takawin, 5 Mary Canute, 6 Red Laser, Silver Cord, 8 Gold Loom, 10 Upper Reach, 12 Ring True.

4 30—DUCHESS MAIDEN STAKES: 3-Y-O; fillies; 1m; winner £415 (10 runners).

1 (5) 400000 Composite (Miss S. Dunne) Budgett 8-11 .... G. Baxter
2 (3) 303234 Dilwyn (Mrs C. Boucher) Benstead 8-11 .... B. Taylor
3 (4) 004000 Dresden Doll (H. Blagrave) H. Blagrave 8-11 ...... F. Durr
4 (8) 000 L'Opera (Dr L. Guy) Doug. Smith 8-11 ... C. McDonard (7)
5 (7) 0033 Mountain Air (BF) (Duke of Norfolk) Dunlop 8-11 Ron Hutchinson
7 (10) 200 Playful (Mrs E. Cardwell) Elsey 8-11 .... E. Hide
9 (1) 0040 Sweet N'Sour (Mrs M. Connelly) Cole 8-11 R. Edmondson (5)
12 (9) 040000 When (J. McKellar) Thom 8-11 .... B. Raymond
13 (2) 5-00004 White Goddess (Sir D. Clague) Benstead 8-11 ... J. Gorton
14 (6) 000 Winter Serenade (R. Vickery) Gosling 8-11 ...... P. Eddery

TOP FORM TIPS: Dilwyn 8, Mountain Air 7.

Betting forecast: 2 Mountain Air, 11-4 Dilwyn, 11-2 L'Opera, 6 Playful, 8 White Goddess, 10 Composite, 16 Dresden Doll.

Crisp now 4-1 for Gold Cup

By SIMON CHANNON

Not content with issuing unattractive prices on next season's Classics, Ladbrokes have already formed an ante post market *on the Cheltenham Gold* Cup, to be run in just under five months' time. Crisp, following his clear-cut victory from The Dikler over two miles at Ascot yesterday, is favourite at 4-1, with L'Escargot, winner of the last two Gold Cups, next best at 5-1, and Crisp's stable-companion Into View at 6-1.

Anyone taking 4-1 about Crisp *at the moment* needs his head examined. The ex-Australian horse has yet to prove that he stays more than two and a half miles and Fred Winter, his trainer, is unlikely to make any definite decision regarding Chelt*enham until Crisp has attempted* three miles at Kempton on Boxing Day when he will run in the King George VI Chase.

Another Cheltenham probable on view yesterday was Dondieu, who took Newcastle's "Fighting Fifth" Hurdle in fine style and broke the course record into the bargain. His main objective is the Champion Hurdle, a race in which he was going extremely well last March until blundering at the seventh flight. Before Cheltenham, Dondieu is likely to go to Leopardstown on Boxing Day for the Irish Sweeps Hurdle.

The Sportsman's Club National Hunt awards, introduced last season, are to carry greater prize *money this term and* will embrace a wider spread of winners. The Champion NH jockey will receive £1,500, with £2,000 split between the next four riders in the list, while there will be prizes for junior riders and stable lads.

Next year we are likely to be spared the annual farce of tiny fields for long distance chases in the first few weeks of the N.H. season. Up to, and including, this season, every N.H. card has had to include a chase of three *miles or further, but next year,* from the start of the season until September 15, a three-mile chase will not be compulsory at one-day meetings, and at two-day meetings there need be only one long distance chase.

At Newmarket today, when the stalls will be situated on the far side, I nap the well-drawn Bungebah (2 0) to beat his 42 opponents in the King's Gap Maiden Plate. Last time out, over six furlongs of today's course, *he stayed on well to be second* to the hot favourite Princely Son and should appreciate this extra furlong.

John Dunlop's Barlasch (3 0), caught close home by Divine Thought at Newmarket's Cam*bridgeshire meeting, may go one* better in the Dullingham Handicap, and his stable companions, Taranto (3 30) and Mountain Air (4 30) may give Barlasch's rider Ron Hutchinson a further two winners.

At Wincanton there is a strong field for the Badger Beer Handicap Chase. Stradivarius, penalised 4lb for his victory over Right Proud in Kempton's Qualifier for the Wills Premier Chase, is sure to go well, but I doubt his *ability to concede 14lb success*fully to The Edwardian (3.0), who made a pleasing seasonal reappearance at Chepstow recently when third to Garva.

Wincanton

SELECTIONS

2 00 Hot Deal | 3 30 Brother Pole
2 30 Benfro Star | 4 00 Ashiq
3 00 The Edwardian | 4 30 Squabble

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.0 & 4.0. TREBLE: 2.30, 3.30 & 4.30 GOING: Good to firm.

2 0—NETHER WALLOP HURDLE: 3-Y-O; Div I; 2m; *winner £340 (8 runners).*

1 112 Hot Deal (D) W. Marshall 11-10 W. Smith
2 200410 Godrel Barons 11-5 .... R. Pitman
3 01 Sing Dule V. Cross 11-3 .... J. King
6 Candle Smoke Crossman 10-12 Mr P. Blackburn
8 Easy Living Miss Morris 10-12 ... N. Wakley
10 Golden Hussar J. Peacock 10-12 M. Salaman (3)
17 Saint-Lo F. Yardley 10-12 ... A. Lovell (7)
19 PF Travelling Dragon Kilpatrick 10-12 M. Gifford

Betting forecast: 4-6 Hot Deal, 5-2 Sing Dule, 9-2 Godrel, 10 Easy Living.

2 30—BRENDON HILLS HANDICAP CHASE: 3m 1f; winner £340 (7 runners).

1 311112- Onistoes Mrs Lockhart-Smith 6-11-9 R. Pitman
2 324-2U2 *We Free Miss Morris 8-11-0* ...... N. Wakley
3 P30-411 Benfro Star (5lb ex) F. Cundell 8-10-12 J. Cook
5 1F34-30 Rahdd (C) F. Walwyn 5-10-3 ... A. Branford
6 F32321 Rock Mist (D) Barons 8-10-3 ... T. Norman
7 0000-24 Cling Close Upton 7-10-0 .... P. Blacker
8 3P13-3 Paravus (D) G. T. Francis 6-10-0 H. M. Kavanagh

Betting forecast: 9-4 Benfro Star, 7-2 Onistoes, 5 We Free, 11-2 *Rock Mist*, 7 Rahdd, 10 *Cling Close*, 14 Paravus.

3 0—BADGER BEER HANDICAP CHASE; 2m 5f; winner £1,190 (8 runners).

1 31FP31- Royal Toss (C/D) (H. Handel) Handel 9-11-0 .... ——
2 23111-1 Stradivarius (4lb ex) (A. Stevens) Kennard 7-11-0 .... W. Smith
4 02F04-2 Chatham (C. Knott) *Rimell* 7-10-4 K. White
5 3234F1 Maniphe (C) (4lb ex) (P. Blackburn) Miss Morris 7-10-4 ...... N. Wakley
6 2PU-2P4 Drumby Hill (C/D) (J. Benson) Oughton 10-10-0 .... A. Kavanagh
8 1U323-3 The Edwardian (N. James) Champneys 7-10-0 .... R. Champion
10 1F401-0 Just the Job (A. Wiseman) Gandolfo 6-10-0 .... G. Thorner
12 121002- Past and Present (J. Drabble) Mrs Lockhart-Smith 8-10-0 M. Salaman (3)

Betting forecast: 2 Stradivarius, 9-2 Maniphe, 6 The Edwardian, 7 Royal Toss, 8 Chatham, 10 Brumby Hill, 12 Past and Present, 14 Just the Job.

3 30—NAILSWORTH NOVICES CHASE; 5-Y-O; 2m; winner £204 (8 runners).

3 000-134 White Fang (D) Denis Nicholson 11-13 Mr T. Nicholson
4 0B/030- Birdmaster Champneys 11-6 R. Champion
5 21011F Brother Pole J. Thorne 11-6 G. Howey (5)
11 132000- Erica June Brooks 11-6 ... C. Gorman (3)
12 00-F Grangewood Willis 11-6 ... R. A. Davies (3)
14 00-00-4 Mark Ruler Matthews 11-6 ... T. Norman
15 F/00-0 Oglat Kilpatrick 11-6 .... M. Gifford
16 000P00F Quality Goods Champneys 11-6 ...Mr K. Madocks-Wright (7)

Betting forecast: 11-8 White Fang, 7-4 Brother Pole 6 Birdmaster, 10 Mark Ruler, 12 Erica Jane.

4 0—STAYERS' HANDICAP HURDLE: 2¾m; winner £340 (13 runners).

2 121130 Molson Wise 9-11-11 .... R. Hood (3)
3 11020-0 Tern Eran (D) L. Kennard 8-11-9 Mr R. Smith (3)
4 P03001- *Straight Cable Upton 6-11-1 ... Mr P. Upton*
5 00000/ Merkades D Underwood 6-10-12 Mr T. Underwood (7)
6 2002-11 Ashiq (7lb ex) Barons 6-10-7 ... R. Pitman
9 031030- Dunromic Keenor 6-10-5 Mr M. Keenor (7)
10 102334 Banyan G. Francis 9-10-1 .... T. Norman
11 43-4103 Persian Alyca D. Underwood 7-10-1 R. Atkins
14 002002- Declared H Payne 6-10-0 .... G. Thorner
15 F011/0- Knight Orchid (C) Wildman 7-10-0 D. Elsworth
16 0401- *Lord Upham Brinkworth 7-10-0 W. Shoemark*
17 00-0040 Lot's Queen (D) Mrs Whitfield 7-10-0 C. Candy (3)
18 00000-0 Trickle-Charged Kernick 7-10-0 ... N. Kernick

Betting forecast: 5-2 Ashiq, 100-30 Tern Eran, 4 Persian Alyce, 11-2 Molson, 8 Lord Upham, 10 Banyan, 12 Dunromic.

4 30—NETHER WALLOP HURDLE: 3-Y-O; Div II; 2m; winner £340 (7 runners).

1 0F1F4 Squabble (D, BF) Gandolfo 11-5 W. Shoemark
7 PF Heswalliam F. Yardley 10-11 ... A. Lovell (7)
8 P Jovial Lad Barons 10-12 ... M. Senders (5)
9 Latan Silver H. Payne 10-12 ... G. Thorner
11 Merrie Lord Miss Morris 10-12 ... N. Wakley
12 03324 Miss St Austell Barons 10-12 ... T. Norman
13 Royenne G. Balding 10-12 .... C. Bailey

Betting forecast: 11-10 *Miss St Austell*, 5-2 Squabble, 4 Royenne, 10 Jovial Lad, 12 Latan Silver.

● Champion jockey Graham Thorner, who has been in fine form this week with three winners at Wye on Monday and another at Plumpton on Tuesday, was again successful on Dad's Lad in the *Dewchurch Chase at Hereford yesterday. Thorner* brought his score to fourteen for the season. Ray Peacock (who trains Dad's Lad, said his next objective will be the Wills' Qualifier at Wetherby next month.

Uttoxeter

SELECTIONS

2 15 Westwyn | 3 45 Celtic Gold
2 45 Philip | 4 15 Headmaster
3 15 The Weary Friar | 4 45 Narak

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.15 & 4.15. TREBLE: 2.45, 3.45 GOING: Good.

2 15—BIDDULPH NOVICES' CHASE: 2½m; winn (8 runners).

2 U42 Abbot's Brook David Nicholson 7-11-5 Mr N. Brook
3 3F22BJ Alexandra Jones R. E. Peacock 8-11- B.
4 0000/P- Brave Warrior Cramp 6-11-5 ... G. B
6 000-0 Glory's Spook Cambidge 6-11-5 ... R.
9 40-0 Ophir W. Frances 6-11-5 ... J. Laur
11 OBP Samuel Whiskers A. Jarvis 6-11-5 E. Corcor
12 F2 Westwyn Barons 6-11-5 .... Bob
13 20- Real Sharp Dirkinson 5-11-1 ... M. Di

Betting forecast: 2 Westwyn, 11-4 Abbot's Br Alexandra Jones, 7 Glory's Spook, 8 Ophir, 1 Sharp.

2 45—HARTINGTON SELLING HURDLE: 2m 1 *winner £136 (8 runners).*

4 40/411- Nice Shoe Sutton 6-12-7 ... P. Mor
7 00-P02 Philip Tinkler 5-12-7 ... Mr C. Tink
8 00344-0 Court Pin-up Gibbs 6-11-1 Mr J. Jacks
9 P00U-0 Lenton Rock Bull 5-11-11 Mr A. Pr
10 Shake Dickinson 5-11-11 ...... M. Di
12 P00P0- Denson Allingham 4-11-6 .... D.
13 0030 Winschance R. E. Peacock 4-11-6 S.
15 00 Kelsodor D. Gibbs 3-10-3 .... R.

Betting forecast: 6-4 Philip, 3 Nice Shoe, 9-2 Pin-up, 6 Winschance, 10 Kelsodor, Lenton Rock.

3 15—MARKET DRAYTON HANDICAP CHASE winner £382 (8 runners).

1 1-PU121 Mr Wrekin (C/D) Holland 6-12-5 S. Holl
2 4F323-F Blackthorn *Winter* (D) Dickinson S. M. Di
3 P32/02 Tod Scarlet (C/D) W. Whiston 11-11 D. Ca
5 0-24231 Best View (7lb ex) W. A. Stephenson P. Bl
6 044-21D The Weary Friar (D, BF) Barons 7- Bob
7 0P1U13 Squiffy (BF) Hollinshead 6-10-11 B.
8 13-P3FF Carrack (D) E. Jones 10-10-10 *C. Astbu*
10 21FP/2 Piro T M. Tate 10-10-4 .... R

Betting forecast: 11-4 Best View, 3 The Wear 4 Tod Scarlet, 11-2 Mr Wrekin, 7 Squiffy, 8 Bla Winter, 12 Piro T.

3 45—AUDLEM CHASE: 2m 40yds; winner £ runners).

2 30033-1 Celtic Gold W. A. Stephenson 9-11-
5 0122-1F Pangeno Whiston 6-11-7 ...... D. Ca
7 000/F3- Golden Idol H. Morris 9-10-11 P. Mo

Betting forecast: 1-2 Celtic Gold, 9-4 Pangeno, 8 Idol.

4 15—ECCLESHALL HANDICAP *HURDLE*: 2m winner £340 (18 runners).

1 211-421 Headmaster (7lb ex) Barons 4-11-5 Bob
2 01110- Archook Barton 5-11-1 .... J.
3 100-012 Cold Day Mrs E. Gaze 5-11-0 .... R
4 1432-4P Sebastopol (BF) Crossley 7-11-0 Mr R. Cra
6 1100-03 Uncle Monty (C/D) N. Hall 4-10-11
8 0224-F0 Berenice R. Smith 7-10-5 ....
9 431320 Pornie Whiston 6-10-5 .... B.
10 00222-2 *Squash Spurrier 6-10-4 ...... Mr W.*
11 04- Cloak and Dagger T. Taylor 4-10-3
12 400-040 Falda (C/D, BF) Morrissey 7-10-3
16 0/000-0 Old Lag Wright 6-10 .... R
17 3100F0- Prairie Lad McCourt 5-10-0 ...... P.
18 031-040 Semper Paratus Cook 4-10-0 ... P. Jan
19 441300 Sheila Sheepwash T. Taylor 4-10-0 D. Car
20 0121P- Shrove Tuesday R. Hollinshead 6-1 J.
21 040-010 Silent Falls E. Jones 4-10-0 .... J.
22 00010-4 St Oswald (C/D) G. Owen 5-10-0 S.
23 00000-0 Vital Exile Brown 7-10-0 ... Mr G. Bre
24 434021- Zip Edwards 7-10-0 .... T

Betting forecast: 9-4 Headmaster, 3 St Oswa Uncle Monty, *6 Squash*, 8 Archook, 10 Zip, Per Silent Falls.

4 45—STAYERS HURDLE: 3m; winner £340 (6 ru

2 1P413P- The Spaniard (D) Richards 9-11-8 ... P.
5 0000/4 Harmattan Buxton 8-10-12 ... A. De
6 000020- Indian Fort R. E. Peacock 5-10-12 S.
8 31232-4 Kings Shoon Barons 7-10-12 ... Bob
10 00- Gin Fizz Vergette 4-10-5 ....
11 111110- Narak (C) Norton 4-10-5 S. P. Tay

Betting forecast: 4-6 Narak, 5-2 The Spaniard, Shoon, 16 Indian Fort, 20 Harmattan.

● George Beeby, who took out his first tr licence in 1924, is retiring at the end of the Grey Gaston will be his last runner in the Gap Maiden Plate at Newmarket today.

● Lester Piggott rode a double at Long yesterday on Mr Dadd Robinson's Diamon trained by Mick Jarvis, and Cannabis, own Mr Dan Prenn and trained by John Winte

Yesterday's winners and starting prices

ASCOT

2.0 (2m Hdle): 1, SALVIATI, E. Harty (9-4); 2, Hush Money (10-11 fav); 3, Hunting Song (11-1). (G. Balding). Tote: 42p: 17p, 12p. F: 67p. 6 ran The Shute, who finished third, was disqualified for taking the wrong course. Hunting Song was awarded third place.

2.30 (2m Ch): 1, MERRYVILLE, E. Harty (11-2); 2, Marquetary Major (14-1); 3, Shell Streak (33-1). 2 fav *Game Spirit*. (G. Balding). Tote: 90p: 27p, 39p, 59p: Dual F: £10.80. 9 ran.

3.0 (2½m Hdle): 1, GOLDEN RIDGE N. Flanagan (15-2); 2, Garden Boy (15-2); 3, Master Kilieen (evens fav). (P. Ashworth). Tote: £1.84; 47p, 28p. F: £6.16. (6 ran).

3.30 (2m Ch): 1, CRISP R. Pitman (4-5 fav); 2, The Dikler (6-1); 3, Master Eye (8-1). (F. Winter). Tote: 16p. F: 39p. (5 ran).

4.5 (3m Ch): 1, FLOSUEBARB J. Guest (8-1); 2, Trysting Day (4-7 fav); 3, Mac Vidi (9-4). (J. Hooton). Tote: 69p. F: £1.06 (5 ran).

4.40 (2m Hdle): 1, RYANS CHOICE J. King (7-4); 2, Starkers (14-1); 3, Westward Lad (11-10 fav). (V. Cross). Tote: 29p: 15p, 26p. F: 93p. (7 ran).

TOTE DOUBLE: £19.85. TREBLE: £10.85. JACKPOT: Not won. Consolation dividend of £88.90 paid to 10 tickets naming first 4 winners. £6,671.25 carried over to Haydock tomorrow.

NEWCASTLE

2.15 (2m 60yds Hdle): 1, CALEYS HARVEST, B. Fletcher (6-4 co-fav); 2, Golden Valor (4-1); 3, Birgeen (50-1). 6-4 co-fav High Seat. (Denys Smith). Tote: 21p: 11p, 14p, £1.40. Dual F: 29p. 8 ran.

2.45 (3m Ch): 1, EASTER PIRATE S. Hayhurst (6-5 fav); 2, Auckland *Girl* (8-1); 3, *Proud Percy* (2-1). (R. Fairbairn). Tote: 23p. F: £1.03. (4 ran).

3.15 (2m 60yds Hdle): 1, DONDIEU B. Fletcher (4-5 fav); 2, Baltus (9-1); 3, Corrieghoil (9-2). (Denys Smith). Tote: 21p: 12p, 24p, 15p. 11 ran.

3.45 (2m 120yds Ch): 1, KNOCK TWICE, Mr A. Mactaggart (7-4 fav); 2, Vimy Rock (6-1); 3, Solway Sands (6-1). (A. Mactaggart). Tote: 21p: 19p, 20p. Dual F: 54p. 7 ran.

4.15 (3m Hdle): 1, HURRY BACK, D. Munro (6-4); 2, Colonel Imp (4-5 fav); 3, Pandorana (10-1). (C. Bell). Tote: 31p. F: 33p. (5 ran). NR: Tipperty.

4.45 (2½m Hdle): 1, SARONA, Mr J. Walton (20-1); 2, Chesapeake Bay (4-5 fav); 3, Saray (5-1). (F. Walton). Tote: £3.11: 38p, 17p, 24p. Dual F: £6.59. 10 ran. TOTE DOUBLE: £3.30. TREBLE: £65.00

HEREFORD

1.45 (2m Hdle): 1, SCABBARD, R. Quinn (5-4 fav); 2, Merry Making (10-1); 3, Marleson (7-1). (J. Perrett). Tote: 19p: 11p, 16p, 14p. (11 ran).

2.15 (2½m Ch): 1, DAD'S LAD, G. Thorner (6-5 fav); 2, Lord of the Liffey (4-1); 3, No Commission (6-4). (R. E. Peacock). Tote: 17p. F: 45p. 4 ran.

2.45 (2m Hdle): 1, MISS PILLETTA, R. Smith (2-1); 2, High Tide (7-4 fav); 3, Netherlander (33-1). (L. Kennard). Tote: 30p: 13p, 13p, 48p. Dual F: 24p. 9 ran.

3.15 (2m Ch): 1, OSBALDESTON J. Francome (5-4 fav); 2, Ostrich Duck (3-1); 3, Staple Heather (13-2). (F. Winter). Tote: 18p: 12p, 17p, 16p. Dual F: 42p. Daddy's Boy (10-1), withdrawn NOT under orders. Rule 4 applies to all bets. Deduction 10p in the pound. (7 ran). NR: Decode.

3.45 (2m Hdle): 1, LE FLIC R. Evans (10-1); 2, The Woozer (7-1); 3, Dale Cross (7-1). 9-2 fav Lotus Land. (J. Wright). Tote: 76p; 25p, 35p, 18p. (14 ran).

4.15 (3m Ch): 1, SCARRORO LAD M. Salaman (11-8); 2, Captain Blarney (8-13 fav). (D. Jones). Tote: 36p. (2 ran).

TOTE DOUBLE: £23.65. TREBLE: £5.75.

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Gold

Last night's Soccer matches

West Ham ...out through ...y Robson

ALBERT BARHAM: West Ham 2, Liverpool 1

...goal by Robson six ...tes from the end of this ...ng tie won West Ham a ... in today's quarter-final ... of the Football League ... But victory was only ...ned against a series of ...s Liverpool attacks in ...ast few minutes which ... this biggest crowd of ...season spellbound.

...y on, West Ham, building ...eir moves sometimes with ...dozen passes, had Liver... defence under considerable ...re. In the fifth minute, ...ng with extraordinary con... stepped over the feet of ... and Lawler as they ...ted to tackle him. Eventu... ...e ball went to Redknapp, ...fter bobbing around in the ...outh, it came to Bonds, who ... Clemence dive full length ...e.

Hughes and Callaghan ...g well in the middle. Liver... were able to create their ... also, and Ferguson was ... by Callaghan. Then he ...race to the edge of his ... area to fall at the feet ...s. Brooking again created ...l chance for West Ham, ...ned Redknapp's pass just ...ae crossbar.

...reward for some clever ...y Liverpool, especially by ...s. Heighway, and Evans, ...goal after 31 minutes. It ...d heavy pressure on West Ham's defence and was scored by Graham with a shot from an oblique angle on the right. Ferguson could only turn it into his own net. However, three minutes before half time, West Ham were level. Best, on the right, crossed a ball which Robson touched on. Hurst, for the first time, found himself with a gap in the Liverpool defence and he was able to lob the ball past Clemence.

Hurst had aggravated an old injury and did not play in the second half, Howe taking his place. Apart from one very clever move when Moore chipped the ball from a free-kick towards the corner of the goal, which brought a flying save from Clemence, West Ham did not make much impression till their final goal.

Throughout most of the second half, West Ham battled to keep out Liverpool attacks with Ferguson saving well from Heighway, Evans and Toshack. But after 84 minutes West Ham scored from an almost impossible position. Brooking put Redknapp away and the ball came over beyond the far post where Robson almost on the line, was able to head in. It was the signal for a series of furious raids by Liverpool but all foundered in the end.

West Ham United.—Ferguson: McDowell, Lampard, Bonds, Taylor, Moore, Redknapp, Best, Hurst, Brooking, Robson. Substitute Howe.

Liverpool.—Clemence; Lawler, Ross, Smith, Lloyd, Hughes, Graham, Evans, Heighway, Toshack, Callaghan. Substitute Hall.

...Referee: D. Turner (Cannock).

Stepney foils Stoke at last

By ERIC TODD: Manchester Utd 1, Stoke 1

... City, as Burnley had ...n the previous round, ... redoubtable resistance ...chester United in their ...l League Cup fourth ...match last night at Old ... It ended in a draw 1-1, ... scoring their equaliser ...ve minutes to go. But ...me brilliant saves by ... denied Stoke the ... they deserved, although ... before the end Mahoney ... name taken for kicking ...d away at a free kick. ...ements for the replay ...t yet been made.

... was given the sort of ... which is reserved only ... really great, and he ...edged it with two good ...he first was from a shot ... at the expense of a ... And after Charlton's kick, ...made a confident catch. ... times, Kidd headed the ...r the City crossbar after ... combination between ... and O'Neil.

SELECTION

... were the slower to settle ...nd although Greenhoff ...hie did a lot of chasing, ...re not allowed to get too ...f Stepney. After 17 ... however, Marsh, darting ... penalty area, fired in a ...t which was deflected for ... Then O'Neil and Law ...d neatly, but when the ...ived at Best, he shot ..., and Banks saved easily. ...y afterwards, Conroy beat ...en and was unfortunate ... his shot blocked. Then ...nadvertently got in the ... a shot by Conroy and ...attention. Sadler lobbed ...l high into the Stoke ... area, and Law made a ...fort to score, but Banks ...dy for him. And Banks ...as in the right spot when ..., Law, and Kidd took ... a combined operation ...ould have embarrassed ... other than this remark... ...racter in the Stoke goal.

... minutes before the ... United attacked on all ... and after the ball had ...ed off Banks's chest, Law hooked it over the crossbar. Back went Stoke, and Stepney did well to stop an awkwardly-bouncing ball when it reached him from Mahoney's head. Then Ritchie, unmarked, headed well wide after a free kick; and Stepney might have been in further trouble if a hard shot by Bernard had not struck Greenhoff amidships.

Ten minutes later, Charlton accepted a pass from James, and sent Best down the left wing, but the ensuing centre was just too quick for Kidd, who skidded hopefully without establishing contact. With three minutes to go Ritchie headed the ball brilliantly past Stepney from Greenhoff's centre, but the referee refused to allow a goal, presumably because of offside against Ritchie. And only a miraculous save by Stepney denied Greenhoff a goal, the legality of which could not have been in question.

Stoke began the second half with a flourish, and in rapid succession Greenhoff, Mahoney, and Marsh delivered shots which were too close to the target for the peace of mind of Stepney. And United breathed again when Conroy hooked the ball wide from 18 yards. Stoke were giving United rather more to think about than they might have expected.

United nevertheless were justified in appealing for a penalty when Marsh handled the ball after a centre by Kidd; but the referee registered neither emotion nor sympathy.

Stepney made great saves from Mahoney and Greenhoff, and Sadler luckily blocked a shot by Ritchie. But United could not survive indefinitely, and in the seventy second minute Stoke deservedly went ahead. Ritchie took a pass from Mahoney, shrugged off a challenge by James, and fired the ball past Stepney with his left foot.

Five minutes before the end, Gowling headed an equaliser after a free kick by Burns.

Manchester United: Stepney; O'Neil, Burns, Gowling, James, Sadler, Morgan, Kidd, Charlton, Law, Best.

Stoke City: Banks; Marsh, Pejic, Bernard, Smith, Bloor, Conroy, Greenhoff, Ritchie, Mahoney, Jump.

Referee: V. James (York).

...esterday's results and details

...ssociation Football

...OPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP

Group 1

...lovakia ... Wales	... (0) 0	
	(0) 1	55,000

GROUP 1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
...vakia	5	4	1	0	10	2	9
.....	4	2	1	1	7	1	5
.....	3	2	1	2	5	4	5
.....	3	0	1	2	1	16	1

...ing matches: Nov. 14—Re... Czechoslovakia: Nov. 24—... v. Wales.

Group 2

... (5) 4 Norway ...	(0) 0	
2. Dunai.		20,000

GROUP TWO

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
.....	6	4	1	1	12	5	9
.....	4	2	1	1	8	4	5
.....	4	2	1	1	7	5	5
.....	6	0	1	5	5	16	1

...ing matches: Nov. 10—France ...ria: Dec. 11—Bulgaria v. ...

GROUP 7

...ia ... 0 Luxembourg ...	0	
		20,000

GROUP SEVEN

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
a ...	6	3	3	0	7	2	9
many	6	3	1	2	11	6	7
...	5	2	1	2	10	6	5
...	5	0	1	4	1	16	1

...UE CUP: Fourth Round

... (0) 1 Bolton ... (1) 1
Rowe 27,679

...am (1) 1 Preston ... (0) 1
...ers Lyall 30,358

...d ... (0) 1 Stoke ... (0) 1
...ling Ritchie 47,062

...ham (1) 2 Liverpool (1) 1
...t Robson Graham
40,870

...ISH FIRST DIVISION: Dun... 1, Celtic 2; Dundee 0, ...

...ALL COMBINATION: Oxford ... Bristol City 0; Reading 1, ...

...MIDLANDS LEAGUE.—Ches... Bradford 2; York City 1, ...

...HERN LEAGUE CUP. First ...cond leg: Dover 2, Margate 3. ...UP. Third Qualifying Round Replay: Chichester 1, Wimbledon 0. Walton and Hersham 1, ...

...CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.— ... Essex 1, ...

...RESENTATIVE MATCH. — ... University 0, Old Boys' League ...

Rugby Union

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Dorset and Wilts 14, Oxfordshire 33; Hertfordshire 22, Buckinghamshire 3; Kent 9, Surrey 17; Leicestershire 24, Notts, Lincs and Derby 13; Middlesex 23, Eastern Counties 5; Staffordshire 22, North Midlands 9; Sussex 14, Hampshire 11; Warwickshire 32, East Midlands 12.

CLUB MATCHES.—Aberavon 28, Ebbw Vale 4; Bridgend 19, Cardiff 6; Bristol 35, St Luke's College 12; Cambridge Univ 7, Cambridge Univ LX Club 10; Cross Keys 18, Newbridge 10; Llanelli 8, Neath 8.

Rugby League

TOUR MATCH.—Oldham 13, New Zealanders 24.

Hockey

INTERNATIONAL MATCH. — Wales 1, Kenya 0.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH.—Kent "A" 3, United Banks 1.

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP.—Bristol 2, Essex 1.

LONDON LEAGUE.—Maidenhead 2, Oxford University 3.

OTHER MATCH.—London University 1, United Hospitals 7.

Athletics

INTER-VARSITY FRESHMAN'S MATCH (at Oxford).—110 metres, high hurdles.—J. Hemery (Oxford) 15.3sec; 100m.—W. Berkhout (O) 11.8; 800m.—L. Rudling (Cambridge) 1min 58.7; Long Jump.—M. Byers (O) 21ft 5½in; 400m.—I. Graham (C) 51.8; Pole Vault.—T. Herman (C) 11ft 6in; Shot.—J. Mon (C) 50ft 8½in.; Javelin.—J. Hemery (O) 144ft. 8in.; 3,000m.—D. Gunstone (C) 8min 34.6; 200m. Hurdles.—J. Hemery (O) 28.9; Triple Jump.—P. Hannibal (C) 43ft.; 1,500m.—B. McNeil (C) 4min 0.3; 200m.—W. Bogan (O) 23.8; 400m Hurdles.—J. Hemery (O) 58sec.

Golf

UNIVERSITY RESULTS: (Mildenhall).—Cambridge University beat Ladies International 08 9-3; (Sunningdale) London University beat Oxford University 9-3.

Fixtures

Association Football

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Dulwich H. v. Bromley (7.30).

FA CUP: Third Qualifying Round Replay: Walthamstow Avenue v. Boreham Wood (7.30).

Wales die hard in Prague

Czechoslovakia 1, Wales 0

Prague, October 27

Wales, fielding a shadow side, were narrowly beaten 1-0 by the Group One leaders, Czechoslovakia, before a 35,000 crowd here tonight in the European Championship.

Welsh hopes of a quarter-final place were dashed in the 60th minute when Kuna seized on to a centre from Taborsky and volleyed the ball past Millington from just outside the penalty area.

The decisive goal came five minutes after the Welsh captain, Hennessey, limped off the field with a recurrence of the knee trouble which had made him a doubtful starter. Wales's departure again leaves England as the single British survivor. Wales had to win this match and defeat Rumania in Bucharest, so the chances were slim fro mthe outset.

In the opening minutes Wales were forced on the the defensive, but never looked like yielding. It was Wales who came closest to scoring when Yorath nearly scored from a pass by Evans. Yorath's shot beat the goalkeeper, but half-back Dobias kicked off the line.

Czechoslovakia put together their passes with more precision after the interval and kept Wales at full strength with their nonstop attacking. Wales's chief setback came in the 55th minute when Hennessey, the heart of their defence, limped off with knee trouble and was replaced by Rees.

Hennessey's absence was felt five minutes later when Czechoslovakia snatched what proved to be the only goal. Taborsky found Kuna with a perfect centre and the World Cup forward volleyed the ball low past Millington from the edge of the penalty area.

The goal knocked the heart out of Wales and they spent the rest of the match desperately holding off fresh waves of Czechoslovak attacks.

Czechoslovakia, — Viktor; Dobias, Zlocha, Hrivnak, Taborsky, Pollak, Luna, Vesely, Strnad, Jokl, Kabat.

Wales, — Millington; Rodriguez, Burton, Phillips, Thomas, Durban, Hennessey, Yorath, Evans, Hill, James.

Birmingham sign Hatton for £80,000

Bob Hatton, Carlisle United's leading scorer last season and this, who signed for Birmingham City yesterday for a reported fee of £80,000, commented: "I have played against Birmingham when Francis and Latchford have been in the side and I have rated them extremely good players. I am looking forward to playing with them."

Freddie Goodwin, the Birmingham manager who has now been involved in transfer deals totalling more than a quarter of a million pounds since he joined the club in the close season of 1970, said of his capture: "We have watched Hatton repeatedly and I have seen him on four occasions. He is a big lad, with lots of composure and plenty of skill on the ground. He also runs a lot and I am looking forward to him complementing the two young strikers we already have.

"The more goalscorers you have in a side the less pressure there is on any one individual. Our aim is not only the First Division but to stay there and to do that you need goalscorers. I approached Carlisle a month ago but they turned me down. I have since had to raise my offer."

Hatton, 25, watched earlier this season by Crystal Palace and Ipswich, was signed by Carlisle from Northampton for £7,000 two years ago. He scored 24 goals last season.

Barry Endean, of Charlton Athletic and Eamonn Rogers, of Blackburn Rovers switched clubs yesterday, with Blackburn also receiving £7,000 as part of the deal.

Rogers, a Republic of Ireland international, travelled South this morning for a formal medical check at The Valley, as Ken Furphy, Blackburn's manager, went in the opposite direction, taking his family from Watford to their new home in Blackburn. Furphy has been active in the transfer market since taking over at Ewood Park—Endean is the eighth signing since September—and he is the man who transferred Endean from Watford to Charlton last February.

Endean will team up with Tony Field, signed from Southport last week, as a double spearhead, against Aston Villa at Villa Park on Saturday. Rogers, from Dublin, is likely to line up alongside Paul Went, transfer-listed at his own request on Tuesday, in Charlton's home match against Bristol City.

Brentford yesterday signed Michael Allen, 22-year-old utility player from Middlesbrough. Allen, from South Shields, joined Middlesbrough as a junior and made 35 senior appearances for them. The fee was about £10,000. Allen is expected to play for Brentford at Scunthrope on Saturday.

Fulham borrow Stephenson

Fulham have signed the West Ham centre half Alan Stephenson, on a two-month loan, a move that will bring some temporary relief to their manager, Bill Dodgin, who has been searching for someone to steady his defence all season.

Stephenson, an England Under-23 international, joined West Ham for £80,000 in March 1968. He missed most of last season after a cartilage operation and has been unable to hold a regular first team place this season. "I have agreed for Stephenson to go on loan subject to the usual terms of being able to recall him during the period if necessary," said Ron Greenwood, the West Ham manager.

It's a hard game ... Middlesex forwards clash with Eastern Counties. Somewhere there's a ball. *Picture by E. Hamilton-West*

Danger inspires winning thrust by Middlesex

By BARRIE FAIRALL: Middlesex 22, Eastern Counties 6

Middlesex took a considerable time to press home the advantages afforded by the clear superiority of their pack before beating a stout-hearted Eastern Counties side by two goals, two penalty goals and a try to a goal at the Athletic Ground yesterday. It was a laborious performance, full of basic errors. One cannot see Middlesex mounting a serious challenge this year.

Eastern Counties were still very much in the match with only seven minutes remaining. They were then trailing by only three points and beginning to mount a serious challenge. But Middlesex, sensing danger drove forward with purpose and scored a goal at just the right psychological moment. The Counties fire spluttered out, and their defence was breached twice more before the end.

Middlesex were much the better disciplined scrummagers. Though not obviously heavier, they outshoved Counties in the tight, where Trench was seen to lift Hardiman. Page thus had a devil of a job extracting the ball from the back of his pack on the Counties' put-in. Middlesex were also more adept at winning the rucks, though Bucknall's presence in the Counties back row did much to nullify this, such was his covering. The line-out play of both sides was erratic and no clear-cut advantage was gained.

If Montgomery's service to Kirton had been a little steadier, Middlesex might have forced a try earlier. Kirton often had to check before taking a pass. Subsequent passes down the line had to be hurried, and this allowed the Counties' backs time to come in for their tackles. Here Burcher, a late replacement for the injured Janion and playing in his first county game, was outstanding. Shanklin, his opposite, was never quite able to break free, and never ran straight after two solid tackles at the start.

Counties relied heavily on Page's kicking to make ground. Too often, however, his kicks appeared to be too high, and Codd, the Middlesex captain, gathered safely in spite of the ball swirling unpredictably in the breeze. Codd, though, did cause occasional alarm with a tendency to run the ball from deep inside his own 25. Such emphasis on attack makes for good watching, but at a time when the scores were close it was a dangerous practice.

The match opened with a series of attempts at penalty goals. Codd succeeded with one after three minutes, and that was to be the only score of the half. Soon after the interval Friell rounded off a Middlesex move that covered 70 yards with a try that Codd converted. Counties replied with a try by Bulpitt, converted by Jorden, and then, later, came Middlesex's decisive thrust. First, Mason scored a try. Codd converted, and kicked a penalty goal five minutes later. Boddy finished the game with a try from a line-out on the Counties' line.

MIDDLESEX.—R. A. Codd (Rosslyn Park, capt.); A. Richards (London Welsh), J. L. Shanklin (London Welsh), A. P. Friell (St Luke's College), N. R. Boult (Bedford), E. W. Kirton (Harlequins), J. N. Montgomery (Met. Police); R. L. Barlow (Rosslyn Park), A. Boddy (Met. Police), D. J. K. Trench (Rosslyn Park), S. J. B. James (Richmond), C. W. Raison (Richmond), G. Risley (Rosslyn Park), M. J. Mason (Harlequins), K. R. McIntyre (St Bartholomew's Hospital).

EASTERN COUNTIES.—A. M. Jorden (Blackheath, capt.); P. J. Green (Bedford), D. Burcher (London Hospital), G. Richards (Blackheath), M. P. Bulpitt (Blackheath); A. Porter (Blackheath), J. J. Page (Northampton); B. Arthur (Bedford), K. Rollos (London Hospital), P. Hardiman (Ipswich), N. Bambridge (Rosslyn Park), N. G. Martin (Harlequins), A. L. Bucknall (Richmond), D. Hart (Bedford), D. Harrigan (Blackheath).

Referee: A. Welsby (Lancashire).

Sussex's first win for three years

Sussex must thank the Hampshire fullback, Derek Hocking, for their first County Championship win for three years, by a goal and two tries and two tries and one penalty goal at Chichester. Hocking missed two kickble penalties and then kicked the ball over his own gol line for Phil Clark to score the winning try.

Although losing their standoff half, Ian Ray, who was taken to hospital with a suspected broken jaw late in the first half, Oxfordshire proved far too strong for Dorset and Wiltshire, overwhelming them 33-14 in the first county game to be played at Swindon.

After Ian Moffatt, the full back, had kicked them into a 15 points lead early in the match, Oxfordshire, who led 18-10 at half time, never looked back, and finished good winners in spite of a desperate late rally by the home county. It was Moffatt's game, for in addition to converting tries by Kilgour, Savage, who also kicked a goal, and Stimpson, the Northampton full back kicked four penalty goals.

Lee, Griffiths and Dave Barry ran over for Dorset with Lewis converting one try.

A late surge brought Hertfordshire 14 points at Croxley Green and sealed their second County Championship win in as many games. Tries from Alan Towersey, their inventive scrum half, John Gronow, and Jim Wright converted a fragile advantage into an emphatic win.

There was an early setback for Hertfordshire when Hammond kicked Buckinghamshire ahead with a penalty, but they could not break through again. Hertfordshire hit back with two tries through Cadle and Wright. Wright later converted the third try.

Leicestershire's forwards, beating off a stern challenge in the second half, took their side to victory over Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and Derbyshire.

Leicestershire led 12-0 at halftime. A highly entertaining second half began with a penalty goal for the Counties by Hare. Barlow then scored a try for Leicestershire, Larter converting, but two tries in two minutes from Wardle and Moore, one converted by Hare, reduced the margin to five points. Truman sidestepped through for another try, converted by Larter, to round off Leicestershire's scoring.

Sam Doble's prodigious kicking broke the heart of North Midlands. The full-back's long kicks to touch kept the visitors penned in their own half for long periods and Doble rounded off a great game by converting a try, kicking three penalty goals and a dropped goal to score 14 points.

After a heroic first half burst of enterprise, they drew level when Corless scored a try which Anthony converted, and kicked a penalty goal: but Staffordshire, playing like a well-drilled regiment, wore the Midland side down, and forged ahead with tries by wingmen Edwards and Hatter.

Doble converted one try, kicked a penalty goal, and broke the North Midlands resistance with his prodigous kicking in a rugged encounter.

RU Tables

SOUTHERN DIVISION

	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Herts	2	2	0	0	50	3	4
Oxon	2	2	0	0	37	14	4
Berks	1	1	0	0	0	4	2
Dorset & Wilts	2	0	2	0	14	61	0
Bucks	1	0	1	0	3	33	0

SOUTH-EAST DIVISION

	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Middlesex	2	2	0	0	57	16	4
Surrey	2	2	0	0	39	21	4
E Counties	2	2	1	0	23	38	2
Sussex	2	1	1	0	25	38	2
Kent	2	0	2	0	25	54	0
Hants	2	0	2	0	21	49	0

CRICKET

Yorkshire re-elect Geoff Boycott

Geoff Boycott has been invited by Yorkshire to lead the county again in 1972. Joe Lister, Yorkshire's new secretary, said Boycott had been "delighted to accept." Don Wilson remains as vice-captain. Doug Padgett, the former England batsman, has been appointed Yorkshire's senior coach and will also captain the Second XI.

Surrey, the county champions, will join Kent, Lancashire and Yorkshire in the Fenner knockout competition to be played at Scarborough next season on September 6, 7, and 8. They take the place of Nottingham, who competed last sumer when the tournament was played for the first time and attracted more than 10,000 people each day.

Warwick revive memories

By DAVID IRVINE

Warwicks 32, E. Midlands 12

Warwickshire revived memories of those great days in the late 50s and early 60s at Coventry last night when they crushed their strongest rivals, East Midlands, by three goals, two penalty goals, and two tries to a goal, and two penalties, their biggest victory in this Midland Group series since the war.

With 14 Coventry players in the side, Warwickshire held all the trump cards, for while their opponents fumbled to bring purpose to their play the home side had all the moves they needed at their fingertips and, using Bolton as the cutting edge to their attack, they first undermined and then routed East. Bolton not only finished with three tries to his credit, but made a fourth with a bewildering run near the end.

Having survived an initial aerial bombardment, which doubtless satisfied East Midland's conviction regarding Cole's vulnerability to the high ball, Warwickshire struck after seven minutes when Gittings kicked deep into enemy territory and, from a line-out won by Nimmes, Preece attempted a dropped goal which was so acutely angled in the wrong direction that Bolton was able to follow through for a try.

Griffiths was less fortunate from a much more thoughtful move when, after supporting a break by Cowell, he was five yards out by Davies. But Warwickshire's firm control in the loose counteracted East's set piece work so effectively that little headway was made by the visitors until Page kicked a penalty at his third attempt after half-an-hour.

In the last five minutes before the interval Warwickshire shot apart East Midland's challenge. First, Cole kicked a tremendous penalty from a yard inside his own half and then Gittings, whose persistent harassing of Lewis had done untold damage, won a loose ball which Cowell scooped up before quick passing gave Bolton a second try. Cole converted at the second attempt.

Handicapped further by the temporary absence of Davies, East Midland fell further behind when Cole kicked his second penalty. Although Davies returned, the East defence collapsed in disarray as Barton crossed from a kick by Priest. Then Griffiths burst through to complete Bolton's hat trick. Both these tries were converted by Cole.

Towards the end Warwickshire's concentration lapsed. The referee persistently blew them up for infringements, which gave Page an easy penalty from directly in front and then a conversion from the same spot when Sweet was judged to havet been impeded from the left and a penaltey try waes awarded. Fittingly Warwickshire had the final word, Bolton weaving his way in and out of trouble to create the fifth try, scored by Cowell.

WARWICKSHIRE: G. H. Cole (Coventry); J. P. Bolton, C. P. Wheatley, R. E. Griffiths, R. E. Webb; P. S. Preece, W. J. Gittings, K. E. Fairbrother, capt.; M. J. Wyman, G. J. Creed, B. F. Nimmes, I. R. Darnell, P. M. Bryan (Coventry), T. Cowell (Rugby), J. Barton (Coventry).

EAST MIDLANDS: B. Pope (Bedford); B. J. V. Oldham, J. R. Cooley, G. R. Allen, P. R. Sweet (Northampton); G. Davies, V. J. Lewis (Bedford); P. Duffy, A. G. Johnson, D. L. Powell, capt., G. Wright (Northampton), J. Mawle (Bedford), F. Cabrera, R. B. Taylor (Northampton), C. R. Landon (Bedford).

Referee: R. A. Hills (Gloucestershire).

ATHLETICS

Hemery over first hurdle

John Hemery, the 25-year-old younger brother of the Olympic hurdles gold medallist, scored 24 points for Oxford University against Cambridge in the freshmen's athletics match at Oxford yesterday.

Hemery won three hurdles events, over 200 and 400 metres, then the javelin, and came second in the high jump and last in the shot. He said afterwards: "It is the first hurdling I have done since 1964 but I would much rather be playing rugby."

In spite of Hemery's lead, Oxford lost the match 95-91. "If I had known we had only one competitor in the pole vault I would certainly have entered and I think I could have beaten the Cambridge pair. It would have made all the difference," said Hemery, who clearly likes winning as much as his famous brother.

LAWN TENNIS

Champion's plea to Wimbledon

By DAVID GRAY

This has been a perilous week for the seeded men in the Embassy British Indoor Championships at Wembley, and yesterday Rod Laver, the holder, and for so long the absolute master of the international game, joined the ranks of the strugglers.

In the end he beat Georges Goven, the French No 1, by 5-7, 8-6, 6-3, but the second set was full of danger for him. After breaking service for 43, he slipped to 55, and Goven's counter attack almost succeeded in forcing him out of the tournament.

There were alarms all the way. Goven, fast and neat, enjoyed the pace of the court and passed him frequently. Laver had to make a considerable effort to gather power and concentration. He hit his usual quota of spell-binding shots, but these were mixed with an unusually high proportion of errors. If he was always tougher than the Frenchman in the crises, he had to endure far more crises than usual. It was by no means vintage Laver, but at least he survived.

The most memorable shots of the match were two superb backhand passes which carried him to 3-3 in the second set, but then he seemed to be distracted by the noise of the Wembley staff clearing the second court in preparation for the men's doubles final later in the evening. Goven drew level, saved a set point at 5-6, and had a last chance in the next game, when Laver, serving, was 0-30.

In the final set the Frenchman stayed on level terms until the 8th game, but then Laver overtook him. Already this season the Australian has won more than £100,000, but, in spite of this high reward, he must be disappointed by his form in those last months on the circuit. After the match yesterday he complained that the bounces off the court had been inconsistent, and that judging the ball had been difficult. Wembley, half empty in the early evening, had lacked atmosphere, too. "I began to lose interest," said Laver.

The other major professional, John Newcombe, the Wimbledon champion, beat Jeff Borowiak, the newest recruit to the World Championship Tennis group, 6-4, 6-2, and then made some general comments on the dispute between the professionals and the International Lawn Tennis Federation.

He said that he thought Wimbledon ought to act independently, and allow the professionals to compete there next summer, no matter what the ILTF said: "As men's singles champion, I feel that I am entitled to compete at Wimbledon next year. I want to play, and if they will allow me to do so you can take it for certain that I will be there. There might be one of two difficulties with WCT, but I would definitely play.

"I don't want to enter into the rights and wrongs of the present situation. Both sides have their good points; but Wimbledon should be above petty squabbles. After all, Wimbledin is tennis. Without Wimbledon, the Federation would have little behind them. Wimbledon is the best tournament in the world, and they should settle the problem now by going it alone. They did so in forcing open tennis three years ago, and they could do it again. I think it is their responsibility to break the deadlock. With due respect, Wimbledon should say: 'To hell with everybody! We shall allow anyone in the world to enter our championship,' then see what happens to the war."

Newcombe's next opponent will be Ilie Nastase (Rumania), who played with too much pace and variation for Roy Emerson, who had been seeded 8th. Frew McMillan, who had been forced to qualify, reached the quarter-finals by dismissing the industrious Bob Carmichael by 6-4, 1-6, 6-3. Mark Cox, the last British survivor in the men's singles, went down by 9-8, 3-6, 7-5, in a match full of hard left-handed serving and volleying, against Ray Ruffels, the Australian conqueror of Stan Smith on the first day.

The British also lost Virginia Wade, their chief challenger in the women's singles. She went down by 5-7, 6-3, 6-2 to Rosemary Casals, the fourth seed. When they met last, at Hurlingham in May, Miss Wade won in three sets, but damaged a wrist in the process. She took the first set yesterday, but then her service became ragged, and she missed far too many easy volleys. Miss Casals broke through in the first game of the third set, but Miss Wade held a point to draw level in the sixth game. Miss Casals beat her then with a backhand volley, and that ended the matter.

MEN'S SINGLES: Second Round: *J. D. Newcombe (Australia) beat J. Barwiak (US) 6-4, 6-2.

R. D. Ruffels (Australia) beat M. Cox (GB) 9-8, 3-6, 7-5.

F. D. McMillan (S Africa) beat R. J. Carmichael (Australia) 6-4, 1-6, 6-3.

I. Nastase (Rumania) beat *R. S. Emerson (Australia) 6-1, 5-7, 6-4.....

R. A. J. Hewitt (S Africa) beat J. G. Alexander (Australia) 6-8, 6-3, 6-2.

*R. G. Laver (Australia) beat G. Goven (France) 5-7, 8-6, 6-3.

MEN'S DOUBLES: Final.—R. A. J. Hewitt and F. D. McMillan (S. Africa) beat W. W. Bowrey and O. K. Davidson (Australia) 7-5, 9-7, 6-2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Second Round: *Miss R. Casals (US) beat Miss S. V. Wade (GB) 5-7, 6-3, 6-2.

* Indicates seeded player).

SAILING

Speeding up the protests

By PHILIP HAYS

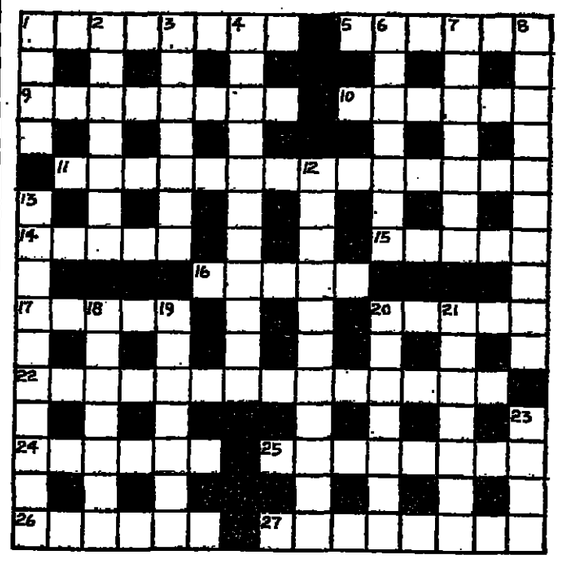
A speed-up in protest procedure, together with the posting of umpires at all turning marks, is to be introduced for the finals this weekend of the National Team Championships, on Derwent Reservoir, near Newcastle. The experiment may have long-term implications, for the chairman of the USA's racing rules committee has asked for a report on it. Many Americans are known to be firmly in favour of making racing simpler.

The teams who will appear on Derwent Reservoir are the 12 area winners at the end of a summer-long knock-out contest in which 330 teams took part. Since its inception, two years ago, the final stages of the competition have been seriously slowed up by protests—and in many cases by "concocted" protests, a whole team shaping the story that will be told at the protest meeting, and may be countered by a defence that has been assembled with the same degree of collaboration.

On this occasion, the protestor and protestee will present their cases orally, immediately on coming ashore. Their statements will be recorded on tape. Neither will be entitled to be present at the hearing, but the protest committee may interrogate them.

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,071

JANUS



ACROSS

1. What retiring financier did in Paris? (4, 4).
5. They were punishing races (6).
9. Writer in favour of uprooting trees, oddly enough (8).
10. May be consumed at a meal in August, perhaps (6).
11. One in the house with a taste for ice-cream, perhaps (7, 7).
14. A sign to the man behind (5).
15. Covering for vehicle in science fiction (5).
16. Charge for the enclosure, possibly (5).
17. Concerned with a spell (5).
20. A large number talking to a game (5).
22. Dramatic result when broken tile wasn't there (3, 7, 4).
24. Where, looking back, Arthur might assume volcano's extinct? (6).
25. As George may prefer (4, 4).
26. Turn out one article of fur (6).
27. Novel getting Times review may make headlines (4, 4).

DOWN

1. Take up 17 yards, as it were (4).
2. He wrote of a tree on the river-marge (7).
3. A feeble stab at bringing up number one defence (7).
4. Canvas-work that might annoy the fielder? (6-5).
6. They may take all the strain off the hostess (3-4).
7. Piano-merchant returning parts—to the wrong place, apparently (7).
8. Measure of unadventurous politician (6, 4).
12. Pass out compliments not really flattering (5, 6).
13. Once frequently spotted at minarets, perhaps (5, 5).
18. Open account in ham (7).
19. Journey to oil-strike in Africa (7).
20. They receive regular payment for literature (7).
21. Most lofty tale about a student saint (7).
23. Trunk-check (4).

CROSSWORD SOLUTION 13,070

O	P	E	R	A	T	I	O	N	S	■	■	P
■	A	■	■	O	■	R	■	■	H	A	I	R
■	C	R	E	A	M	C	A	K	E	S	■	L
■	O	■	K	■	L	■	B	■	N	■	E	■	S	T	E	P
■	A	D	O	U	G	H	T	Y	■	E	■	E
M	I	S	E	R	Y	■	E	■	S	O	R	R	E	L
A	■	S	■	E	■	F	■	U	■	N	■	L
T	H	I	S	Y	E	A	R	O	F	G	R	A	C	E
C	■	G	■	F	■	E	■	H	■	T	■	R
H	A	N	G	U	P	■	E	■	J	A	C	O	B	S
B	■	M	■	S	U	B	S	O	I	L	■	R	■
O	V	E	R	■	T	■	T	■	N	■	M	■	E
A	■	N	■	C	O	R	A	N	G	L	A	I	S	■
R	O	T	A	■	U	■	T	■	L	■	U	■	A
D	■	■	■	T	R	E	M	E	N	D	O	U	S	■	■	■

Solution tomorrow

QUICK CROSSWORD—PAGE 21

Government may 'gag' its computers

By PETER RODGERS, Technology Correspondent

The Government is considering a code of conduct to govern the use of personal records held on its computers, Mr Frederick Corfield, the Minister of Aerospace, told the Bitish Computer Society yesterday.

Concern has been growing about the confidentiality of information given to Government departments and stored on computers. The greatest fear has been that computers could make it easy for departments to exchange and compare information about people, bringing a new threat to personal privacy.

Mr Corfield went only part of the way towards meeting his critics because the code of conduct is being considered by a Civil Service review body and not by a public committee or inquiry. The Younger Committee on privacy, which was set up a year ago, was asked only to look at private organisations, not at the problem of Government records. This omission brought protests from both inside and outside the committee.

Mr Corfield said: "The public's main anxieties about records on computers are that such records may be inaccurate, accessible to unauthorised people, or used for purposes which were not envisaged when the information was given. The last applies particularly to information held on Government computers.

"Safeguards against the first two can be built into computer systems, but experience has shown how strong are the fears that information given in confidence to one Government body will find its way to other parts of Government. The internal review is aimed at overcoming these fears."

The code of conduct, which Mr Corfield said was intended to "give a lead to others," is apparently at an early stage. The Government was only "considering whether it is possible to work one out," and Mr Corfield gave no indication of the form, the date when it might be finished, or whether it would be published.

Mr Corfield was speaking at the society's annual dinner. He said: "It would be easy for *professionals to describe* the fears that are expressed as ignorant and ill-informed but it is clear that there is genuine anxiety which we must all strive to overcome, in part by a *process of education.*"

Rolls in deal for Harrier

By DAVID FAIRHALL, Air Correspondent

Rolls-Royce has signed an agreement with Pratt and Whitney, the American aircraft manufacturer, for the joint development of the Harrier vertical take-off aircraft's Pegasus engine.

Rolls-Royce's experience with this unique vectored thrust power plant will therefore be shared with one of its two big rivals, but the British firm will be happy to pay that price if it encourages the US Navy to buy the Harrier, equipped with a more powerful Pegasus 15 engine, for its proposed "sea control" ships.

Hawker Siddeley's standard Harriers, 90 of which have been *ordered by the* RAF and 30 (out of a planned total of 114) by the US Marine Corps, use the Pegasus II engine giving 21,500lb. of thrust. The Pegasus 15, which may now be developed with the Americans, has a thrust of more than 24,000lb.

The Harrier's permanent place in the United States' military inventory is still not fully assured, since Congress has expressed considerable concern that its forces should be involved with three close support aircraft projects—the British one, an armed helicopter and a conventional fixed-wing aircraft.

Way out offered to Labour MPs

Continued from page one

preparing to ignore Mr Houghton's advice and provide support for the Government in *its EEC legislative programme* as well.

Mr Russell Kerr, a leading member of the Left-wing "Tribune" group, publicly issued a message he had addressed to his constituents in Feltham. In it, he castigated Mr Jenkins for his defiance of party policy while retaining his post of deputy leader of the party, and claimed that pro-Market Labour MPs who voted in the Government lobby would face the anger and "sense of betrayal" of Labour's rank and file.

With a passing reference to Ramsay Macdonald, Mr Kerr denounced the "breathtaking arrogance" of the Marketeers. Their mantle of divine infallibility flouted democratic party decisions. "A little humility on their part, rather than their current big-headedness, would be welcomed throughout the Labour movement," he said.

He accused Lord George-Brown and Mr Michael Stewart of becoming "the handmaidens of Tory survival." It was "a her of a way to end up." Mr Kerr said.

Mr Houghton's appeal was clearly meant to head off this kind of bitter outburst against the pro-Marketeers, and there was continuing evidence yesterday that some anti-Marketeers are alarmed by the ferocity of the Left-wing attack on Mr Jenkins and his followers. It was accepted on all sides that Tuesday's open letter from 101 Labour MPs appealing to Mr Jenkins to desist from voting with the Government tonight was aimed more at rank-and-file constituency Labour parties than at Mr Jenkins. Everyone expects trouble in the constituency parties for the pro-Marketeers, and the Left is determined to fan the flames.

Mr Houghton was therefore concerned to prevent Labour pro-Marketeers from carrying their support for entry beyond tonight's vote, in the understandable belief that continuing support for the Government's EEC legislation programme would enrage even moderate opinion on the anti-Market side. The most cogent part of his speech to the press gallery lunch was therefore aimed at the most deeply committed "Euro-fanatics" who are known to be determined to follow through the logic of their vote for the principle of entry by bailing out the Government whenever its consequential legislation seems to be in danger of defeat.

These "whole hog" Marketeers include one or two ex-Ministers and several elderly Labour backbenchers who no longer have much expectation of political advancement.

"The Conservatives asked for office, they got it on promises and policies which have discredited them ever since. So they can count us out," he said.

Although Mr Houghton made it clear that he had no intention of resigning as party chairman before tonight's vote, he did not state firmly that he intended to offer himself again for re-election at the end of the week. But the whole tenor of his speech implied that he would be a candidate, and he declared that it would be his duty as chairman to protect the minority if he could. For the first time, he added, he was himself a member of the minority.

BSA strike call

Shop stewards will call for a strike tody at the BSA factory at Birmingham, where 3,000 workers face redundancy.

The decision was reached last night after union officials had told the stewards about the failure to get the Government to intervene in the crisis over jobs.

BSA—£10 million in the red —intends to transfer motorcycle production to Meriden, Warwickshire, by the end of the year, leaving only components production at Small Heath, Birmingham, where two-thirds of the labour force will be thrown out of work.

A strike by 37 machine repairers at Triumph Motors at Coventry, which has halted production for two days, was called off yesterday, but it is unlikely that production will be back to normal until the start of next week.

Three thousand workers employed at British Leyland's car body plant at Cowley, Oxford, decided yesterday to accept the company's latest pay proposals.

Debate soars up and away

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL, Parliamentary Correspondent

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr Wedgwood Benn last night succeeded between them in rescuing the Market debate in the Commons from the bad tempered doldrums into which it had been steadily sinking.

Not that the tempers improved all that much, but the quality of the front bench speaking did. First, an assured and sincere soundings Mr Barber dragged up the debate by the pursestrings, and then Mr Benn sent it soaring so high into the stratosphere that some of us began to wonder if it would ever come down to earth again.

Neither was in the mood for understatement. Tonight's decision, according to the *Chancellor, marks a national* parting of the ways, the end of one era and the opening of another. Fully agreeing with this historical judgment, Mr Benn took it further. Tonight's *vote, in his view, could cut* the "gossamer thread" by which our parliamentary democracy hangs.

Without the backing of public assent, a single vote on a single night could end our long-established but precarious way of life and leave us exposed to monsters. Any terms would be too high for that. This was Mr Benn's *final message, after one of the* most remarkable parliamentary performances for years —a mixture of brilliance and absurdity, of bizarre logic and powerful insight.

Some of the harder-headed back-benchers gasped. Here was the technological whizz-kid turned major prophet and mystic, the questioner of established institutions now willing to go to the block, if not to the guillotine, in defence of the sanctity of the parliamentary process. They also noted, with some relief, that however high his thoughts were soaring, Mr Benn's political feet were firm enough on the ground for him to tell the Government that signing the Treaty of Rome would not be enough to take us into Europe.

Mr Barber, though not reaching anything like this elevation, lifted his eyes well above the level of the national till. He even lifted them as high as the gallery, where Lord George-Brown was listening avidly, unable for once to put in a word—though he must have dearly wanted to, for the Chancellor was scoring debating points right and left with some well-chosen quotations, not forgetting George. And certainly not forgetting Harold.

Mrs Barbara Castle questioned strongly, whatever Lord George-Brown and Mr Michael Stewart might say, whether a Labour Government would have accepted *anything like the present* terms. To accept them now, she insisted, would be downright crazy.

She answered Lord George-Brown and his challenge to the Labour Party. "We all know he is a sincere man, and we all know his capacity . . ." When Mrs Castle could be heard again through the laughter she was pleading with Lord George-Brown "not to be the prisoner of his own autosalesmanship," and to look at things objectively.

Predictably, Mr John Davies ran into *some late-night* trouble. The Opposition regard Mr Davies as wanting to administer the EEC to the nation like a dose of medicine to keep down wage demands.

"Prove it!" they yelled when he claimed solid support for the Market among the public. He was convinced it would add to our wealth. The big industrialists wanted to go in, an attitude Mr Davies could not fail to regard as deeply impressive.

Reminded that industry had another side to it, and one that is somewhat less enthusiastic, he insisted that the important attitude was that of those who "had to answer for success or failure"—a boardroom attitude some Labour members evidently found about as attractive as a dose of castor oil.

Parliament, page 6

Mr Castle in hospital again

Mrs Barbara Castle's husband Ted is in hospital for investigation of a heart valve complaint. Mr Castle, aged 64, a freelance journalist, spent five weeks in hospital earlier this *year.*

STOP PRESS

Poll favours conscience

THE EUROPEAN Movement *stated yesterday that an* **opinion poll conducted for it by Opinion Research Centre Ltd shows that three out of eve four people questioned believed that MPs should vote on the Common Market according to their own convictions.**

People were asked: "What do you think an MP should do if he disagrees with his party on this issue?" The replies were: Vote for his party's policy, 16 per cent; vote according to his own view, 73 per cent; not vote, 11 per cent.

Mourners at the funeral of Martin Forsythe in Belfast tried to wrest a rifle from a soldier after troops stopped the procession when four men fired revolver shots over the coffin

Labour NEC turns the screw on Marketeers

The Labour Party's National Executive Committee yesterday joined in the general screw-tightening to prevent its pro-Market colleagues in Parliament from voting with the Government at the end of the European debate tonight.

With Mr Jenkins in attendance, but not saying a word, *the executive carried a resolution* welcoming the Parliamentary Labour Party's decision to oppose entry. The resolution, proposed by Mrs Judith Hart, believed that the overwhelming will of the party was "to end the present economic and social evils," and hoped that this would be reflected in the Commons vote.

By KEITH HARPER

The resolution was carried by 15 votes to eight. Noted pro-Marketeers, including Mr Tom Bradley, Mr Fred Mulley, and Lady White voted against. Mr Healey and Mr Callaghan were among those who joined in with the pro-Marketeers on the ground that it was wrong to eve of the vote, much as they agreed with its aim.

Mrs Shirley Williams was left to carry the flag for the Marketeers. She told the party that it could not ask the Marketeers to stand on their heads on an issue to which the Labour Government had been committed while in power. Some people felt that she might be wavering on whether to abstain or not, but her remark that "we will have to suffer" left the executive in no doubt that she will defy the party whips today.

Mr Fred Mulley interrupted the 45-minute debate at one point to move next business, but was defeated by 13 to 10. Apart from the redoubtable Mrs Williams, nobody else spoke in favour of entry.

A left-wing motion put forward by Mr Alex Kitson, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, urging that MP's who act contrary to party policy should be reported to their constituencies, was ruled out of order by Mr Wedgwood Benn, the party's chairman, on the ground that it was not an emergency motion. But it will remain on the order paper until the NEC's next meeting.

Poly students claim victory

By our own Reporter

Students ended their sit-in at the administrative building of Huddersfield Polytechnic yesterday after what one of them called "a virtual capitulation by the governors."

The students took over the building two weeks ago in protest against the decision by the governors not to admit a first year in the school of architecture *this session.*

The governors have accepted in full a memorandum from the academic board, which in turn endorsed with only a few modifications the demands made by the students.

The governors said they would seek the advice of the academic board on progress made by the school of architecture in deciding whether to admit a first year, and if possible a second year, for the session 1972-3. Provisional recruitment of a first year for the session would begin at once.

The governors, as further evidence of their determination to strengthen the school, said they would advertise for an associate dean of architecture *(maximum salary about £4,800)* and for about nine new members of staff.

In Dublin more than 1,000 students, who occupied the Great Hall of the University *College there at the beginning* of the week were joined yesterday by 200 students of the National College of Art which was closed on Tuesday by the Government of the Irish Republic.

The university students are protesting about a 10 per cent increase in fees after a 25 per cent increase last year, and *about the low level of grants* in the Republic. The occupation has prevented new registration and payment of fees. The college has said students must register before November *10* or the university would be closed.

At the National College of Art, student unrest is even greater. The students say conditions in the college make *artistic work impossible,* and teachers complain that many of them have been employed on a highly unsatisfactory contract basis which leaves them insecure. The immediate cause *of the dispute is the dismissal* of two teachers who had joined a protest by students.

Student boycott; and sleep-in at women's halls, page 5

Plea for Ulster victims

By HAROLD JACKSON

An approach has been made to the IRA Provisionals, as well as to the Westminster and Stormont Governments, to try to cut the risks to children, women, and old people in Northern Ireland.

Professor Peter Townsend, chairman of the Child Poverty Action Group, said in Belfast yesterday that CPAG was trying to get discussions to consider emergency procedures, such as evacuation, in defined trouble-spots.

"We must commit ourselves unashamedly to the innocent victims of violence — the mothers, children, and old people—many of whom already live in poverty, who have to live among the rancour, the bitterness, and the debris of urban warfare. Their safety must be paramount," he said.

Professor Townsend also called for *special facilities* for those who could not leave the areas, in an effort to relieve tension and compensate for hardship.

He described the present policies as "a classic example of how not to do it." Internment and the blowing up of border roads could only build up intransigence and extremism. "People begin to believe that individual liberty can be curtailed without trial or question, that the expression of power is accountable to no one, that homes can be wrecked in a succession of acts of revenge, and *that women and children must* be expected to die or be injured every day on the streets. By degrees a whole society is brutalised."

Smith sanctio under review

By FRANCIS BOYI Political Corresponde

The Government imposing sanctions ag Rhodesia will expire at 1 on November 16 unless been renewed for an year by majorities in Houses of Parliament.

The motion for renew commended to the Comm Sir Alec Douglas-Home Foreign and Commonweal retary, last year and was c by 276 to 21—the objecti being Conservative MPs.

Conservative supporte the Rhodesian Governme year claim that 100 Cor tive votes would be cast a renewal of the sanctions.

The renewal order wa sented to Parliament b Alec on October 18. Brita so far regarded the sancti an important asset in d with the Rhodesian Gover The question now arises w the Heath Government—w latest reports from Rhod believes that a *basis for* ment with the Smith r now exists.

Sanctions

Although the draft ord posing to continue sa against Rhodesia for a year has been laid Parliament by Sir Alec, it open to the Governme decide that, because pr for a settlement are n good, the order need proceeded with.

Much depends on a from Sir Philip Adams, w an official team to Rhode who returns today. H specially instructed to about the Smith Gover eviction of Africans f Methodist mission. Mi may decide whether a exists for a settlement w Smith regime after hear report.

Ministers, if they deci there is a basis, would ha *enough time to ask Parl* not to extend the sa order for another year. MPs who are most opp the Smith regime fear t Government will fall-ove wards to do a deal w Smith. Both Mr Heath Alec have said recen Parliament that "progres been made in talks wi regime.

Negligen denied

A chief stoker in th marine Artemis, which *its moorings at Gosport,* shire, denied charges of gence before a court-ma Portsmouth yesterday. Connelly Wylie, Chief Engineering Mechanic, *neglected his duty by t* to fill external fuel tank out permission from the of the day, Captain Garson, prosecuting, sai

Wylie had also been gent, it was *alleged, by* to take the proper st operate the filling system

The hearing was ad until today.

THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD

(Lunch-time reports)

		C	F
Ajaccio	F	23	73
Alxndria	F	24	75
Algiers	C	20	68
Amstrdm	S	12	52
Athens	S	21	70
Barbados			
Barcelna	S	20	68
Beirut	S	23	73
Belfast	C	11	52
Belgrade	S	9	48
Berlin	C	11	52
Biarritz	S	17	63
Birmghm	S	13	55
Blackpol	C	13	55
Bordeux	C	12	54
Boulogne	C	10	50
Bristol	C	12	54
Brussels	S	12	54
Budapest	S	12	54
Cardiff	S	11	52
Casablnca	S	24	75
Cologne	S	15	59
Conhgn	S	11	52
Corfu	C	21	70
Dublin	C	11	52
Dubrnk	F	18	64
Edinbrgh	S	11	52
Faro	S	24	75
Florence	F	16	64
Frankfrt	S	13	54
Geneva	C	13	55
Gibraltr	S	21	70
Glasgow	S	9	48
Guernsy	C	14	57
Helsinki	C	14	57
Insbruck	S	13	54
Inverness	S	10	50
Istanbul	S	12	54
Jersey	S	13	55
L Palms	C	28	82
Lisbon	C	25	68
Locarno	C	13	55
London	S	12	54
Luxmbrg	S	12	54
Madrid	S	18	64
Majorca	S	22	72
Malga	S	23	73
Malta	S	21	70
Mnchstr	S	13	55
Milan	S	16	61
Moscow	S	-2	28
Munich	S	12	54
Naples	S	20	68
Newcstle	S	12	54
Nice	S	21	70
Nicosia	F	22	72
Oporto	C	17	63
Oslo	F	6	43
Ottawa			
Paris	C	10	50
Prague	F	7	45
Reykjavik	R	11	52
Rhodes	S	23	73
Rome	S	22	72
Rndlwsy	S	12	54
Salzburg	S	10	50
Stckhlm	C	8	46
Strasbrg	F	11	52
Tangier	S	23	73
Tel Aviv	S	23	73
Tenerife	S	26	79
Tunis	S	25	77
Valencia	F	21	70
Venice	S	16	61
Vienna	S	7	45
Warsaw	C	6	43
Zurich	C	5	41

S, sunny; C, cloudy; F, fair; R, rain.

SEA PASSAGES

Southern N Sea, Strait of Dover: Rough.

English Channel (E): Moderate or rough.

St George's Channel. Moderate.

Irish Sea: Moderate or rough.

AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

	Sunshine hours	Rain in.	Max. temp. C	Max. temp. F	Wthr (day)
EAST COAST					
Scarborough	4.7	—	13	55	Sunny
Bridlington	9.2	—	13	55	Sunny
Lowestoft	9.0	—	13	56	Sunny
Clacton	8.2	—	13	56	Sunny
Southend	9.1	—	14	57	Sunny
Whitstable	8.5	—	14	57	Sunny
Herne Bay	8.5	—	12	56	Sunny
SOUTH COAST					
Folkestone	8.9	—	13	55	Sunny
Hastings	8.9	—	13	56	Sunny
Eastbourne	8.1	—	13	55	Sunny
Brighton	7.9	—	14	57	Sunny
Worthing	8.4	—	14	57	Sunny
Littlehampton	7.9	—	14	57	Sunny
Bognor Regis	8.1	—	14	57	Sunny
Sandown	7.3	—	13	56	Sunny
Ventnor	6.8	—	13	54	Sunny
Bournemouth	8.9	—	14	57	Sunny
Poole	8.2	—	14	57	Sunny
Swanage	5.3	—	13	56	Sunny
Weymouth	5.7	—	14	56	Sunny
Exmouth	3.9	—	13	56	Sunny
Teignmouth	2.2	—	13	55	Cloudy
Torquay	0.6	—	12	54	Dull
Falmouth	2.5	—	14	57	Cloudy
Penzance	0.6	—	14	57	Dull
WEST COAST					
Douglas	7.1	—	12	54	Sunny
Morecambe	4.0	—	14	57	Sunny
Blackpool	8.1	—	14	57	Sunny
Southport	8.2	—	14	57	Sunny
Colwyn Bay	8.4	—	13	56	Sunny
Llandudno	8.5	—	14	57	Sunny
Anglesey	6.9	—	16	61	Sunny
Ilfracmbe	8.1	—	13	55	Sunny
I of Scilly	0.7	—	15	59	Cloudy
INLAND					
Ross-o-Wy	8.9	—	13	55	Sunny
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	4.3	—	10	50	Sunny
Wick	5.4	—	10	50	Sunny
Stornoway	4	—	12	54	Sunny
Kinloss	9.0	—	13	55	Sunny

	Sunshine hrs	Rain in.	Max. temp. C	Max. temp. F	Wthr (day)
Dyce	7.8	—	11	52	Sunny
Tiree	0.3	—	11	52	Dull
Leuchars	8.6	—	10	50	Sunny
Abbotsinch	6.8	—	10	50	Sunny
Eskdalemr	8.7	—	12	54	Sunny
NORTHERN IRELAND					
Aldergrove	5.0	—	12	54	Sunny

LIGHTING UP TIMES

Birmingham 6.17 p.m. to 7.26 a.m.
Bristol 6.22 p.m. to 7.28 a.m.
London 6.12 p.m. to 7.18 a.m.
Nottingham 6.14 p.m. to 7.26 a.m.

HIGH-TIDE TABLE

London Br.	8.03 a.m.	8.59 p.m.
Dover	5.57 a.m.	6.49 p.m.

SUN RISES 7.46 a.m.
SUN SETS 5.41 p.m.
MOON RISES 3.21 p.m.
MOON SETS 1.33 a.m.
MOON: Full Nov. 2

SATELLITE PREDICTIONS

The figures give in order: time and visibility; where risings; maximum elevation, and direction of setting. An asterisk indicates entering or leaving eclipse.

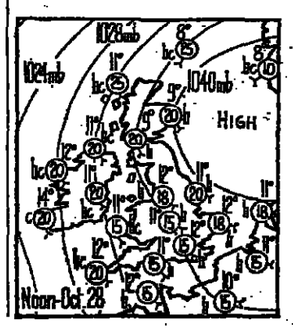
Cosmos 71: (Oct 29) 5.24-5.25 55E*-25SSE 55E.

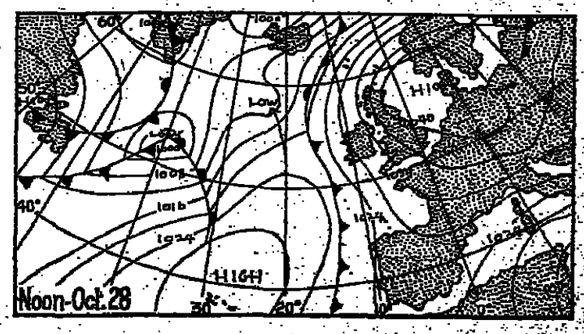
Agena: (Oct 29) 5.57-7.02 NNW-55ESE 55E.

Pegaso A: 21.03-21.11 NE 15NNE N, and 23.57-0.15 E 45ENE N, and (Oct 29) 4.38-5.14 W° 55WNW N, and 6.58-6.18 WNW° 25NNW NNE.

LONDON READINGS

From 7 p.m. Tues to 7 a.m. yesterday: Min temp 8C (46F). From 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. yesterday: Max temp 16C (61F). Total period: Rainfall nil; sunshine, 8.8hrs.





Long sunny periods

A large anti-cyclone wi the British Isles and n western Europe. Most will continue dry and to be long sunny periods a clearance of early morn patches. Northern Irelt parts of western Scotlan ever, may be rather cl times. Some inland ar have slight frost at first, l places will become rath by afternoon.

London area, E, SE and cr land, E Anglia, E Midlands, Dry with long sunny periods, to SE, moderate, fresh; Rather warm. Max. 14C (57

W Midlands, NW and cent N Wales, Lakes, Dry, with lo periods. Some misc patches Wind E, light or moderate Max. 15C (59F).

SW England, Channel Island sunny but cloudy in places Wind E to SE, moderate. Ten rather above normal. Max. 24

Isle of Man: Dry wit spells. Winds SE, moderate turns rather above normal. (56F).

NE England, Borders, Edinb E Scotland, Aberdeen, SW Glasgow, Central Highlands Perth: Dry with sunny periods fog patches at first. Wind or coastal. Rather warm. temperature 13C (55F). Slig places at first.

Caithness, Orkney, Shetl with sunny spells. Wind moderate. Temperature just normal. Maximum 10C (50

Argyll, NW Scotland, N Mostly dry but rather cloudy Some sunny spells. Wind moderate or fresh. Ten above normal. Maximum 12

Outlook: Little change.

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